

1900.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1900,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

Vol. II.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION, 1900.

(IN SIX VOLUMES AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.)

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OF
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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT.

(IMPERIAL ACT, 63 & 64 VICT., CH. 12.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.



CHAPTER 12.

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

A.D. 1900.

[9th July, 1900.]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Commonwealth of Australia Short title. Constitution Act."

2. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. Act to extend to the Queen's successors.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia." But the Queen may, at any time after the Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth. Proclamation of Commonwealth.

A.D. 1900.
Commencement
of Act.

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Operation of
the Constitution
and laws.

5. This Act, and all laws made by The Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people, of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

Definition.

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

"The States" shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called a "State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

Repeal of Federal
Council Act.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 60.

7. The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

Application of
Colonial Boundaries
Act.
58 & 59 Vict. c. 34.

8. After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

Constitution.

9. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

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PART I.—General:

PART II.—The Senate:

PART III.—The House of Representatives:

PART IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament:

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CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

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CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:

CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.—GENERAL.

A.D. 1900.
CHAPTER I.
THE PARLIAMENT.
PART I.
GENERAL.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Legislative power.

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

Governor-General.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

Salary of Governor-General.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Provisions relating to Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of The Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Sessions of Parliament.
Prorogation and dissolution.

After any general election The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

Summoning Parliament.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

First Session.

6. There shall be a session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of The Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Yearly Session of Parliament.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

PART II.
THE SENATE.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until The Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

The Senate.

But until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an Original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by The Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives, but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

Qualification of electors.

- A.D. 1900.
- Method of election of senators.** **9.** The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.
- Times and places.** The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.
- Application of State laws.** **10.** Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.
- Failure to choose senators.** **11.** The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.
- Issue of writs.** **12.** The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.
- Rotation of senators.** **13.** As soon as may be after the Senate first meets and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable: and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.
- The election to fill vacant places shall be made in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant.
- For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.
- Further provision for rotation.** **14.** Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.
- Casual vacancies.** **15.** If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.
- At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.
- The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.
- Qualifications of senator.** **16.** The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President. A.D. 1900.
Election of
President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence. Absence of
President.

19. A senator may, by writing, addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant. Resignation of
senator.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate. Vacancy by absence.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate the President, or if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened. Vacancy to be
notified.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative. Voting in Senate.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PART III. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Constitution of
House of
Representatives.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until The Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner:—

- I. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.
- II. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted. Provision as to races
disqualified from
voting.

A.D. 1900.
Representatives in
first Parliament.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section 24, the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows :—

New South Wales	Twenty-three.
Victoria	Twenty.
Queensland... ..	Eight.
South Australia	Six.
Tasmania	Five.

Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the numbers shall be as follows :—

New South Wales	Twenty-six.
Victoria	Twenty-three.
Queensland... ..	Nine.
South Australia	Seven.
Western Australia... ..	Five.
Tasmania	Five.

Alteration of
number of members.

27. Subject to this Constitution, The Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

Duration of House
of Representatives.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

Electoral divisions.

29. Until the Parliament of The Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

Qualification of
electors.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State ; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

Application of State
laws.

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

Writs for general
election.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives, or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

Writs for vacancies.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

Qualifications of
members.

34. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows :—

- I. He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen :
- II. He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalised under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker. A.D. 1900.
Election of Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence. Absence of Speaker.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant. Resignation of member.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House. Vacancy by absence.

39. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting-vote. Voting in House of Representatives.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

PART IV. BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State, shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth. Right of electors of States.

42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Constitution. Oath or affirmation of allegiance.

43. A member of either House of The Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House. Member of one House ineligible for other.

44. Any person who—

Disqualification.

- i. Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power : or
- ii. Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer : or
- iii. Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent : or
- iv. Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth : or
- v. Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons :

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives.

But

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But subsection IV does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

Vacancy on
happening of
disqualification.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

- I. Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section : or
 - II. Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors : or
 - III. Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in The Parliament to any person or State :
- his place shall thereupon become vacant.

Penalty for sitting
when disqualified.

46. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disputed elections.

47. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of The Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

Allowance to
members.

48. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of Four Hundred Pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Privileges, &c., of
Houses.

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Rules and orders.

50. Each House of The Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

- I. The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld :
- II. The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.
POWERS OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

Legislative powers
of The Parliament.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to :—

- I. Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States :
- II. Taxation ; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States :
- III. Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth :
- IV. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
- V. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
- VI. The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
- VII. Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys :

VIII.

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- VIII. Astronomical and meteorological observations :
- IX. Quarantine :
- X. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
- XI. Census and statistics :
- XII. Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- XIII. Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- XIV. Insurance, other than State Insurance ; also State Insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- XV. Weights and measures :
- XVI. Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- XVII. Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- XVIII. Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade-marks :
- XIX. Naturalization and aliens :
- XX. Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :
- XXI. Marriage :
- XXII. Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- XXIII. Invalid and old-age pensions :
- XXIV. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States :
- XXV. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- XXVI. The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
- XXVII. Immigration and emigration :
- XXVIII. The influx of criminals :
- XXIX. External affairs :
- XXX. The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- XXXI. The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws :
- XXXII. The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- XXXIII. The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- XXXIV. Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- XXXV. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :
- XXXVI. Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until The Parliament otherwise provides :
- XXXVII. Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :
- XXXVIII. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- XXXIX. Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

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Exclusive powers of
The Parliament.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

- I. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes :
- II. Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth :
- III. Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of The Parliament.

Powers of the
Houses in respect
of legislation.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licenses, or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may if it thinks fit make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

Appropriation Bills.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Tax Bills.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only ; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

Recommendation of
money votes.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

Disagreement
between the Houses.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which

the

the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

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The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of The Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Royal assent to Bills.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

Recommendations by Governor-General.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Disallowance by the Queen.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER II. THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Executive power.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Federal Executive Council.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Provisions referring to Governor-General.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Ministers of State.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After

A.D. 1900.	After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.
Ministers to sit in Parliament.	
Number of Ministers.	65. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as The Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.
Salaries of Ministers.	66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.
Appointment of civil servants.	67. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.
Command of naval and military forces.	68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.
Transfer of certain departments.	69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth :— Posts, telegraphs, and telephones : Naval and military defence : Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys : Quarantine. But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.
Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General.	70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a colony, or in the Governor of a colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

CHAPTER III.
THE JUDICATURE.

CHAPTER III.
THE JUDICATURE.

Judicial power and Courts.	71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as The Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as The Parliament prescribes.
Judges' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.	72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament : I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council ; II. Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an Address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity ; III. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix ; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences : A.D. 1900
Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

- I. Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court :
- II. Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction : or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lies to the Queen in Council :
- III. Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only : and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by The Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Appeal to Queen in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative, to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

75. In all matters—

- I. Arising under any treaty :
 - II. Affecting consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
 - III. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
 - IV. Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State :
 - V. In which a writ of *mandamus* or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :
- the High Court shall have original jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction of High Court.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter— Additional original jurisdiction.

- I. Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- II. Arising under any laws made by The Parliament :
- III. Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- IV. Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections, The Parliament may make laws— Power to define jurisdiction.

- I. Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court :

II.

A.D. 1900.	II. Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is vested in the courts of the States :
Proceedings against Commonwealth or State.	III. Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction. 78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.
Number of judges.	79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as The Parliament prescribes.
Trial by jury.	80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes.

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND
TRADE.

CHAPTER IV.
FINANCE AND TRADE.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.	81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.
Expenditure charged thereon.	82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon ; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.
Money to be appropriated by law.	83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law. But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament.
Transfer of officers.	84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office. Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth ; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer. Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof,

thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

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85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth— Transfer of property of State.

- I. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- II. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- III. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.
- IV. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. Uniform duties of customs.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

- I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth. Payment to States before uniform duties.
- II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—
 - (a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.
 - (b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.
- III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of The Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive. Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect;

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- effect ; but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.
- Exceptions as to bounties.
91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of The Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.
- Trade within the Commonwealth to be free.
92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.
- Payment to States for five years after uniform Tariffs.
93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides :—
- I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State :
 - II. Subject to the last subsection, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.
- Distribution of surplus.
94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, The Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.
- Customs duties of Western Australia.
95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an Original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth ; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.
- But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.
- If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.
- Financial assistance to States.
96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides, The Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as The Parliament thinks fit.
- Audit.
97. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the

the Government of the colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government, or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the colony, or the Government, or an officer of the colony is mentioned.

A.D. 1900.

98. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State. Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof. Commonwealth not to give preference.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation. Nor abridge right to use water.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as The Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder. Inter-State Commission.

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State: due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission. Parliament may forbid preferences by States.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

- I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :
- II. Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity :
- III. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix ; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Commissioners' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States. Saving of certain rates.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof ; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States. Taking over public debts of States.

A.D. 1900.

CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.CHAPTER V.
THE STATES.Saving of Constitu-
tions.

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Saving of powers of
State Parliaments.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in The Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

Saving of State
laws.

108. Every law in force in a colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the colony had until the colony became a State.

Inconsistency of
laws.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Provisions referring
to Governor.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State.

States may surrender
territory.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

States may levy
charges for
inspection laws.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Intoxicating liquids.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

States may not raise
forces.Taxation of property
of Commonwealth
or State.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

States not to coin
money.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

Commonwealth not
to legislate in respect
of religion.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

Rights of residents
in States.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

Recognition of laws,
&c, of States.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings, of every State.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence. A.D. 1900.

Protection of States from invasion and violence.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision. Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, as it thinks fit. New States may be admitted or established.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit. Government of territories.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected. Alteration of limits of States.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected. Formation of new States.

CHAPTER VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

125. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by The Parliament and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and if New South Wales be an Original State shall be in that State and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney. Seat of Government.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government.

126. The Queen may authorise the Governor-General to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen, but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function. Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint deputies.

127.

A.D. 1900.
Aborigines not to be
counted in reckoning
population.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

CHAPTER VIII.
ALTERATION OF
CONSTITUTION.

Mode of altering
the Constitution.

CHAPTER VIII.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

128. This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of The Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors, the vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of The Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, according to law.

(NOTE.—*The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.*)

1900.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

ON

SITES FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1900.



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1900.

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COMMISSION.

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

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Esq., M.A., President of Our Land Appeal Court.

Greeting :—

KNOW YE, That We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you to make full inquiry as to the suitability for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of such tracts or areas as you may be invited to consider, to inspect all or any of such sites as you may think fit, and, after public inquiries conducted in open Court by you, and the taking of evidence thereat touching the premises, to certify such evidence, or so much thereof as you may deem relevant to the inquiry, under your hand, and report to us the conclusions you shall have arrived at as the results of such inquiries and inspections, accompanied by such explanatory or illustrative plans, sketches, estimates, and other particulars as may be desirable in your opinion: And We do, by these presents, grant to you full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, within six months after the date of this Our Commission, certify to Us, in the Office of Our Colonial Treasurer, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Public Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our Colony of New South Wales that they be assistant to you in the execution of this Commission: And We declare this Commission to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal*"—to take effect from the day of commencing duty.

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

Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the sixty-third year of Our Reign.

BEAUCHAMP.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SEE.

ENTERED on Record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 21, page 152, this fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,—

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

LIST OF SITES SUBMITTED.

Name of Site.	Date of Application.	Date of Inspections (if inspected).	Date of Public Inquiry.	Page.
Albury	20 October, 1899...	28, 29, 30 Oct., 1899...	2, 3, 11 April, 1900...	16, 17, 28, 31, 66
Armidale... ..	17 Nov., 1899...	None.	None.	8
Barber's Creek	2 " 1899...	27 February, 1900 ...	" "	20
Bathurst	17 " 1899...	27 November, 1899 ...	2, 3 July, 1900 ...	13, 14, 28, 33, 68
Bellingen... ..	6 Dec., 1899...	None.	None.	20
Bemboka	22 Nov., 1899...	23 December, 1899 ...	" "	20
Bombala-Eden	18 " 1899...	20, 21 " 1899 ...	24, 25, 26 " April, 1900	20, 21, 27, 37, 71
Bowna	17 August, 1900...	None.	None.	18
Braidwood	4 Dec., 1899...	— January, 1900 ...	14, 15 June, 1900 ...	20, 28, 41, 73
Buckley's Crossing Calvert. (See Millthorpe.)	28 " 1899...	21, 23 February, 1900	None.	20, 27
Carcoar-Garland	23 October, 1899...	1, 2 December, 1899..	27 March, 1900 ...	13, 14, 27, 43, 75
Cootamundra	2 Nov., 1899...	13 December, 1899 ...	8, 9 June, 1900 ...	16, 27, 45, 75
Corowa	2 " 1899...	31 March, 1900 ...	None.	17
Delegate	16 Dec., 1899...	21 December, 1899 ...	" "	20
Don Dorrigo. (See Bel- lingen.)				
Eden. (See Bombala.) ...	19 October, 1899...	.....	.....
Forest Reefs. (See Calvert.)				
Glen Innes	15 Nov., 1899...	None.	None.	
Goulburn... ..	18 " 1899...	27 October, 1899; 26 February, 1900.	7, 8 May, 1900 ...	16, 17, 18, 27, 48, 80
Hay	23 " 1899...	None.	None.	18
Howlong	19 October, 1899...	" "	" "	17
Inverell	23 Nov., 1899...	" "	" "	
Junee	29 March, 1900...	" "	" "	16, 28
Millthorpe	9 January, 1900...	6 July, 1900 ...	5 July, 1900 ...	13, 14, 46, 77
Molong	14 Nov., 1899...	28 November, 1899 ...	None.	20
Moss Vale	6 Dec., 1899...	16 March, 1900 ...	" "	15
Mount Clarence	17 Nov., 1899...	None.	" "	15
Murrumburrah	6 " 1899...	13 December, 1899 ...	" "	
Nowra	7 " 1899...	None.	" "	
Orange	17 " 1899...	12 October, 1899; 27, 28 March, 1900.	22 to 29 March, 1900	13, 14, 15, 27, 50, 83
Port Stephens	4 Dec., 1899...	None.	None.	
Queanbeyan	25 October, 1899...	2 November, 1899 ...	11 June, 1900 ...	20, 27, 53, 85
Rylstone	8 Nov., 1899...	None.	None.	15
Sassafras. (See Nowra.)				
Southern Monaro. (See Bombala-Eden.)				
Tenterfield	6 Dec., 1899...	None.	None.	20
Towrang	29 March, 1900...	" "	" "	18
Tumbarumba	11 Nov., 1899...	" "	" "	
Tumut	6 " 1899...	14, 15 December, 1899	.....	16, 17, 27, 54, 87
Wagga Wagga	4 " 1899...	11, 12 May, 1900 ...	.....	16, 28, 57, 89
Wellington	17 " 1899...	29 November, 1899 ...	3, 4 August, 1900 ...	13, 14, 15, 59, 91
Wentworth	28 Dec., 1899...	None.	None.	18
Yass	19 October, 1899...	31 October, 1899 ...	19 April, 1900 ...	16, 17, 18, 28, 61, 93
Young	22 Nov., 1899...	30 March, 1900 ...	None.	

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SITES FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH.

REPORT.

Part I.—Introductory.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP,
Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael
and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

Before actively addressing myself to the execution of the Commission authorising and appointing me to make full inquiry as to the suitability for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of such tracts or areas as I might be invited to consider ; to inspect all or any of such Sites as I might think fit ; and, after public inquiries in open court, and the taking of evidence touching the premises, to certify such evidence, or so much thereof as I might deem relevant to the inquiry, and report to your Excellency the conclusions arrived at, as the results of such inspections and inquiries, I found myself faced by serious preliminary difficulties.

The first was a personal one, of a kind likely to strain the duty of allegiance to one's native State ; for it was clearly a paramount duty that I should endeavour to discharge my mind of every sentiment and symbol of bias in favour of that State, as well as of any disposition to favour the supposed interests or pretensions of its Capital. To the best of my power, and from the standpoint of a sincere federalist, I have done my best to consider the momentous questions involved in the Commission, solely as an Australian citizen, and with an eye striving to look to the future dimensions and requirements of the Australian Commonwealth, and not to the present and temporary advantages or disadvantages which the establishment of the Federal Territory and Seat of Government in any particular part of New South Wales might entail on that State or its metropolis.

My next difficulty was of a different kind, and arose from the vagueness of the 125th section of the Bill which has now become the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the text of that section being :—

“The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and, if New South Wales be an Original State, shall be in that State, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

“Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

“If Victoria be an Original State, the Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the Seat of Government.”

The 100 miles prohibition.

52 and 53 Vic., c. 63, sec. 34, with which compare Chorlton v. Lings, 4 L.R. C.P., p. 374.

1. Assuming that it is the Seat of Government, and not the Territory, which is to be distant from Sydney not less than 100 miles, the first point inviting consideration is whether distance from Sydney is to be measured in a direct line or by the nearest road ordinarily used in travelling. The Imperial method of measuring distances is "in a straight line on a horizontal plane," and, I believe, the Victorian Interpretation Act prescribes a similar method, while the statutory interpretation of distance in this Colony adopts the "nearest-road" principle in measuring distance from one point to another. I have always thought, and still think, that, among the reasons which might fairly be urged as indicating a "contrary intention" on the part of the framers of the Commonwealth Act within the meaning of the saving provided by the Statute cited in the margin, and of the saving contained in the 118th section of the Commonwealth Act, and for holding to our own method of measuring distance in our own State, are these;—that New South Wales is the State which cedes the Federal Territory in which the Seat of Government must be situated,—that the rigorous application of a method other than our own might have excluded some contemplated area otherwise suitable, and possibly neutralised all the advantages which the Commonwealth was intended to gain by the gift of "Crown lands" (an expression which must be interpreted by reference to local laws); and further, that the commercial aggrandisement of Sydney, against which it is presumed this prohibition must have been directed, would not be influenced one way or the other along radial or straight lines, but by the accustomed commercial routes,—which in most cases would be the Railways. But the generally accepted interpretation of this prohibition is that, as the Commonwealth Act is an Imperial Act, its enactments must be interpreted according to Imperial rules of interpretation.

2. Whatever be the right interpretation of the 100 mile prohibition, I have not thought any Site distant from Sydney more than 100 miles by the nearest road ordinarily used in travelling, though within that distance by the radial rule, to be, on that account alone, excluded from consideration.

3. But it happens that very few of the proposed sites lying within the radial or direct distance limit appear to offer any special advantages; and, therefore, this question of distance has not, so far, been productive of serious difficulty, except perhaps in the case of the Bathurst Site.

4. The sketch map (Appendix A) which accompanies this Report, prepared by Mr. E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor, Department of Lands, shows the excluding effect on some proposed Sites of the radial line of 100 miles, measured from the west boundary of the City of Sydney.

Grant or acquisition of territory.

5. Another difficulty was created in respect to the grant or acquisition of territory. The section declares that "the Seat of Government shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in, and belong to the Commonwealth." Differences of opinion as to the meaning of these words date as far back as the passing of the Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales; and, in the course of my inspections and inquiries, I have been repeatedly asked to express an opinion whether the present owners of land lying within the selected territory will be dispossessed, subject to compensation for the value of the land resumed, or whether the provisions of the section will be satisfied by the mere withdrawal from New South Wales, and cession to the Commonwealth, of whatever area may be selected for the Federal Territory, the present owners being left undisturbed in their proprietary rights, but under a new landlord—the Commonwealth—and with a right to compensation for every acre within the selected area resumed for Commonwealth purposes.

6. Some legal authorities had already expressed an opinion that the quoted direction would be sufficiently complied with if this Colony divested herself of such territorial rights as she possessed at the time of withdrawal;—in other words, that the mere cession of the territorial area would carry out the requirements of the section in this respect. And as this opinion seemed to have strong support from considerations of cost, and to be in itself reasonable, it seemed to afford a satisfactory answer to the objections of those landed proprietors to whom the bare idea of dispossession, even with compensation, was distasteful. Moreover, when the improved values

values of land within the Municipal areas which were nearly always made the nuclei of proposed Federal Capital Sites, came to be known, the amount that would be required for their absolute resumption reached, in some cases, as much as, and in others more than, three-quarters of a million sterling—amounts which seemed altogether out of proportion to the adaptability of the sites for the purposes of the Seat of Government, because in very few cases, if any, would the streets or general design of an included city or town be found to fit in with the requirements of the Capital of the Commonwealth.

7. But, after giving this matter further consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is open to very serious question whether the words of the section above quoted do not import, although they may not express, a statutory mandate to resume, and pay compensation for, the whole area to be acquired. What lands the Crown—*i.e.*, New South Wales—may own within the area to be selected, the section expressly declares “shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor”—words which may be thought to imply that any resumed portion of land therein which does not belong to the Crown must be paid for, payment being the generally accepted form of compensation for the disturbance or destruction of proprietary rights.

8. The Statutory declaration that “the Seat of Government shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth,” indicates two methods of creating the Federal Territory: (1) Grant, (2) Acquisition; but these may, it is supposed, be taken advantage of cumulatively as well as alternatively. The first method (Grant) would obviously be appropriate in the case of Crown lands within the Territory; indeed, it might have been in contemplation by the framer of the section that the Territory might contain nothing but Crown lands, so that the Commonwealth might acquire its entire Territory free of cost. The second method (Acquisition) may have been intended to include Purchase, as well as any mode of securing ownership other than “Grant.” If this view is correct, then the expression “Grant” would be applicable to the Crown lands (if any) within the Territory that New South Wales would have to make a gift of to the Commonwealth; while “Acquisition” would, as a general term, indicate methods of obtaining by purchase, &c., private or alienated land so situated.

Probable meaning of the words.

9. But as there are very few districts in New South Wales eligible for the selection of the Federal Territory which contain any considerable areas of good unalienated land, it becomes important to understand what is implied by the term “Acquisition” in its operation on the ownership of private land. If it means resumption, then there can, it would seem, be a “permanent” resumption with dispossession of the original owners, or a “provisional” resumption without actual dispossession, for the purpose of giving effect to the supposed intentions of the Act. Permanent resumptions might be necessary, and probably would be, to clear the ground for the laying-out of the Federal Capital building site, and its appurtenances, preparatory to the erection of the required buildings, but, for a large portion of the residuary area ceded to the Commonwealth, “provisional” resumption might be sufficient; and the Federal Act of Parliament to be passed to give effect to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act could provide that, notwithstanding resumption, all persons having estates or interests in lands within a resumed area should continue to hold the same subject to all powers conferred on the Commonwealth; and, in the event of permanent resumption of any such lands by the Commonwealth, that such persons should be entitled to compensation on the basis of the values of the resumed lands at the date of the issue of the Proclamation appointing the day for the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as on the 1st January, 1901. Tenants of such lands would attorn to the Commonwealth, but retain their holdings with the obligations and rights attaching thereto until “permanent” resumption; and, even then, it might be provided that resumption should, in certain cases, be effected without dispossession, eviction, or any other destructive result. This would, perhaps, give due effect to the permissive and discretionary power of resumption which the section, it is thought, intended to confer on the Federal Parliament.

Acquisition may imply provisional or permanent resumption.

10. The second paragraph of the section under consideration enacts that “the Territory shall contain an area of not less than 100 square miles” (= 64,000 acres); and the difficulty so often experienced in giving a just construction to statutory words

“Not less than 100 square miles.” Preferent right to enhanced values.

words defining a minimum quantity which do not also state or indicate a maximum limit is repeated in interpreting this paragraph. Do the words "not less than" standing, as they do, without any qualification import an unlimited discretion on the part of the State that gives, and the Commonwealth which accepts, to reciprocally give and take a much larger area than the minimum of 100 square miles—say, for example, 1,000 square miles, or even more?

11. Long before I had finished my visits of inspection, and before holding any Public Inquiry, the conviction was forced on me that 100 square miles would not be nearly enough for a Federal Territory; but as it was obvious that increase of the territory to be ceded to the Commonwealth would involve *prima facie* sacrifices on the part of the surrendering State, I was disposed to think that there ought to be no considerable excess over the prescribed minimum, and that, although 25 per cent. of excess might be permissible, the offer of an area much larger than that minimum was not contemplated by the framers of the enactment. Further consideration has made me abandon this opinion, and interpret the words cited with a leaning rather to a large and beneficial construction than to a construction based on an assumption that this combination of the old 25 square miles run blocks was meant to be the Australian equivalent of the District of Columbia, or to a construction anticipating on the part of New South Wales an indisposition to cede, even to a Partnership of which she would be so influential a Member, more than the Statutory minimum of her Territory, and whether with or without compensation.

12. The question of offering a much larger area to the Commonwealth than 100 square miles may be expected to turn upon the mutual benefit or loss that such a transaction might be expected to entail. To the Commonwealth, or Partnership of Australian States, the acquisition of a territory very much larger than the minimum area will, I am convinced, prove of inestimable benefit. As landlord, the Commonwealth will be able, either to sell choice blocks and frontages within the Federal City area, at more pounds sterling per foot than they cost per acre, or, if perpetual ground leasing be preferred, to dispose of them so as to assure a splendid annual income to the Commonwealth which created the enhanced values, while land suitable for suburban residences and for agriculture, mixed farming, agistment of stock, or other industries, should command prices, whether on sale or lease, that must return, at the very lowest estimate, from 50 to 200 per cent. on the original outlay.

13. No doubt a similar result, though on a much reduced scale, would follow, even if the Federal Territory were limited to 100 square miles; but it is difficult to believe that the area of enhanced value will not, in less than half a generation, cover a much larger tract than 100 square miles. Therefore, the potential area of enhanced value, or betterment, should be secured for Federal uses; and, as a business transaction, the larger that area is (within reasonable limits) the better for the Commonwealth. If a sufficient area be not so secured, whether resumption follows immediately or is deferred, it is clear that others than the creators of the betterment will gain by it and be the reapers of what they have not sown.

14. If it were necessary, the Commonwealth Act itself might be called as a witness in support of the power, if not of the expediency, of acquiring additional room for the operations of the partnership; for, among the powers conferred by section 51, subsection xxxi specifies "the acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws," and that power seems to be conferred, by the 52nd section, exclusively on the Commonwealth to legislate with respect to the Seat of Government and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes. Section 111 is the correlative of these enactments, for it enables the Parliament of a State to surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, whereupon, and upon acceptance by the Commonwealth, such part of the State becomes subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

15. Subsection xxxi of section 51, by the words "on just terms," indicates the controlling condition of any such acquisition of property; and this condition should, I submit, be taken to have the effect of incorporating the accepted principles of compensation to private parties, and to the State affected by the loss of such property.

16. Upon the whole, therefore, the conviction is almost irresistible, that a timid adhesion to the 100 square miles minimum would not be in the best interests of the Commonwealth; and I have endeavoured in the Conclusions, in Part III, to give effect to that conviction in such a way as to afford the determining Authority an opportunity of acquiring either a very much enlarged area, or, in the alternative, of accepting the area as originally proposed, or any modification thereof.

17. Another question arising upon the interpretation of this section is, "What are the Crown lands which New South Wales must make a gift of to the Commonwealth?" ^{"What are Crown lands?"} It seems, at all events, clear that lands vested in Her Majesty and not permanently dedicated, or granted, or lawfully contracted to be granted (which is the definition of "Crown lands" in the "Crown Lands Act of 1884"), would be included; but it is doubtful whether that class of lands known as "Church and School Lands," which, for certain purposes, have by a recent Act of Parliament (the "Church and School Lands Act of 1897") been made Crown lands for the purposes of that Act, fall within the scope of the expression "Crown lands" as used in this section. A very large area of these "Church and School lands" has been converted under the Act cited, and is now held under various forms of tenure, including leases for long terms of years. This question becomes of importance in connection with such sites as contain large tracts of Church and School lands at present held under tenures which could not be destroyed without compensation. The question might also be raised whether Crown lands under lease or other tenure were meant to be included;—lands in respect of which compensation would have to be paid by the State to its tenants or licensees before it could make a gift of them to the Commonwealth. With respect to public highways of which the soil would in so many cases be held to be vested in Her Majesty, it is not, I think, a tenable contention that they are "Crown lands" within the meaning of this 125th section. It is, however, considered that the soil of navigable rivers, lakes, and lagoons, also the floor or bottom of any port, bay, or inlet, included within any proposed area would be "Crown lands" which must be given to the Commonwealth without payment. Upon the whole it seems to be a reasonable inference that the expression "Crown lands" in the section under consideration means "Vacant Crown Lands."

18. Further, this section raises the question whether, in the event of compensation to private owners following resumption, the State which loses so large an area of its territory (in all cases more or less highly improved), and therefore of its taxable lands and inhabitants, is to be compensated for that loss? ^{Compensation and its basis.} It is a question which arises in connection with the estimated cost of establishing the Seat of Government—whether more than 64,000 acres be offered or not. It is to be observed that one of the exclusive powers with which the Parliament of the Federation has been invested is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the Seat of Government and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes; and section 51, already referred to, among the various powers therein enumerated, specifies (xxxI) "the acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws."

19. If, then, there is reason to believe that the "good government of the Commonwealth" may be legitimately promoted by permitting it to occupy the position of landlord of a much greater area than 64,000 acres, provided the acquisition of that area be made "upon just terms" to the surrendering State, it would seem to follow that the interpretation of this section should be that which attaches to every resumption of private lands—the obligation of compensating, first, the private owners for deprivation of estate, and, next, the surrendering State for whatever losses it will sustain consequent on such resumption. These latter losses may be roughly stated as follows:—

1. Loss of revenue obtained from taxation of lands included within the ceded area.
2. Loss of revenue contributed by inhabitants paying income or any other tax, and resident within the ceded area.
3. Loss of roads, bridges, public buildings, and other State property within the ceded area.
4. Losses, other than as above specified, capable of pecuniary valuation, and consequent on the act of cession.

20. Against these losses it would seem only just to put, by way of reduction,—

1. Any relief to the ceding State from the annual outlay incurred in the maintenance of roads, bridges, and other public works taken over by the Commonwealth.
2. Any betterment, or enhancement of values which would enure to the benefit of the ceding State in respect of lands and other property outside the ceded territory and capable of pecuniary valuation.

21. A secondary question is whether, in the event of State compensation for loss of territory being allowed, the surrendering State as a constituent member of the Commonwealth should be required to contribute its quota to the amount of compensation to be determined? But the determination of this question would depend much upon the position of the selected Site, and whether or not the cession of that Site will create a betterment area, and, if so, to what extent, within the limits of the surrendering State.

Location of
site of
Federal terri-
tory.
Circular
inviting
proposals.
Inspections.
Public in-
quiries.

22. The location of the Federal territory, with respect to the position of the constituent States of the Commonwealth, next claims attention. In the absence of any provision in the Statute bearing on this subject it appeared to be a reasonable course to invite, by advertisement in the principal country papers, proposals from such places in any part of New South Wales (not being within the proscribed area) as might be thought by residents and others to offer suitable Sites for the purposes in view.

This was done, and an unexpectedly large number of responses followed. The list includes the following places :—

Eden.	Orange.
Yass.	Wellington.
Howlong.	Bombala-Eden (Southern Monaro).
Albury.	Goulburn.
Carcoar.	Bemboka.
Queanbeyan.	Young.
Barber's Creek.	Hay.
Corowa.	Inverell.
Cootamundra.	Braidwood.
Wagga Wagga.	Port Stephens.
Murrumburrah.	Bellingen (Don Dorrigo).
Tumut.	Moss Vale.
Nowra (Sassafras).	Tenterfield.
Rylstone.	Delegate.
Tumbarumba.	Buckley's Crossing.
Molong.	Wentworth.
Glen Innes.	Forest Reefs (Millthorpe).
Armidale.	Junee.
Bathurst.	Towrang.
Mt. Clarence.	Bowna.

Circulars.

23. Circulars were, without delay, despatched to the various Associations, and persons, proposing these Sites, asking for detailed information under the heads, and embracing the subjects, specified in the accompanying Form.

PROPOSED SITES FOR THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Persons desirous of bringing under the notice of the Commissioner any area containing 64,000 acres, as a suitable Site for the Federal Capital, are invited to forward their suggestions in writing, addressed to the "Registrar of Land Appeal Court, Sydney."

Such communications should afford as full and accurate information on the subjects hereunder set forth as can be obtained.

I. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

- (a) Range and mean of temperature during each quarter of the year, beginning with January.
- (b) Altitude above sea level, and mean altitude of the area as a whole.
- (c) Rainfall.

II. ACCESSIBILITY.

- (a) By railway (existing or to be constructed).
- (b) By road.
- (c) By water.

The conditions under this head should deal with the approaches to any proposed Site as from the several constituent States of the Commonwealth, and distances in miles from approximate centres of area to the Capital Cities of such States should be given.

III. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

- (a) Nature of soil.
- (b) Water supply and catchment.
- (c) The possession of, or proximity to, stone, timber, and other material.
- (d) Drainage.
- (e) Other physical features.

IV. OWNERSHIP AND VALUE.

- (a) Area of alienated or private lands.
- (b) Area of Crown lands (including Church and School lands, reserves, &c).
- (c) Estimated value of private lands (unimproved).
- (d) Estimated value of private lands (with existing improvements).

V. MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS, &c.

- (a) Character of neighbouring country, having regard to :—
 1. Facilities for food supply.
 2. Mineral products ;—especially coal.
 3. Capacity to support a considerable population.
 4. Conditions favourable to commercial and industrial development.

The Commissioner will subsequently appoint times and places for the holding of public inquiries, at which evidence will be taken, and due notice by letter will be given to persons who may intimate their wish to give evidence, as well as by advertisement in the local newspapers.

Land Appeal Court, Darlinghurst,
23rd October, 1899.

24. It will be seen by reference to the list of Sites submitted for inspection, prefixed to this Report, that out of the total number of Sites proposed for the Federal Territory, twenty-three have been inspected,—some of them as many as three times.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Sites that have been inspected :—

Albury	Goulburn
Barber's Creek	Molong
Bathurst	Moss Vale
Bemboka	Murrumburrah
Bombala—Eden (Southern Monaro)	Orange
Braidwood	Queanbeyan
Buckley's Crossing	Tumut
Carcoar	Wagga Wagga
Cootamundra	Wellington
Corowa	Yass
Delegate	Young.
Forest Reefs (Millthorpe)	

25. At fourteen out of this list of twenty-three Sites Public Inquiries have been held pursuant to the terms of the Commission. These inquiries have, in nearly every case, been held at the Court-houses, and always so as to suit the convenience of the promoting Committees or Leagues, who sometimes found great difficulty in procuring the punctual attendance of their witnesses. The evidence at these inquiries was taken on oath. The witnesses were examined, in the first instance by the

the Commissioner, and afterwards by any person present who expressed a desire to do so. So much of their evidence as appeared to be in any way relevant to the subject of inquiry has been taken down in the form of depositions by the Secretary to the Commission, and certified Summaries of that evidence accompany this Report. The original depositions are retained in the Office of the Colonial Secretary.

The central force of populations. Grouping of Sites.

26. It will be seen that no inspection or public inquiry has been held for proposed Sites lying north of the Main Western Railway Line. For adopting this course excluding, as it does, at least seven proposed Sites lying north of that line of demarcation, I must accept the sole responsibility. In the absence of any direction contained in the Commonwealth Act, it seemed reasonable to give effect to the attractive force of the denser populations. No point in New South Wales is equidistant, or even approximately equidistant, either from the respective Capitals or from the denser populations of the constituent States. It followed, therefore, that inquiries under the Commission should be limited to such Sites as could be shown to be fairly accessible by the ordinary lines of communication to the most densely peopled parts of those States. This criterion appears, according to existing statistics, to exclude all Sites lying much to the north of the Railway from Sydney to Bourke. The population located south of the Main Western Line, as prolonged across the Continent or extended to Port Darwin, is estimated by the Government Statistician at 2,714,105 against 1,003,625 residing north of that line; and if, instead of the Main Western Line as prolonged, the 33° parallel of south latitude be adopted as the line of demarcation, the same authority estimates the population resident south of that line at 2,588,725 as against 1,129,005 resident north. (See Annexure marked A.) So that whichever of these lines of bisection be taken, the southern population is much in excess of the northern. At the same time, it must be admitted that the adoption of this method would not have been justified if any Site lying northward of either line had been, or could be, pointed out, which collected all the features of suitability for a Federal Territory in a higher or more assured degree than any of the Southern Sites. But no such Site has been pointed out.

27. This Report will, therefore, deal only with such Sites as are situated South of the Main Western Line, and these will be divided into three groups:—

- (1.) Those lying along, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Bathurst to Bourke Railway.
- (2.) Those lying along, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Goulburn to Albury Railway.
- (3.) Those lying along, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Goulburn to Cooma Railway, and its prolongation to the Victorian Border, at or near Delegate.

For brevity, these three groups of Sites will be referred to as (1) Western Sites; (2) South-western Sites; (3) Southern Sites; and their distribution is shown in the appended table:—

WESTERN SITES.	SOUTH-WESTERN SITES.	SOUTHERN SITES.
Bathurst Carcoar-Garland Forest Reefs (Millthorpe) Molong Orange (Canobolas) Wellington	Albury Cootamundra Corowa Goulburn Murrumburrah Tumut Wagga Wagga Yass Young	Barber's Creek Bemboka Bombala-Eden (Southern Monaro) Braidwood Buckley's Crossing Delegate Moss Vale Queanbeyan

Part II.—Conclusions: Review of determining factors, &c.

28. In approaching a task, the difficulty and importance of which may be allowed to speak for themselves, I need hardly say that my humble efforts to fulfil it will claim a large measure of toleration.

Conditions
and con-
siderations
that should
determine
conclusions.

Your Excellency's Commission authorised inquiries specifically "as to the suitability for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of such tracts or areas as might be proposed for consideration"; but, in order to locate the Site of the Seat of Government, it was necessary, as a first step, to determine—at least, approximately—the Federal Territory which should include that Site. The attempt to do this has somewhat enlarged the scope both of the Inquiries and the Conclusions, but, it is hoped, not superfluously.

I have throughout endeavoured to keep in view the governing conditions for a Federal Territory and Capital for Australia, rather than what were considered necessary conditions by those who established the District of Columbia, with its Capital of Washington, or, at a later date, the Dominion Capital of Ottawa. The choice of our Federal Territory and Seat of Government seemed to invite special consideration, not only because of our special political characteristics, but for important topographical and physical reasons, as well as for reasons connected with the nature and extent of the Federal ownership of whatever Territory is to be ceded by New South Wales.

29. In the first place, as mentioned in an earlier part of the Report, it seemed a reasonable and convenient course to adopt the accepted routes of internal communication, both in New South Wales and the other States of the Commonwealth (Tasmania alone excepted, as being an island State), for determining the lines of accessibility to the Federal Territory as between all the States. Indeed, in the far greater number of Sites submitted for inspection, it was found that the railways, or their expected extensions or connections, were the chief influence in determining the proposal of those Sites. "Accessibility," therefore, has been considered mainly in connection with, and as determined by, the three principal Railway Routes specified in paragraph 27.

30. To attach values to the various factors of suitability commensurate with their importance would be a most difficult, if indeed it be a feasible, undertaking. The possession, however, of such sources of Water Supply, preferably by gravitation, as should be sufficient for the service of a population estimated to reach 40,000 within a generation, has throughout been considered rather as a condition precedent, or *sine quâ non*, than as a feature or point to which varying values might be attached.

31. The figures, 40,000, were assumed, for various reasons, one of which was that the population of Ballarat (in Victoria) seemed to afford a fair guide to what might be expected of the Federal Capital. But the certainty of expansion has always been kept in view, and there is nothing unreasonable in predicting for our Capital a population equalling, within the period above indicated, that of Ottawa at the present time (about 45,000). The possession, then, of ample water resources has been put prominently in the foreground, and this will hardly be regarded as without justification by those who consider what a sequence of drought years, such as those we have just passed through, might mean for a large inland population dependant on a precarious water supply.

32. It is, of course, beyond dispute that water supply is a matter largely within the combined forces of engineering and money; on the other hand, it seemed equally beyond dispute that a distinct physical advantage in the matter of water resources possessed by any particular Site without making any considerable demand on the Federal Treasury should be placed to the credit of that Site, especially when the supply was shown to be procurable within territorial limits.

33. In connection with this most important subject of Water Resources it is necessary to bear in mind;—(1) That an ample water supply will be needed for the large body of artisans (perhaps not fewer than from 2,000 to 4,000) who will be quartered for years on, or near, the spot selected for the Federal Capital. For ordinary domestic and sanitary, to say nothing of building, purposes, this large

contingent must be accommodated with the necessary supplies of water from the start, and not many of the proposed sites can be said to command the requisite facilities to give that accommodation without large preliminary expenditure and great delay; (2) That the Site selected for the Federal Capital must depend in a large measure on the Scheme of Water Supply, especially when that is a gravitation scheme; or, in other words, the Water Factor should locate the Building Site, and not *vice versa*.

34. It so happened that, during the summer and autumnal months of 1899–1900, when most of the proposed Sites were examined, New South Wales was passing through one of the severest series of drought years ever recorded, when almost all its streams had shrunk, and some had altogether ceased to flow, and many of its lakes and springs had dried up. The period of inspection was, therefore, well chosen for the purpose of seeing the country at its worst; and, partly as a result of these discouraging conditions, it very soon became manifest that no reliance could be placed on the assurance of abundant water supply so freely hazarded by the various promoters of Sites. The assistance of expert officers of the Water Conservation Branch of the Department of Works was, therefore, solicited, and, by the courtesy of the Minister in charge and the principal officers, of that Department, competent persons were detached for the examination of the most promising Sites, and their reports, to which attention is invited, will be found among the Annexures, General and Special.

35. The streams of New South Wales, whether as to permanency, volume, or other features, do not give much encouragement to those who would prefer the employment in the Federal Capital of water rather than steam as a motive power for trams, platform lifts, and other services; but there is reason to believe that, in a few instances, they could be used for the generation of hydraulic and electric power, though to what extent we have, at present, no sufficient guide. Perhaps the surplus overflow of the Murrumbidgee at the proposed Barren Jack Weir, or of the Snowy River above Buckley's Crossing, might supply such power in a limited degree.

36. In regard to "Climatic conditions," it seemed to be generally recognised, as an almost indispensable condition in the selection of the future Seat of Government, that, in the interests of the Commonwealth at large, some area within New South Wales should, if possible, be chosen which, by reason of its elevation, its rainfall, and its position with respect to the neighbouring country, could lay claim to an equable temperature, so far as such a condition can be secured; by reason of its distance from the sea coast should be exempt from the depressing influences associated with moist sea breezes; and, as a general result of these and other conditions, should assure a healthy and bracing climate to the various classes of the body politic whose home—for some during the entire year, for others during a more or less lengthened period—will be at the seat of Government.

37. It has been impossible to predict the times or seasons when the Federal Sessions will be held; but the controlling factor in the choice of a climate ought not, it is thought, to be the convenience of any one class, but the welfare of the inhabitants as a community. General convenience points directly to an invigorating climate, within limits of temperature excluding the sultry summer and autumnal heat of low-lying country on the one hand, and, on the other, those chilling, boisterous winds that sweep some of our plateaux with such force and severity that even the indigenous forest trees are unable to withstand their violence. And here I may be permitted to say that one of the principal reasons which have induced me to throw out some Sites situated on important rivers, and possessing attractive features in regard to accessibility and otherwise, has been their comparatively small elevation above sea level. It may be asked—Why, then, were inspections and public inquiries held for these low-lying Sites? The answer is, that the authorities with whom rest the power and responsibility of finally determining the Site for the Federal Territory, may repudiate the conditions which seemed to me indispensable. Evidence, therefore, has been collected in the interests of such low-lying areas as seemed in other respects to deserve consideration.

38. Although a position and importance subordinate to Water Resources have been assigned to Climate, a bracing recuperative climate may justly claim to be regarded, though in a secondary degree, as indispensable. By far the larger proportion of Australians are congested in seaport towns or on the coast districts, localities which, while they are supposed to ensure regular employment, and a regular sequence of amusements for all classes, and, in some cases, better prospects
for

for agricultural and dairying industries, have but little recuperative value generally, and for continuous residents none at all. Probably one of the best known correctives of the enervating effects of a warm moist temperature is a pure bracing mountain air, for "mountain air,"—the air of our more elevated tablelands and plateaux—is of itself at the same time a stimulant and a tonic without mischievous reagency on the system.

39. The area that can be afforded by New South Wales for the Federal Territory will hardly be enough to provide a tract of country sufficient for the restorative and reinvigorating purposes to which allusion has been made, but the larger the district that can be spared from our tablelands the better for the future of our people. I do not suppose that the establishment of the Federal Territory will interfere in any way with our Universities; but it must attract to itself the future Military School of the Commonwealth, and it must to a large extent draw to itself the encampments and evolutions of our Military Forces; for not only is the Commonwealth invested (by section 59 of the Statute) with the administration of Naval and Military Defence, but, by section 114, "No State, without the consent of the Commonwealth, may raise or maintain any Naval or Military Force"; and, by section 219, the duty of protecting every State against invasion, and, with the consent of the Executive of that State, against domestic violence, is imposed on the Commonwealth—powers which, apart from any other transfers of State authorities, imply the possession by the Commonwealth, at the seat of Government of the necessary material, executive and administrative. From these and similar considerations it follows that our Federal Territory should, if it be possible, be both the sanatorium and nerve centre of the Nation.

40. To the factor of Accessibility, to which reference has been already made in this Report, a less value has been accorded than to Water Resources or Climate. And the fact that nowhere in New South Wales could a site for the Seat of Government be discovered equi-distant, or nearly equi-distant, from the capitals of the constituent States, at once indicated that Accessibility must become a matter of judicious compromise; and that the leading principle of such compromise should be the selection of a site not situate in such a position relatively to the two States which were the principal parties to the compromise, as well as to the other States whose communications with the seat of Government must, of necessity, be through the territories of those two States, as to offend the Federal sentiment of what may be called topographical justice. This sentiment was tersely expressed by a witness who said, "*There ought to be a fair deal.*"

41. It has been contended that the compromise of which the 125th section is the result points primarily or by implication to a site as near as possible to, while just outside, the 100 mile prohibitory arc. The Statute gives no support to such a contention, and it is hardly reconcilable with the "fair deal" principle adverted to in the preceding paragraph. On the other hand, a pedantic adhesion to mileage equi-distance along the South-Western Trunk Railway, would result in the selection of a Site somewhere between Cootamundra and Wagga Wagga, which, in respect to Water Resources and Climate, would not be desirable.

42. As no working or workable coal seams are at present known to exist outside the prohibited area of 100 miles from Sydney, it was not expected that any of the proposed Sites could be shown to possess the advantages derived from local coal resources, unless in the way of such proximity to coal as is claimed by Bathurst and Orange in connection with Lithgow, and by Goulburn in connection with Bundanoon, coal. But in the case of the Bombala-Eden Site, the only one which gives promise of a port always accessible to vessels of considerable tonnage, the carriage of coal by sea from Newcastle or any southern port to Eden, and thence by rail to the Monaro Tableland, would make the relative cost of land and sea carriage of coal to the capital a very important question.

43. Of less practical importance is the possession of, or proximity to, deposits of good building stone and timber forests; because it is uncertain whether contractors would use local stone or timber in preference to Pymont stone and American timber, even if both could be obtained within a distance of (say) 50 miles from the building site; but, if cores brought to the surface by the diamond drill could be relied on as showing the suitability of rock deposits for building purposes, such tests would, undoubtedly, be of much use. As far as the evidence goes, it does not, in any case, appear to afford special promise of cheapening the cost of building by the use of local stone or timber.

44. The character of the Soil included within any proposed Site may, by some, be considered as only of secondary importance compared with Water Resources, Climate, and Accessibility; but, in view of the Federal Parliament deciding to accept the benefits and burdens attached to the ownership of a very large tract of country, the possession of a fertile unexhausted soil appears to be of considerable importance; and it must not be forgotten that a fertile soil is not always associated with a good Climate or with an ample Water Supply. If the Commonwealth goes into its inheritance with the intention of recouping itself for a proportion of the cost incurred in preparing the Seat of Government for occupation, the difference between a rich productive soil and a sterile waste would at once make its mark on the income derived by the landlord; while, for all purposes connected with the internal Commissariat, a district, the soil of which is capable of meeting all, or most of, the demands made on it for grain food, fodder, meat supply, and dairy products, should, it is thought, command marked attention. The nature of the soil also becomes of importance, in regard to its geological formation, from an architectural point of view. The extra cost incident to insecure or treacherous foundations may, perhaps, not be of great moment to the Commonwealth, but the existence of such foundations would detract greatly from the market value of building sites.

45. In connection with Land Values, the probable cost to the Commonwealth of acquiring large areas for which resumption values would have to be paid in case of dispossession of the owners, must indisputably exert a strong influence in the selection of a suitable site, even though that cost be borne ratably by the members of the Federation, and though the basis of valuation be determined as at the date of the assent to the Commonwealth Bill, or at the date of its establishment by proclamation, pursuant to the third section of the Statute. To some extent, perhaps, the estimates of land values, with existing improvements, for areas within or outside Municipal boundaries, which have been given in the Summaries, may act as a guide (approximately) to the cost of resumption, where resumption may be thought necessary. And if, instead of 100 square miles, 500, or even more be resumed, the probable cost per acre of the territory to be selected cannot be a matter of indifference, especially in connection with the fact that land in some districts has been valued at £3 per acre, or less, while in others it certainly could not be resumed under from £6 to £8 per acre on an average of the contents of the entire Site. Other elements of cost, besides cost of land, *e.g.*, railway connections, will be dealt with in comparing the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various Sites inspected.

46. That the future Seat of Government of the Australian Commonwealth should have a ground site possessing all the physical conditions, and features, desirable for a beautiful and commodious city—if these are within reach—is undeniable. To some extent the final selection of the building site might be made conditional on professional inspection and approval after such tests as may be necessary; but common sense alone would suggest a sufficient expanse of rolling down country facing eastward, free from severe gradients on the one hand, and from the monotony of large flat surfaces on the other, with a mountain background, and as many as possible of the adjuncts of an elevated plateau flanked by hills. Depressions should be avoided, or converted into artificial lakes, for which purpose the command of an ample water supply would be invaluable. A Site which could provide these advantages for building purposes would, most probably, also provide sufficient open spaces for purposes connected with Military parades and the manœuvres of troops, as well as for periodical encampments.

47. The same class of country could (at least, such has been the result of my inspections) furnish all land required for parks and other places of public recreation, while the vicinity of permanent streams stocked with fish, indigenous and acclimated, would attract the vacation rambler, the tourist, the artisan with a holiday, and the public generally for whom occasional picnicking is almost a necessary of life. On this head, but more particularly from an architectural standpoint, attention is invited to the Report furnished by Messrs. Mansfield, Vernon, Barlow, and Knibbs. (Annexure C.)

47. On all the heads that have been reviewed in the preceding paragraphs under this Part, there has been no lack of competition among the various Sites that have been inspected; but one Site appears to possess features of suitability with which no other Site is brought into competition. These will be fully considered when the Bombala-Eden, or Southern Monaro, Site is compared with rival Sites on the Southern Line.

Part III.—Conclusions.

(a) WESTERN SITES.

48. Although, perhaps, the water resources of Canobolas are inferior, in ^{Canobolas} regard both to catchment area and head for gravitation, to those of the Upper ^(or Orange) Campbell's River for Bathurst, yet there is evidence to support the conclusion that they are fairly sufficient for an assumed population of 40,000, and would be capable, by auxiliary storage, of supplying a still greater population. Moreover, the superior rainfall of Canobolas (as much as 14 inches greater than that of Bathurst), becomes an important factor when comparing the catchments of Canobolas and Bathurst; while the same may be said of the facilities possessed by this Site for providing an ample water supply for large bodies of workmen and others employed on buildings, &c.

49. The climate of Canobolas, from the superior altitude of its Site, and its position on the fall of the plateau toward the Great Western Plains, is preferable to that of any Western Site, and I believe that the comparatively high rainfall of Canobolas is climatically beneficial, and in no way injurious, to health.

50. The soil of Canobolas is, perhaps, superior to that of Wellington, and, acre for acre, certainly superior to the soil of Bathurst, the weathering and destruction of the Canobolas basalts and other igneous rocks producing a more distinctively and permanently fertile soil than is produced by the same natural processes on the granites, limestones, or slates. The soil of Millthorpe, as a whole, is perhaps a trifle better than that of Canobolas, and the rainfall is practically the same. Much of what is called the "Forest," resting on a diorite foundation, is perhaps wetter country than Canobolas, and its fertility, and vicinity to the last-named Site, are the principal reasons for its suggested inclusion in that Site.

51. In the matter of accessibility, Canobolas is only 47 miles farther by rail from Sydney than Bathurst is, and, considered from the standpoints of the Southern and South-western and Western States, *via* the Blayney-Harden connection, Canobolas and Bathurst are on about the same level. As between Canobolas and Wellington, the advantages are in favour of the former Site. As between Canobolas and the Sites lying between it and Blayney and Lyndhurst (Millthorpe and Carcoar-Garland), there is but little difference in respect of accessibility.

52. The coal and iron and other minerals of Lithgow are nearer to Bathurst than to Canobolas, but the difference in cost of carriage is not of much importance.

53. The Canobolas Site, resting on basalt over clays and diorite, would afford better foundations for heavy structures than the granitic clays and gravelly detritus of Bathurst.

54. Bathurst, by reason of its stretches of open down country, is more suitable for military evolutions, encampments, &c., than any other Western Site, but reasonably sufficient Sites for these purposes could be provided at Canobolas.

55. The convergence of the Blayney-Harden and Orange-Condobolin connection and extension combine to make Canobolas a better market and emporium for all kinds of produce (stock, of course, included) than either Bathurst or Wellington.

56. As a building site, the gently sloping, lightly timbered lands, lying between the railway line, about Bloomfield Platform and the foot hills of the Canobolas Mountains, are not excelled, even if they are matched, by any other Western Site. The Canobolas Mountains in the immediate background are a strikingly distinctive feature.

57. In respect to the possession of suitable building material, I am inclined to bracket all these Western Sites together; for in the absence of proved sandstone or freestone deposits, and of timber suitable for such buildings as will adorn the Federal Capital, Sydney sandstone and American and Canadian timbers will doubtless be resorted to; but it is at present impossible to say that the sandstone deposits at, and in the vicinity of, Lithgow may not, at certain depths, afford stone equal even to that of Pyrmont.

Land Values. 58. In regard to Land Values, the figures appended show the estimated cost of absolute resumption of the Western Sites as originally proposed :—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Canobolas</i> (Orange).—Improved value of 64,700 acres (less 10,800 acres of Crown lands) outside Municipal boundaries ...	365,000	0	0
Improved value of lands within Municipal boundaries...	592,426	0	0
Total	957,426	0	0
<i>Bathurst</i> .—Improved value of 64,000 acres outside Municipal boundaries (less 5,530 acres Crown lands) at £4 per acre...	233,880	0	0
Improved value of lands within Municipal boundaries...	913,184	0	0
Total	1,147,064	0	0
<i>Forest Reefs</i> (Millthorpe).—Improved value of 82,000 acres (less 50,640 acres Church and School lands = 31,360 acres) at £6 per acre(*)...	188,160	0	0
NOTE.—This valuation omits the cost of compensation in connection with Church and School lands held under lease, &c.			
<i>Wellington</i> .—Improved value of 91,500 acres outside Municipal boundaries (less 15,890 acres of Crown lands), at £3 per acre ...	226,830	0	0
Improved value of lands within Municipal boundaries...	167,535	10	0
Total	394,365	10	0
<i>Carcoar-Garland</i> .—As roughly estimated for the whole area, including Church and School lands, but excluding town of Carcoar ...	200,000	0	0
Or, at £3 per acre for 50,000 acres outside Municipal boundaries, and £35,000 for lands within those boundaries ...	185,000	0	0

59. Thus it will be seen that the cost of resuming private or alienated land within the Canobolas Site outside Municipal boundaries would be £365,000, as against £233,880 for the same class of land within the Bathurst Site—a difference of £131,120; and that the cost of similarly resuming lands (as improved) within Municipal boundaries would be for Canobolas £592,426, as against £913,184 for the same class of land within the Bathurst Site—a difference of £320,758. The resumption cost for the other principal Sites is shown in the last preceding paragraph, but, in some cases, the estimates are only rough approximations.

60. No evidence has been, or indeed could well be, given at the inquiries respecting the “loss” which may be expected to accrue to the State of New South Wales by reason of the cession of any tract by, or its withdrawal from, that State. Any such loss capable of pecuniary valuation would, therefore, form the subject of future consideration when the Commonwealth and the surrendering State have agreed as to the particular tract of country to be established as the Federal Territory, and as to the location of the Seat of Government within it.

61. It will be noted that the arc of the 100-mile radius, measured from the west boundary of the City of Sydney, cuts off a large part of the Bathurst Federal Territory Site and the entire Federal Capital Site (see Sketch Map, marked A, in Appendix). This result was not known when the inquiry was held at Bathurst, although it was thought by some witnesses that the Bathurst Site might be affected, to some extent, by the 100-miles radial limit.

62. The evidence in support of the Carcoar-Garland Scheme is almost wholly that of its promoter, Mr. Biddulph himself, and it must be at once admitted that the Site proposed by that gentleman has some conspicuous merits; but, as an independent scheme placed in competition with others on the Main Western Line, it seems to be inferior to some of them in regard to the character of the area selected for its Federal

(*) For particulars of holdings, formerly part of Church and School Estate, in the county of Bathurst, and within suggested extension of Canobolas Federal Territory, see Annexure 3 A (Orange Site).

Federal Capital Site, the fertility of its soil, its accessibility other than from the South, and its lack of specially attractive physical features; while, as compared with Bathurst, it lacks those extensive undulating downs which would be so useful for Military evolutions. But, although as an independent Site, Carcoar-Garland seems to me to be placed at a disadvantage as against other Western Sites, it, nevertheless, deserves serious consideration as supplying, with the Forest Reefs Site (Millthorpe), much of the area for extension of the Canobolas or Orange Site which I have suggested, or which may be adopted at any future time.

63. Upon a comparison of the "factors of suitability" possessed by the Wellington Site with those disclosed by other Sites situated on or about the Main Western Railway, the first apparent weakness of Wellington is in the matter of altitude, which at the railway station reaches only 996 feet above sea-level, and for the selected Site, as an average, about 1,200 feet. In the matter of Water Resources, although a pumping scheme might be relied on to supply the expected population (40,000), no gravitation scheme has been satisfactorily shown to be available. The Site is not well located in respect of accessibility, especially for the Southern and South-western States, and its connections North and West are at present only prospective. It lies at the outlet of a rather circumscribed, though beautiful, valley, and contains a rather large proportion of inferior country, and does not seem capable of expansion, except toward lower levels.

64. This Site was not specially inspected for the purposes of the Commission. The map of the Rylstone Site forwarded with the Report does not show the position of the Capital Site within the Territory Site; but even if it be admitted that a fairly suitable building site could be found in the neighbourhood of the township of Rylstone, and that, at some expense, a fair water supply from the Cudgegong River, or Cox's Creek, could be obtained, also that the Rylstone sandstones might furnish good stone for building purposes, still Rylstone has no claims on the score of accessibility, being situated 53 miles off the Main Western Railway (on the Wallerawang-Mudgee Line); or for the general fertility of a soil derived from formations partly sandstone, partly granitic; or for its capacity to support a large population; or for facilities in view of the enlargement of its area if more room is required for Commonwealth purposes. I would nevertheless, have, made an effort to specially inspect the Rylstone Site, even at the eleventh hour, but, on consideration, it appeared to be impossible to bring Rylstone into competition with several Western Sites; and, like Bathurst, though not in so great a degree, the Rylstone Site is intersected by the 100 mile arc. The Mount Clarence Site was not inspected, because it was within the prohibited distance however measured.

65. The conclusion I have arrived at, on a comparison of Western Sites, is that, whether as originally proposed, and as embracing an area of 64,700 acres, including 10,800 acres of Crown lands, or enlarged as suggested in paragraphs 11 to 14, and shown on the Plan of the Canobolas Extension Site (see Sketch Map, marked Q, in Appendix), so as to dedicate an area for the Federal Territory of about 883 square miles, (*) the Canobolas, or Orange Site, is the most promising that could be selected among all the Sites on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Main Western Railway for the purpose of establishing therein the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth. (b)

(*) The boundaries of the suggested enlargement of the Canobolas Federal Territory Site, as given by Mr. H. A. Crouch, District Surveyor, Orange, are, approximately, as follow:—Area, about 565,500 acres; counties of Bathurst, Wellington, and Ashburnham. Commencing at the junction of the Murrumburrah-Blayney Railway Line with the Main Western Railway Line, and bounded thence north and east, passing along the suburban boundaries of Blayney to the south-east corner of W. Kemp's 640 acres, portion 23, parish of Torrens, county of Bathurst; thence north about 5½ miles, passing along the west boundary of King's Plains; thence west about 3 miles; thence north about 10¼ miles, passing about 1 mile east of Guyong to the south-east corner of Perrier's grant of 1,241 acres, parish of Freemantle, county of Bathurst; thence west about 6 miles to Emu Swamp Creek; thence northerly down that creek about 3 miles; thence west about 4½ miles to Frederick's Valley Creek, at the north-east corner of Blacket's 1,280 acres (Rosedale Estate), parish of March, county of Wellington; thence northerly down that creek to the crossing of Orange-Ophir Road (known as the Third Crossing); thence generally westerly through the parish of March, about 5½ miles to Nandillion Ponds Creek, at the south-west corner of Kite's 640 acres, portion 15; thence by that creek north-westerly, and downwards to the north-west corner of Taylor's 2,560 acres grant (now James Dalton's "Kangaroooby"), portion 22, parish of Gamboola; thence by the west boundary of that land south to the Main Orange-Molong Road; thence by that road westerly to Molong Creek; thence by that creek westerly to the Municipal boundary of Molong; thence by that boundary south and west to the road from Molong to Manildra; thence by that road south-west about 4½ miles; thence west to Mandagery Creek, about 1½ miles south-west from "Garra"; thence southerly by that creek to "Long's Corner," about 3 miles south-west from Toogong; thence southerly by the road from "Long's Corner" to Canowindra, about 4½ miles; thence generally easterly about 25 miles, through the parishes of Molong, Nyrang, Barrajin, Cargo, along the south boundaries of Edinburgh and Clarendon, and through the parish of Blake to Flyer's Creek; thence by Flyer's Creek downwards to its junction with Belubula River; thence by that river upwards to the crossing of the Murrumburrah-Blayney Railway Line; thence by that line north-easterly to the crossing of McKenzie's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the Carcoar-Blayney Road; thence by portions 38, 37, 36, and 35 east and south to Belubula River; thence by that river upwards to the Municipal boundary of Blayney; thence by that boundary west to the Railway Line aforesaid; and thence by that line northerly, to the point of commencement.

(b) SOUTH-WESTERN SITES.

Grouping of Sites along the Sydney-Melbourne Trunk Railway.

66. The clustering of almost all the Sites proposed on this line of communication, along, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Sydney to Melbourne Trunk Railway, is to a certain extent the counterpart of a similar grouping of Sites on the Main Western Line; but the influence of the important Border State of Victoria in determining the lines of Accessibility is more marked in connection with these South-western Sites.

Distinction between Western and South-Western Sites.

67. Compared with the principal Western, these South-western Sites, with the exception of Goulburn, are physically distinguished by their connection with rivers of large volume and permanent flow—the Murrumbidgee and Murray; and that feature would be distinctively expressed on a section of the country lying between the upper basin of the Wollondilly (say at Goulburn) and the basin of the Murray at Albury, which would mark a fall of from 2,074 to 534 feet above sea

	feet.
Goulburn Ry. Station	2,074
Bowning ...	1,807
Yass ..	1,660
Tumut (approximately) ..	1,300
Murrumburrah ...	1,271
Cootamundra ...	1,082
Junee ...	988
Wagga Wagga ...	609
Albury ...	534

level; or, if Cullerin Station be taken as the highest point on the tableland, a fall of 1,861 feet. Between these points of maximum and minimum elevation, the Railway Station altitudes above sea level of Goulburn, Bowning, Yass Plains, Murrumburrah, Cootamundra, Junee, Wagga Wagga, and Albury are found to be respectively, 2,074, 1,807, 1,660, 1,271, 1,082, 988, 609, 534 feet. When these elevations are compared with the largest and most permanent sources of water supply, Wagga Wagga gets the benefit of the Murrumbidgee by a loss of 1,465 feet of elevation, and Albury the benefit of the Murray by a loss of 1,540 feet.

Junee.
Murrumburrah.
Cootamundra.

(8. The distance along this Main Trunk Line from Melbourne to Sydney is 576 miles; so that an equi-distant point on it, as between the two Capital Cities, would be about the 288th mile. At or about this point Junee is the only Site that has been proposed; but, as already indicated in paragraph 41, that Site, like others on the downward grade or descent toward the Plains of Riverina, is open to grave objection on the score of both Water Resources and Climate. (*) Junee, therefore, has been rejected, and, for the same reasons, Cootamundra and Murrumburrah. To supply an assumed population of 40,000, water would have to be lifted from the Murrumbidgee, or brought by gravitation from one of its affluents, at very great expense, to ensure a sufficient service for any of these Sites, and, against these drawbacks, no compensating advantages have been disclosed, with the exception of such as may be claimed under the head of Accessibility.

Wagga
Wagga.

69. Lower in the descending series lies Wagga Wagga, the elevation of its Railway Station above sea-level being 609 feet, and of the Site selected for the Federal Capital about 710 feet as an average. This Site has the advantage of being only 21 miles distant from the point of equi-distance between Sydney and Albury, being 309 miles distant from Sydney, and 267 miles from Melbourne, and it has the enviable endowment of an unlimited water supply in the Murrumbidgee, on the left bank of which permanent and ample stream it is situated. That supply, however, must, it would seem, be obtained by pumping, for no effective gravitation supply has been pointed out, nor is the existence of a gravitation source of supply probable, at least, within reasonable limits of distance and expenditure. In regard to fertility of soil, food supply, and facilities for the enlargement of the proposed Site, Wagga Wagga is well favoured. The Site selected for the Federal Capital, being an expansion or enlargement to the south of the present town of Wagga Wagga, though lacking any features of distinction, would seem to be architecturally sound and acceptable. If resumption values were paid for the 94,000 acres of alienated lands embraced in the Site, they would, including the area within Municipal boundaries, cost, according to estimates of witnesses, £962,560. In spite of all its apparent advantages, I must, nevertheless, place Wagga Wagga in the Rejected List, for its water supply must be a pumping one from the River Murrumbidgee, and its summer and autumn climate is the climate of a low-lying district situate in a river basin. Moreover, the cost of resuming the Federal Capital Site, which includes the town of Wagga Wagga (supposing resumption to be necessary), would be out of all proportion to the advantages derived from the inclusion.

70.

(*) Mr. C. E. Blomfield reported (23/5/1900) as follows:—"The only possible Water Supply for Junee is by pumping from the Murrumbidgee. The lift will be from 500 to 600 feet, and the distance about 20 miles."

70. The next Site of importance on the Southern Trunk Railway is Albury, Albury. distant 190 miles from Melbourne and 386 from Sydney, and having an altitude at the Railway Station of 534 feet, and, as a mean of the proposed Site, of 700 feet above sea-level. Like Wagga Wagga, Albury has all the advantages connected with an unlimited water supply by pumping from the river (The Murray), on the north bank of which it is situated. The alluvial flats of the Murray frontages give Albury great advantages in the possession of a fertile soil removed from the baneful influence of droughts, while the country bordering on the river affords all facilities for the production of grain, fruits, and wine; and, for the command of almost unlimited food supplies from other districts, Albury must be allotted a prominent place. The Murray could be made a navigable river by a moderate expenditure in snagging and dredging, and health resorts are within easy reach. The elevation of the Railway Station of Albury is less by 75 feet than that of the Station at Wagga Wagga, and, although Albury is almost entirely surrounded by high country, especially on the Victorian side, it is, nevertheless, claimed that even during the hot months of the year the climate is healthy and invigorating; but, in all these cases of low-lying Sites, the evidence of local witnesses, which, of course, is rarely unfavourable, must not be allowed to outweigh actual physical conditions; and these disclose the fact that Albury, like Wagga Wagga, is within the zone of high inland summer and autumn temperatures. Perhaps the climate of Albury, by reason of its proximity to the Victorian Mountain Ranges on the south-east, may be beneficially influenced, in some degree, but certainly not to such a degree as to compensate for a loss of 1,000 to 1,500 feet of altitude. In the matter of Accessibility, Albury is about twice as far from Sydney as from Melbourne, and is on the bank of the boundary river between the two States of Victoria and New South Wales. With the commercial consummation of Federation, Albury and the Federal Capital of the Commonwealth, if located there, must be dominated by the nearer State and its Metropolis for all commercial purposes, for trade will then necessarily be governed by the conditions of cheaper and shorter access to the best market. If there had been no such compromise of the rival claims of New South Wales and Victoria as is contained in the 125th section of the Commonwealth Act, the last objection could not, I think, have been fairly raised against the aspirations of Albury; but, in view of that section, which declares that the Seat of Government shall be in the State of New South Wales, but distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney, it would hardly be reasonable to comply with the 100 miles limit in a way that might result in a Site being accepted which, while technically and topographically within New South Wales, and so complying with the literal requirements of the section, would be within the commercial sphere of influence of a Border State to such a degree as to make the statutory direction as to location, in effect, almost nugatory.

71. As Corowa Railway Station is about 30 feet lower than that of Albury, Corowa, and the Site inspected presented no features of superiority over the Albury Site, and Howlong. as it could not be assumed that a Site lying lower down the same river (the Murray) could have a better climate than one lying some miles higher up, the reasons for rejecting Albury were reasons for rejecting Corowa. An additional reason was that Corowa is situated at the terminus of the branch line, Culcairn to Corowa, and, as compared with Albury, is less conveniently located on the line of direct communication between New South Wales and Victoria. Howlong Site, situate between Corowa and Albury, was cursorily examined but not officially inspected, being open to the same objection as Corowa.

72. Tumut is not on this Trunk Railway, but is reached by road from the terminus (Gundagai) of the Cootamundra Branch Railway, the distance being 21 miles. Tumut township has an altitude, according to Mr. Staff-Surveyor Chesterman, of 925 feet; but the mean altitude of the proposed Capital Site would, according to the same witness, be about 1,300 feet above sea-level. The difference in mileage, rail and road, between Sydney and Tumut and Melbourne and Tumut, is about 70 miles in favour of the former. The summer and autumnal heat are not excessive. The rainfall is ample (33 inches), and is well distributed over the four quarters of the year. The soil is very fertile on the alluvial flats, and, on the hill slopes, quite up to the average of similar country. The water resources are ample, and a promising gravitation supply is offered by the Buddong, apart from the Tumut River itself. The basin of Gilmore Creek, on which lies the Site of the proposed Federal Capital, is by no means without distinctive features; and the Tumut River, which is the eastern

eastern boundary of the proposed territory, can claim to be along the whole length of its course, not only, perhaps, the most lovely stream in New South Wales, but to offer riverside landscapes that, for natural beauty, are unsurpassed, if they are rivalled, by any in that State. It is, therefore, with no little reluctance that I feel obliged to add Tumut to the list of rejected South-Western Sites; but this Site, being 54 miles, even when connected by rail, from the main line of communication—the South-Western Trunk Line between the Northern and Southern States—is at a perpetual disadvantage. As against any Site situated on the Trunk Line, Tumut is handicapped by the fact that Sydney is 308 miles, and Melbourne 378 miles, distant, which means 110 miles of extra haulage from each Capital, and proportionate lengths along each State section of the railway. The Gilmore Valley Capital Site is physically a circumscribed area incapable of much expansion, and a large portion of the Territory Site is very rough and intractable country for agricultural purposes. The mean altitude, even allowing it to reach 1,300 feet, is hardly sufficient to ensure the required climate, especially in Summer and Autumn; but if Tumut had been situated on the Trunk Line, with the advantages it possesses, that Site, according to the original proposal, should, in my judgment, have been at least bracketed as on an equality with the Yass Site as originally proposed.

Tumbar-
umba,
Bowna,
Hay,
Wentworth.

73. The four Sites specified in the margin did not seem to require inspection, as my knowledge of the country proposed for the Federal Territory by their advocates made further examination unnecessary. Hay and Wentworth were within the hot zone, and were unsuitable in other respects. Tumbarumba was more inaccessible than Tumut, and more circumscribed in area; and Bowna (submitted too late for inspection) was in no better position than Albury. These Sites were, therefore, rejected without special inspection.

Comparison
of Goulburn
and Yass.

74. All other South-western Sites having been rejected, Goulburn and Yass alone remain for consideration and comparison.

In regard to Water Resources, if Goulburn had to be supplied by gravitation, its position is rather low on the comparative list prepared by Mr. Blomfield, having been placed by him between Queanbeyan and Cootamundra. On the other hand, Yass, if supplied by a pumping scheme from the Murrumbidgee, has been assigned a somewhat similar position, between Wagga Wagga and Junee; but subsequently to Mr. Blomfield's inspection, it has been claimed, in favour of Yass, that the Micalong catchment can provide that Site with an effective gravitation scheme (see Annexures—Yass, 3, 3a, 4); but that scheme is, in consequence of length of pipeline and other circumstances, an expensive one—£270,000 for piping alone. The Upper Wollondilly has not been, it must be admitted, thoroughly examined for a gravitation supply for Goulburn; but even if the water resources of Goulburn were equal, or nearly equal, to those of Yass—and neither are particularly promising—yet there are good reasons why the Yass Site possesses more advantages than that of Goulburn, viz. :—(1) Although Yass does not possess the altitude above sea level of Goulburn, the Yass climate is on the whole better than the Goulburn climate; (2) Yass is nearer the point of equi-distance between Sydney and Melbourne than Goulburn by about 60 miles—both being on the same trunk line; (3) The Yass district gives greater facilities for expansion of area (if desired), and has a better soil; (4) The cost of resumption of land for Yass is considerably less, according to estimates of value, than for Goulburn. The area within Municipal boundaries—

Of Goulburn being valued at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£676,737
Of Yass at...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,000

A difference in favour of Yass of £463,737

while the estimated value of land outside the Municipal boundaries of Goulburn is about £3 7s. 6d. per acre on an average, and of the same class of land at Yass at £3 per acre. According to these figures, the cost of the Yass territory would be less than a third of the cost of the Goulburn territory.

Yass Site, as
proposed to
be enlarged.

For these reasons I have thought that the Yass Site should be preferred to the Goulburn Site, even as originally proposed, which, in the case of Goulburn, embraces 100 square miles, and of Yass, 144 square miles; but my grounds for advising the offer of Yass as the most eligible among South-western Sites for the establishment of the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth rest, in a very considerable degree, upon the inclusion of an enlarged area, the increase being as

as much as 950 square miles, and embracing the entire bed of Lake George (probably not less than 60 square miles), which, of course, is Crown land, and would cost the Commonwealth nothing. Roughly, the suggested extension of the Yass Site would begin at the junction of the Yass River with the Murrumbidgee, and, thence eastward, follow the course of the Murrumbidgee to a point near to Queanbeyan; thence northerly to Bungendore, and the eastern side of Lake George to its northern end; and thence by a line connecting that point with the head of the Yass River; and so by the Yass River to the point of commencement. (See plan of Yass Extension Site, marked R in Appendix.*) This enlargement would practically federalise most of the triangular tract of country, of which the apex is Goulburn, the base the Murrumbidgee River, and the two sides, portions of the Main South-western Trunk Line and of the Goulburn to Cooma Line.

75. There is some highly improved country on the eastern and south-eastern ^{Lake George.} shores of Lake George, including the Currendooley Estate and House, which perhaps it might be desirable to acquire as a country residence for the Governor-General; but I have excluded this tract, to avoid loading the Yass Scheme with an additional and large item for cost of resumption.

I have included the basin of Lake George for the following reasons:—

- (1) Its acquisition would, practically, cost the Commonwealth nothing; and it is an area of Crown land that New South Wales has never considered to be of the smallest value to her territory, except for a small strip at the southern end of the Lake used for measuring two base lines in connection with a Scheme of General Triangulation. The Lake is a large expanse of more or less brackish water when at high level,(†) and a large expanse of saline mud when at its lowest; sometimes partially covered with the weed known as *Fat Hen* and a salinous creeper (? *Rhagodia*, sp.); and the catchment is limited in extent.
- (2.) If, notwithstanding its limited catchment, the basin of this Lake, or a portion of it, could be converted into a reservoir, its value to the Commonwealth Territory would be much greater than to any part of New South Wales.(‡)
- (3.) If the basin cannot be converted into a permanent reservoir, then if reclamation by the Commonwealth should be undertaken,—and there is not much room to doubt that the whole of the water in the basin could, if necessary, be discharged by cutting and tunnel (through Geary's Gap) to the lower levels about the sources of the Yass River, and perhaps directly into that river,—there would be a very large area of valuable land acquired for Commonwealth purposes which is not likely to be acquired for the benefit of New South Wales. It is right to add that I have not been able to obtain any exact information as to the depth and nature of the soil deposits in the Lake; but if the grass on those portions of the southern end of the Lake which have reclaimed themselves can be taken as a criterion of the soil, it should be well worth reclaiming.(§) (c)

(*) Mr. A. C. Betts, Chairman of the Goulburn Land Board, has furnished the following description of the suggested enlargement of this Site:—Commencing at the intersection of the Southern Railway Line with Bowring Creek, and thence by that creek downwards to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River; thence by the eastern bank of that river, upwards to a point due west of Ranger Hill Trigonometrical Station, parish of Yarralumla, county of Murray; thence by a line east to the head of Turallo Creek; thence by that creek northerly to its junction with Lake George; thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake George to its northern extremity; thence by a line west about 10 miles to Yass River; thence by the south bank of that river, downwards to the town of Yass; thence north to Southern Railway Line, and by that line westerly, to the point of commencement.

(†) Mr. A. C. Betts, Chairman of the Goulburn Land Board, writes, that in the very wet years, 1870-1874, when the Lake had risen so high as to threaten to submerge Bungendore, the water was not even then fit to drink, although the codfish introduced by the late Sir Terence Aubrey Murray live and thrive in the Lake.

(‡) The surface level of Lake George was ascertained by actual levelling to be 2,225 feet above sea level by Surveyor Mountain in 1878—(Notes upon "Floods in Lake George," by Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer, p. 15)—which is 565 feet higher than Yass Railway Station. If the water of Lake George could be purified, by providing an outlet as well as by dredging, and evaporation be diminished by reducing the surface area, this height should be sufficient to provide a gravitation supply for the Yass Capital Site; and a very large area of the Lake Basin could still be reclaimed and brought under irrigation if required.

(§) In the summer of last year, when the Lake was very low, the mud on the western side of the basin easily bore a buggy and pair for some hundreds of yards from the high water level; and, to judge from the look and feel of the soil, it certainly seemed as if reclamation would be much easier in this basin than in the case of the salt morasses and quaking bogs on the banks of the Shoalhaven, on the Coolangatta Estate, which the proprietors have converted, and are still converting, into splendid agricultural land. Since my last visit to the Lake, I have received a copy of a report by the Lake Observer (Mr. Glover) to the Government Astronomer, in which it is stated that the greater part of the bed consists of soft mud, varying in depth from 15 inches to 3 inches, under which there is a very stiff black soil, almost clay, averaging about 2 feet in depth, and below the black soil a light cream-coloured sandy loam. Further examination of the Lake bed, by means of trial shafts and borings, might throw very useful light on the possibility of its successful reclamation, and help to solve some interesting geological questions.

(e) SOUTHERN SITES.

All Southern Sites, except three, disregarded.

76. Between Goulburn and the Victorian Border, 7 Sites were submitted for inspection and inquiry, and between Sydney and Goulburn 3, or, if Sassafras be included, 4. Of these 11 Sites, 8 were inspected—viz., Barber's Creek, Bemboka, Bombala-Eden (Southern Monaro), Braidwood, Buckley's Crossing, Delegate, Moss Vale, and Queanbeyan; but Public Inquiries were held only at Queanbeyan, Braidwood, and Bombala. Barber's Creek, Moss Vale, and Towrang Sites were considered unsuitable, among other reasons, for either insufficient or difficult and costly water supply; Delegate and Eden became incorporated with Southern Monaro; Buckley's Crossing, in spite of its splendid Water Supply, when considered as a rival to its near neighbour, was thought to be outclassed as an independent Site; Sassafras—on the summit of the coast range that defines the basin of the Shoalhaven on the east—gave no hope of an adequate Water Supply, was manifestly open to objection on the score of accessibility, and could claim no physical or other advantages over Braidwood, a rival Site in the upper basin of the Shoalhaven; and Bemboka, at the head of the Bega River, at the foot of the Nimitybelle, or Brown's, Mountain, was a comparatively low-lying Site, without any countervailing advantages. Competition was therefore practically limited to 3 Sites—Queanbeyan, Braidwood, and Southern Monaro.

Queanbeyan.

77. The first named of these Sites, embracing as it does a long frontage to the Murrumbidgee and the beautiful and fertile Limestone Plains (on the Duntroon Estate), with an altitude of between 1,900 and 2,200 feet, promising water resources, and a much commended climate, when placed in competition with its neighbouring rival on the west, Yass, was clearly at a great disadvantage in regard to Accessibility; the distance from Melbourne to Queanbeyan being 502 miles, or, by the proposed extension, *viâ* Bairnsdale and Cooma, about 460 miles, while from Sydney it is only 205 miles, and when placed in competition with the Southern Monaro Site, was at a like disadvantage for the same reason, and also in regard to the possession of an ample and cheap gravitation water supply. Nevertheless, although rejected as an independent Site among Southern competitors, much of the proposed Queanbeyan Site has been included in the enlarged Site of Yass. (See paragraph 74, and Plan of Yass Extension Site, marked R in Appendix.)

Braidwood.

78. Like most of the Tableland Sites, Braidwood is a pastoral or grazing, rather than an agricultural, district, and is held in comparatively large areas; the resumption of the Braidwood Site would, therefore, be much less costly than the resumption of agricultural country; the average value for Braidwood, Yass, and Queanbeyan, being, for improved lands outside municipal boundaries, about £3 per acre. Braidwood is some 30 miles off the Goulburn-Cooma Line, and its water resources, except for a pumping scheme, are not good. Its climate is rather severe in winter—perhaps, however, not more severe than that of Southern Monaro. Its summer climate is quite equal to that of Queanbeyan, and it gets the sea breeze somewhat earlier in the day; but, in regard to Accessibility, it is rather more unfavourably situated than Queanbeyan, and the area of good country in the upper basin of the Shoalhaven, in which the Braidwood Site lies, is limited, while the character of its soil is not one of its greatest recommendations. But for these drawbacks, the gently undulating downs seen from the summit of Gillimatong Hill, seemed admirably suited for a Capital Site. Bateman's Bay, at the mouth of the Clyde River, as a Federal Port associated with this Site, although it affords sea-carriage, cannot vie for an instant with Twofold Bay in connection with the Southern Monaro Site; and the Araluen Valley as a garden for semi-tropical grain and fruits, is not a particularly strong feature. Braidwood therefore must be added to the list of rejected Sites.

Other Southern Sites.

79. The Goulburn Site has already been considered when comparing South-western Sites. Bombala-Eden, or, Southern Monaro, Bemboka, Delegate, and Buckley's Crossing were the only other Southern Sites inspected, and as Bemboka, near the head of the Bega River, possesses only the altitude, and, with it, the climate of the Foot Hills of the Coast Range, and is in other respects unsuitable, that Site may be disregarded. Delegate, near the Victorian Border, does not come into competition with the other Sites, inasmuch as its promoters may be said to have practically retired in favour of Bombala-Eden. No Public Inquiry was held at Buckley's

Buckley's Crossing, but, although in regard to water resources, position, character of country, and climate, that Site had much to recommend it, yet it lacked those special features which the neighbour Site of Southern Monaro possessed, and suggested a modified incorporation with that neighbour rather than independent competition. Such incorporation, it will be seen, has been suggested. (See Plan and description of boundaries of Southern Monaro Extension Site, marked S in Appendix.)

80. Three inspections of the Southern Monaro Federal Territory and Capital Sites made for the purposes of the Commission, confirmed strongly the favourable opinion I have always entertained of this tract of country, just as similar inspections of the Orange and Yass Sites strengthened my original inclinations in their favour; and when it was decided to reduce the eligible Sites to three, the right of Southern Monaro to a place could not be questioned; for not only does it possess all the features of suitability claimed for Orange and Yass, except Accessibility by rail, but it has some special features of its own which must attract the serious attention of the determining Authorities.

Southern
Monaro Site.

In the first place, the inclusion in the Federal Territory of Southern Monaro of a harbour like Twofold Bay, with at least from 5 to 6 square miles of safe anchorage for the largest ocean-going steamers, secured by a north and south breakwater of no extraordinary dimensions or cost, and of a railway connection with that harbour, both railway and harbour and a sufficient area of adjacent country to be Commonwealth property, distinguish this Site from all others.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers estimates the cost of the breakwaters—the northern, 4,700 feet, the southern, 4,850 feet in length, affording a width of entrance of 1,800 feet—at £1,028,000, a sum which might be considerably reduced if suitable stone could be obtained in the neighbourhood. (See sketch of Bay and works, and letter of Mr. Darley, Annexure Bombala-Eden, 5.)

But as against this large sum, it is only fair to set the fact that this harbour being Crown land would cost the Commonwealth nothing for resumption.

If the Seat of Government were to be located on the Monaro tableland, and connected by rail with a harbour such as Twofold Bay, the Commonwealth would acquire an invaluable naval base situated nearly halfway between the two State Capitals that offer the greatest temptations to an enemy—Sydney and Melbourne. The Eastern States of Australia would acquire a harbour of refuge, or for refitting ships in distress, or for coaling. If the Commonwealth is to have a navy of its own, or even a training ship, Twofold Bay would be a convenient station, particularly for gunnery practice, and suggests itself as the convenient head-quarters of the Naval Commandant. As the breakwaters would be fortified, the Port of Eden could be made practically impregnable. With such a harbour the Commonwealth would have two routes for reaching the various State Capitals—one by sea, the other by land—and for facilitating the collection, mobilisation, and despatch of troops, munitions, and equipments.

The lumber cargoes from the other side of the Pacific could be discharged direct on the Eden Wharf; and the same facilities would exist for cargoes of coal, stone, iron, roofing slates, tiles, cement, and all other kinds of building material; and thus every State of the Federation would have a common commercial heritage in a harbour second only to Port Jackson.

The resident inhabitants and visitors of the Federal Capital on the uplands of Monaro would have, within three hours journey by rail, a seaside climate admirably suited for bathing and seaside recreations; and as winter quarters for those who might require an occasional change from a bracing to a milder climate. And two such climates as those of Eden and Monaro would be of reciprocal benefit.

What these and other advantages might mean in the course of a generation or two it is impossible to predict, and, perhaps, difficult to exaggerate.

Whether the advantages to be derived from the association of such a harbour with a Federal Territory would compensate for the cost of securing them, it is for others to determine; but even in its present state, the Port of Eden, except during violent south-east gales, which are infrequent, is one of the best on the coast of

New

New South Wales, the in-curved northern headland forming a very snug, though rather small, harbour, which has an excellent jetty, where vessels of 2,000 tons can discharge, while a few thousand pounds spent in extension and enlargement of the jetty, and in putting down mooring and riding buoys, would very greatly improve the shipping facilities of the Port pending the construction of the Breakwaters.

I have given special attention to the harbour advantages associated with this Site, because they are, in one respect, its chief distinguishing feature; but there is another aspect in which this Site is distinguished from all others. If the Federal Capital is established in Southern Monaro, it is considered certain that Victoria will extend her Gippsland Line, now terminating at Bairnsdale, through Orbost, and contouring the coast up to the Victorian Border near Delegate or Timbillica, and so complete a coastal circuit of railway communication, which would be of great strategical value, and would also be a relief to the Main Trunk Line, and possibly an effective substitute for a duplication of the roadway of that line, the ordinary traffic on which must, with intercolonial freetrade, become more and more congested. The cost of such an extension, which it is presumed would be borne by Victoria, is estimated by Mr. Rennick, the Victorian Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, at £665,493 15s., or £4,500 per mile for 147 miles 71 chains. The cost of extension to Delegate River or Bendoc would be much higher, viz., £1,351,212 10s. and £1,442,237 10s. (See Annexure 1 to Report on Bombala-Eden, or Southern Monaro.)

In regard to Water Supply, whatever rank is to be assigned to the Site which possesses the most abundant, as well as the cheapest, by gravitation from a never-failing source, with 280 feet of head, Southern Monaro has hardly a rival, even under the conditions of the original proposal; but with the Snowy River thrown in, as it will be by the enlargement of the Site, as suggested (*post*, page 24), Southern Monaro stands absolutely first in the important matter of Water Resources; and the same Site gives better promise than any other of affording water power for hydraulic lifts and the development of electrical energy. The character of the Water Supply is treated at length in the Report on this Site, at page 39. It may, however, be mentioned here that most of the catchment areas of the Delegate and Little Plains Rivers are in New South Wales, and within the proposed Federal Territory as enlarged, although the sources of both are in swamps and springs on the other side of the Victorian Border.

In regard to Accessibility, although the distance from Sydney to Melbourne, *viâ* Goulburn and Cooma Railway, as extended to the Victorian Border, and thence *viâ* Orbost and Bairnsdale to Melbourne, would be approximately 676 miles, or 100 miles more than the distance between the same two points by the Main South-Western Trunk Line *viâ* Albury; yet, the Southern Monaro Site would be very nearly equidistant, as between Sydney and Melbourne by rail, and by water the difference would not be very much in favour of Sydney. The disadvantage of 100 miles more railway road between the two Capitals would, however, be more than counter-balanced by the advantages of the alternative sea route, and the connection of our Southern Railway System with the Victorian Gippsland System.

Southern Monaro, it must be admitted, is at present cut off both from Sydney and Melbourne by the break in railway communications, and, of these, it seems that no less than two extensions and one independent line will be required before the Site can be said to be properly accessible. The Victorian extension has already been considered. There remain the connecting line, Eden to the Monaro Federal Capital Site, and the extension from Cooma to the same point. This extension has been estimated to cost, if continued to the Victorian border, £7,000 per mile, *i.e.*, for 91 miles, £637,000; and the connection, from Eden to the Table Land, if taken *viâ* Bondi, £1,323,330; and, if taken *viâ* Wolumla, Postle's route, £1,088,719. The former is the shorter route by some 14 miles, but it is much the more costly per mile. (See Annexures 2 and 3, Bombala-Eden.)

The connection from Twofold Bay, according to the proposals of the promoters of the Southern Monaro Site, would be made at the joint expense of the Commonwealth; so that the proportion of cost falling to New South Wales might not, on a population basis, be more than £400,000, in round numbers. The extension from Cooma to the Border, estimated at £637,000, together with the proportion of cost to

to New South Wales of the breakwaters—say, £370,000; making a total, with the proportion of cost of the Lord's Hill Water Supply Scheme (£40,000), of £1,411,400.

But it is contended by the promoters, and, I think, with justice, that their Scheme should not be weighted with the cost of a railway, which they say ought to have been constructed years ago in fulfilment of a State obligation to the just claims of an important, but hitherto neglected, part of her territory. As a matter of fact, the right of the district to the more costly of these two lines—that from Eden to the Monaro Tableland—has been publicly and influentially conceded; and the promoters have asked me, in justice to their case, to reproduce the views of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir William (then Mr.) Lyne, as expressed in a debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st October, 1891:—

Sir HENRY PARKES: "It does not follow that because this very fine port (Eden) has, from one cause or another, been neglected, that it will continue to be neglected. When that district is opened by railway communication, to which, in my judgment, it is richly entitled, Eden, which has a very fine harbour, will become the site of a very important maritime city. . . . I have that faith in the progress of this country that I have long foreseen that, although retarded by unfavourable circumstances, this result is certain by the very force of growth from without. . . . Twofold Bay has been the victim, if I may so term it, of singular neglect. I do not say whose fault it is. It is very difficult to distinguish; but, certainly, before many years, Twofold Bay, where the town of Eden is situated, . . . will become one of the most important places in New South Wales. I have no doubt whatever of that. As far back as 1873 I advocated the construction of a railway to the port to bring the traffic of Monaro to the bay. . . ."

Mr. LYNE: "I think, if there is a district in which a railway should be constructed, it is from the tableland to the port of Eden. There is no finer port in the Colony, and there is no finer country at the back of it. It is certainly to be regretted that the construction of the line has been left so long in abeyance. There is no possible doubt that the port must become a great shipping port, and it will become a great centre of population."

These are the deliberate opinions of a past and present Premier of New South Wales, and were given without intuition of Federal requirements or conditions, but solely upon a consideration of the natural claims of the district to better communication. And whether New South Wales has to bear the whole cost of this connection of port and tableland, or only a proportion of it, the liability is not one to be placed to the debit of the Southern Monaro Site. A just compromise would seem to be to charge New South Wales—*i.e.*, the Southern Monaro scheme—with

Proportion of cost of this railway (say)...	...	...	£400,000
" " breakwater	...	...	£370,000
" " Lord's Hill Water Supply Scheme			£14,400
			£784,400
	Total	...	£784,400

and to relieve the scheme from the whole cost of the Cooma extension (£637,000), because that extension may now be regarded as the equivalent of the Eden-Bombala connection admitted to have long been an unfulfilled State obligation.

Thus the cost to the State of the Southern Monaro Scheme, under the heading of Accessibility, would be about £784,400.

In the matter of Climate, the altitude of this Site (2,400 feet) and its latitude (37 degrees south), ensure a somewhat cooler summer and autumn than any other Southern Site, and in winter a climate quite as endurable as those of Braidwood, Queanbeyan, or Buckley's Crossing. All these Southern Sites are within the influence, during the hot months, of the afternoon sea breezes, and though in Southern Monaro the winter temperature sometimes drops to 20 degrees, and there are falls of snow, yet there is compensation in the summer day temperature, which averages only 66 degrees, and in a night temperature of 50 degrees, and the snow rarely lies on the ground all day. Bleak cutting winds are experienced occasionally in winter, but they are not more severe than those of other Southern Sites on the Tableland.

In regard to soil, there are some extensive tracts included in this Site of splendid basaltic soil, and that of granite formation is as well adapted to the growth of cereals and fruits as the soil of any other Southern Site. Its proximity to the warmer and very productive Bega District would, however, give Southern Monaro an advantage over some of these Sites, in the command of such grain and fruit supplies as are the products of a warmer climate. The same coast country would also be helpful in supplying fat cattle during certain seasons, and dairy produce, in which respects the other Southern Sites are not so well favoured.

The

The southern slopes of the Monaro Tableland, taking Nimitybelle as the ridge, though differing much in geological formation, preserve throughout, with the exception of limited areas of rough mountain country, the same surface characteristics of an elevated plateau—undulating lightly-timbered downs, traversed by numerous streams, all converging towards the Victorian Border and eventually finding their way to the Snowy River. It is a district which, more than any other that has come under inspection, offers ample areas of similar character for extension of a Federal Territory, if required, and at a reasonable cost for resumption, Monaro, as a whole, being a pastoral and thinly-settled country.

For possession of, or vicinity to, any useful deposits of building-stone, clay for brickmaking, &c., I do not think that Southern Monaro has any advantage over other Southern Sites; but the inexhaustible forests of useful hardwood timber on the slopes of the Coast Range and elsewhere within or close to the proposed Federal Territory, give this Site advantages over any other Western, South-Western, or Southern, if local timber should be much used for building material.

The surface formation of the Site proposed for the Federal Capital, and the nature of the subsoil, resemble, in some degree, those of other undulating downs, and may be bracketed with Yass, Braidwood, and other Sites; but for artificial lakes and other ornamental waters the water supply in the neighbourhood of this Site is superior, both in respect of quantity and easy conveyance to that of any Southern and many other Sites, and the pipe line that would afford this supply could be utilised for many other purposes. The natural drainage is good, and there would be no swamps or morasses to reclaim.

Of the 80,000 acres of the Site proposed as Federal Territory, about 5,000 acres are Crown lands. The improved value of the area within the municipal boundaries of the town of Bombala is given at £72,635; for the residue, about 74,000 acres, a fair average would be from £3 to £4 per acre, some tracts being worth no more than 30s. per acre, while others are worth £7.

This Federal Territory Site of 125 square miles (80,000 acres) is, in my opinion, altogether inadequate, and an extension of area is suggested which would increase the area up to 1,200 square miles approximately; (*) and the average improved per-acre value of the increased area would, probably, be £3. (See Southern Monaro Extension Plan, marked S in Appendix.)

As has already been pointed out, Southern Monaro is a pastoral, and not an agricultural, district. For all meat products, therefore, it and its associated Coast Districts could be relied on to supply the requirements of a largely increased population; but the absence of any market for cereals and root crops has hitherto made farming on a large scale an unprofitable business. The advent or expectation of a market would, however, soon alter these conditions, and agriculture would take and retain its proper position in this district, and the proposed railway extensions and connections, if carried out, would make Southern Monaro readily accessible for all external food supplies.

(*) The Chairman of the Goulburn Land Board has supplied the following description of the Southern Monaro Federal Territory Site, according to the suggested enlargement:—Commencing at the junction of Snowy and Delegete Rivers, and bounded thence by a line south to the boundary line between Victoria and New South Wales; thence by that boundary line south-easterly to the summit of the Coast Range; thence by that range northerly to a point due east of the northern boundary of the town of Nimitybelle; thence by a line west to a point due north of the junction of Snowy River and Wulwye Creek; thence by a line south to that junction, and by the east bank of Snowy River downwards, to point of commencement.

Summary of Conclusions.

81. Summing up the Conclusions reached on the foregoing Review of the various Groups of Sites proposed, your Commissioner considers that any one of the three Sites—(1) Orange (or Canobolas), (2) Yass, (3) Bombala-Eden (Southern Monaro), will be suitable for the establishment therein of the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth; and whether for the area originally proposed, or enlarged as suggested, or as may subsequently be determined.

If the final selection is to be governed mainly by considerations of cost of acquisition, and present accessibility as between New South Wales and Victoria, Yass would be entitled to first place; but the resources of that Site for an effective Water Supply for a large population are not as satisfactory as could be desired.

If the quality of the soil and the character of the climate are accepted as the controlling factors, Orange (or Canobolas) would be entitled to first place; but the cost of resuming land within this Area will be very heavy, and the Water Supply from the Canobolas Catchment is not very promising for a large population. This Site has the additional drawback of not being, in respect of Accessibility, a fair compromise as between Sydney and Melbourne.

If the Federal Territory is, within reasonable limits, to be selected independently of cost and of present Accessibility, Southern Monaro combines more distinctively appropriate features than either Canobolas or Yass.

On their own merits, apart from the considerations indicated above, and having regard to the future, rather than the initial, requirements of the Commonwealth, Southern Monaro is entitled to the first place, and Canobolas and Yass may be bracketed as about equally suitable.

Acknowledgments, &c.

82. Your Commissioner regrets that it has been found impossible to submit his Report within the time originally allotted. The unexpectedly large number of applications for inspection of Sites, and Public Inquiries between the intervals of the Sittings and the engagements of the Land Appeal Court, the necessity of making several such inspections in some cases, the protracted character of the Inquiries, and the obligation, amounting almost to a duty, which he felt under to collect all the relevant material in his power which could aid in the future determination of the Seat of Government, have been the principal causes of delay in completing the task entrusted to him.

83. Also, he thinks it right on his part to admit that some of the suggestions and opinions contained in this Report may not strictly fall within the scope of the powers or duties with which he was invested by the Commission. To such a charge, if made, he has nothing to offer by way of answer or excuse, except that the temptation to exceed his instructions, if he has exceeded them, has been too great for him to resist, and that he preferred the chance of receiving absolution for having done more than he was commissioned to do, to the certainty of receiving merited censure for having done less. But he is not conscious of having committed, or even contemplated, the impropriety of encroaching on the function of the constitutional authorities who have been invested with the prerogative of determining both the Seat of Government and the Federal Territory.

84. In bringing his Report to a close, it gives your Commissioner much pleasure to acknowledge the many obligations he has been under in the execution of his Commission. To the Premier and Members of the Victorian Government, the Commissioner of the Victorian Railways, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction in Victoria, and the Secretary to the Commissioner, the Secretary and Officers of the Ballarat Water Trust,—his cordial thanks are but an insignificant acknowledgment of the courtesy and assistance extended to him on all occasions; and they are due in as full measure to the Premier, and to the Secretary for Public Works in New South Wales, to the Under-Secretary, the Railway Commissioners,

the Engineer-in-Chief and Assistant Engineer for Railway Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and the Officers of the Water Conservation Department who have been so helpful in the examination of the various sources of Water Supply; to the Chief Surveyor and Officers of the Compiling Branch, Department of Lands; the Government Astronomer, without whose cheerfully rendered aid the Records of Temperature and Rainfall would have often been defective, or conjectural; the Government Architect, and the professional Architects of Sydney who supplied a valuable Report (General Annexure C); and to the Government Statistician and Government Geologist, for information very kindly furnished by them.

To Mr. A. C. Betts, Chairman of the Goulburn, and Mr. H. A. Crouch, District Surveyor of the Orange Local Land Board, the Commissioner is under very great obligations for the plans and descriptions and other topographical particulars supplied by them in relation to the various Sites in their districts; also, to Mr. G. H. Sheaffe (District Surveyor, Goulburn Local Land Board), Mr. William Orr (District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga Local Land Board), Mr. Staff-Surveyor Barlow (Albury), Mr. Staff-Surveyor Chesterman (Tumut), Mr. W. R. Bundock, of Braidwood (formerly Road Superintendent), and to Mr. W. R. Newton, of Bombala. The companionship and guidance of these gentlemen over extensive tracts of country, and their large stores of local knowledge, have been of inestimable service.

He has, further, to thank the many Chairmen and Secretaries of the Local Leagues and Committees for their assiduous courtesies and kind offices during his numerous inspections of Sites; his thanks are also due to those Police Magistrates and other Officers, who, at some inconvenience to themselves, allowed the use of the Court-houses for the conduct of public inquiries.

But this acknowledgment of his obligations would be incomplete if it omitted the name of the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. J. T. Keating, Registrar of the Land Appeal Court, whose experience and ability as a Draftsman have been highly appreciated whenever technical difficulties arose. It has been a subject of much gratification to your Commissioner that he has been associated with an officer of such marked ability, zeal, and discretion; and that, chiefly as a result of his unflagging industry, the whole of the clerical, corresponding, and deposition work of the Commission has been carried to completion without extraneous assistance.

Certified under my hand and seal, this 26th day of October, 1900.

(L.S.) ALEXR. OLIVER.

GENERAL

GENERAL ANNEXURES.

(A.)

Government Statistician's Office,

Sydney, 10 September, 1900.

Dear Sir,
In the estimates of population forwarded to you, the Island State of Tasmania was excluded from consideration; the request, as understood, being confined to the population of Australia. I enclose estimates of population which include Tasmania.

Yours, &c.,

T. A. COGHLAN,

Statistician.

Alex. Oliver, Esq.,
President, Land Appeal Court, Darlinghurst.

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION (*exclusive of Aborigines*).

WITHIN the Commonwealth, and north of the 33rd parallel of south latitude.	NORTH of railway line from Sydney to Bourke, and thence by a line due west across Australia.
New South Wales 451,575	New South Wales 501,725
Queensland 482,400	Queensland 482,400
South Australia (including Northern Territory) ... 37,500	South Australia (including Northern Territory) ... 7,500
Western Australia 157,530	Western Australia 12,000
Total... .. 1,129,005	Total... .. 1,003,625
WITHIN the Commonwealth, and south of the 33rd parallel of south latitude.	SOUTH of railway line from Sydney to Bourke, and thence by a line due west across Australia.
New South Wales 896,825	New South Wales 846,675
Victoria 1,162,900	Victoria 1,162,900
South Australia 333,200	South Australia 363,200
Western Australia 13,500	Western Australia 159,030
Tasmania 182,300	Tasmania 182,300
Total... .. 2,588,725	Total... .. 2,714,105

(B.)

Subject :—Comparison of fourteen proposed Federal City Sites as regards their Water Supplies.

Public Works Department, New South Wales,

Water Conservation Branch, 6 June, 1900.

Sir,

In accordance with your verbal request, I herewith beg to place the various Federal City Sites which I have inspected in the following order as regards their water supplies, and, for greater convenience, I have divided them into two groups, viz. :—(1) Those which can be supplied by gravitation; and (2) Those for which pumping will have to be adopted.

Group I.

Buckley's Crossing
Bombala
Tumut
Carcoar-Garland
Bathurst—(*Vide* later Report of 4/8/00, appended).
Orange
Queanbeyan
Goulburn
Cootamundra.

Buckley's Crossing is decidedly the best. The supply is unlimited, the distance the water will have to be brought is small, and provision could easily be made for generating electricity at the place where the water supply would be taken off, as the fall in the river is very rapid.

Bombala and Tumut are both very favourably situated for water supply by gravitation, and have sources of supply equal to a very large population.

The Carcoar-Garland Site is a very good one, but the streams are not so permanent as those of Southern Monaro, so that more use would have to be made of flood waters; but there would be no difficulty about supplying water for a large population, and also in obtaining power for generating electricity.

Orange has only a small watershed for its supply, but it is very good, and so is the rainfall. My reason for placing it below the Carcoar-Garland Site is that it has not the same possibilities for supplying a very large population.

Queanbeyan has a large available supply, both from the Cotter and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The former would give a very good and pure supply, but the expense would be large; and it is for that reason alone I have placed it so low down on the list.

Goulburn has a fair supply for a limited population; but if it were to grow much above 70,000 it is difficult to say where the extra supply of water could be brought from; also, the storage is not very good.

In

In Cootamundra, a gravitation scheme from the Adjinbilly Creek is quite possible. It has sufficient elevation, and the supply would be ample for a large population; but it would be an expensive scheme, and a lot of gold-mining on the Creek would have to be put a stop to. The water at the time of my visit was very turbid.

Group II.

Albury
Wagga Wagga
Yass
Junee
Braidwood
Bathurst—(But *vide* later Report of 4/8/00, appended).

Of the pumping schemes there is not much to choose between Albury and Wagga Wagga, but Albury would be a little the best on account of the Murray being a larger river than the Murrumbidgee, having fewer towns on its catchment, and, therefore, less liable to pollution.

Yass and Junee are about the same, and the supply would have to be pumped from the Murrumbidgee in each case. Yass has fewer towns on the catchment above it than Junee, but for Junee the pumping lift would not be so great.

Braidwood and Bathurst are very similar, as storage reservoirs would most likely be necessary in both instances, and to supply the higher levels pumping would be necessary.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,

Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

P.S.—I have since examined Campbell's River, at Wallbrook, and find that a large and pure gravitation supply can be obtained for Bathurst. I would now place it in the list of towns that can be supplied by gravitation, between Carcoar-Garland and Orange.—CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD, Assistant Engineer, Deniliquin, 4th August, 1900.

To the Federal City Site Commissioner, Land Appeal Court.

(C.)

Sir,

Sydney, 10 August, 1900.

In response to your invitation, we have the honor to submit the following expression of our opinion on the questions placed before us for consideration in connection with the selection of a Site for the Federal City of the Australian Commonwealth.

From an architectural, sanitary, and engineering point of view, the topographical and general features of an ideal Site for a Federal or other City may be summed up briefly as follows:—

The Site should be a stretch of gently undulating country, the slopes of which of sufficient fall for drainage purposes, and admitting of the construction of streets of easy grade,—should, if contiguous to a river, be out of the reach of floods and free from fogs. Gently rising ground, containing a few depressions readily convertible into small lakes, and the Site itself surrounded by commanding hills,—preferably in the form of an amphitheatre, or rather semi-amphitheatre,—would probably satisfy the conditions indicated, and present the artistic features essential for the development of a really beautiful city. The Site should be within easy distance of an ample water supply, admitting of the creation and maintenance of the artificial lakes which should constitute a leading feature of its public gardens.

While the presence of a river is desirable, it is not indispensable; but the locality should be within easy reach of natural features which might be developed into popular pleasure and health resorts.

In order that the *sanitary* conditions may be satisfactory, it is important that the subsoil should *not* be clay. . . . It would be advantageous for the city to have a north-easterly aspect, and it should be well sheltered.

Conditions affecting the erection of the City.

The first requisite in the creation of a city of the character proposed is provision for housing the industrial classes that would be employed in the erection of the Federal buildings. This necessarily implies, also, a sufficient water supply and sewerage. The simultaneous erection of these Federal buildings may be reasonably estimated to require the services of at least 2,000 workmen, or an industrial population—including its caterers—of 8,000 people.

To erect permanent dwellings for the whole of this population would be unwise, as, on the completion of the building operations, most of the operatives would depart in search of work elsewhere. Temporary quarters might, therefore, be considered as desirable as an adjunct to private enterprise, especially in the early stages. This requisite involves, as a preliminary, the consideration of the design of the city, and the matured plans for its complete development, particularly with respect to the position of its streets, its public buildings, its water-supply, drainage, general traffic arrangements, and public gardens. Nothing inconsistent with or in any way hampering the ultimate design should be allowed to establish itself.

If it be possible to find a suitable Site sufficiently close to an existing town, there will be some advantage in respect of meeting the preliminary industrial requirements, since the necessary stores, workmen's dwellings, &c., would, in part, be already provided.

Design of City.

The main approaches to the public buildings should be of an imposing character. *Triple avenues of good width* would probably fulfil this condition.

The question of width of streets will, to some extent, depend upon the Site and local requirements. To have unnecessarily wide streets throughout would be a serious mistake.

The whole question of the general form of the city design is so dependent upon the topographical features, including the grades, &c., of the selected Site, that it is impracticable to further discuss anything so problematical.

Building

Building Materials.

Building Stone.—So far as is at present known, there is no suitable stone other than that at Sydney, the cost of working which is about one-half that of the Stawell stone of Victoria.

Wherever the Site may be, the advantages possessed by the Sydney building stone are such as to indicate that, in the absence of further discovery, it should be used for the façades of all the principal buildings, in conjunction with the harder stones, such as granite, marble, trachite, and bluestone for special features.

The Hawkesbury sandstones have, however, not been adequately explored ; and it is desirable that wherever a good building stone is believed to exist the beds should be tested. As far as is known to us, Katoomba and Bundanoon offer the most promising fields for exploration.

With regard to the Sites mentioned viz., those referred to hereinafter, there is a great poverty of good building stones. The obvious advantages of being able to use a local stone suggests the desirability of thoroughly exploring the formation nearest to the selected Site.

Trachyte and granite would form suitable materials for street purposes. . . . The Southern Sites are better supplied in respect of these stones than the Western Sites.

Brick.

The quantity of brick that must be used must necessarily be much greater than that of stone. Brick earths, however, are likely to be found in sufficient quantities in close proximity to any of the suggested Sites. . . . Modern machinery can produce bricks of good quality even out of what seems unpromising material.

With regard to timber, there is none suitable, in sufficient quantity, on any of the Sites mentioned. The question of timber supply does not, therefore, affect them.

Lime may be obtained within accessible distances of all the Sites.

The Schedule on the following page enumerates the buildings that will probably be necessary, their assumed cost, and the number of years required to complete them, *i.e.* after the necessary arrangements have been made for access, water-supply, and sewerage, and the housing of operatives.

Schedule.

Houses of Parliament	... £750,000	7 years.	Minor Departments, <i>e.g.</i> —		
Governor-General's Residence..	75,000	3 "	Finance and Trade	..	
Post Office	... 100,000	3 "	Fisheries	... ..
Custom-House	... 50,000	2 "	Health	... ..	80,000 3 years.
Secretariat	... 80,000	3 "	Statistics	... ..
Military Academy	... ..		Patent and Copyright	... ..
Barracks	... ..		Audit, &c.	... ..
Commandant's Residence	... } 200,000	4 "	Premier's Official Residence	... 10,000	1 year.
Arsenal and Factory	... }		Minister for War	... 7,600	1 "
Treasury	... 50,000	2 "	Treasurer	... 7,500	1 "
Courts of Justice	... ..		Attorney-General	... 7,500	1 "
Law Offices, Federal	... } 300,000	5 "	Laying-out City, &c.	... 250,000	
Records House, &c.	... }				
National Hall, with Art Gallery and Library	... 150,000	10 "			
				£2,117,500	

In view of the long interval of time that must elapse before the Houses of Parliament could be completed and ready for occupation, it is desirable that temporary accommodation should be provided. This could be ready in three years—that is, in about the time required for the erection of the major portion of the administrative buildings.

Relative cost of building on different Sites.

Taking the foregoing estimates as the average for all, the following will indicate the relative cost of the different Sites, Bathurst and Goulburn being bracketed as equal and taken as unity:—

Bathurst-Goulburn	... ..	1·00
Millthorpe-Yass	... ..	1·04
Orange	... ..	1·05
Albury (if supplied from Melbourne)	... ..	1·05
Albury (if supplied from Sydney)	... ..	1·12
Wagga Wagga	... ..	1·10
Bombala	... ..	1·15

The high cost of building at Bombala might be reduced if, for other purposes, coastal facilities were provided, with Eden, perhaps, as a port.

We have, &c.,

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, F.R.I.B.A.,
Chairman.

W. L. VERNON, F.R.I.B.A.,
Government Architect.

JOHN BARLOW, F.R.I.B.A.,
Pres. Inst. Architects, N.S.W.

GEO. H. KNIBBS,

Pres. Inst. Surveyors, N.S.W., Sur. Lecturer, University of Sydney.

His Honor, Alex. Oliver, Esq.

Federal Capital Site.

Dear Mr. Oliver,

Sydney, 17 September, 1900,

In accordance with your request, we have reconsidered the matter of the Bombala Site; and we are of opinion that if the Eden-Bombala railway were constructed, and deep water port formed, the cost of building there would be about equal to the cost of building at either Millthorpe or Yass, viz., 1·04 as compared with Bathurst and Goulburn, which, as before, are taken to represent unity for the purpose of comparison.

We are, &c.,

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, F.R.I.B.A.
W. L. VERNON, F.R.I.B.A.
JOHN BARLOW, F.R.I.B.A.
GEO. H. KNIBBS.

To His Honor Alex. Oliver, Esq.

(D.)

New South Wales, Department of Navigation,

Sydney, 22 August, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Superintendent, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and in reply beg to state that the following are the distances in nautical miles by steamer's course between the places mentioned below :—

Perth and Albany	...	...	...	...	385 miles.
Albany and Twofold Bay, <i>via</i> Adelaide and Melbourne	...	...	...	...	1,882 "
Twofold Bay and Sydney	...	...	...	...	208 "
Adelaide and Sydney, <i>via</i> Melbourne	...	...	...	...	1,072 "
Melbourne and Sydney, wharf to wharf	...	...	...	...	577 "
Hobart and Sydney	...	...	...	...	630 "
Launceston and Sydney	...	...	...	...	544 "
Brisbane and Sydney	...	...	...	...	510 "

If I can furnish any further information, I shall be happy to do so.

I have, &c.,

Alex. Oliver, Esq., President's Chamber,
Land Court of New South Wales.

NORMAN C. LOCKHART,
Secretary.

Part IV.—Reports on Sites.

ALBURY SITE.

Statement of Case.

THE following topographical description of Albury and the adjacent district has been furnished by Mr. Topography. Staff-Surveyor Barlow, of Albury :—

“The town of Albury is situated on the right, or northern, bank of the Murray River, at the historical spot where the explorers, Hume and Hovell, first crossed the stream on the 17th November, 1824, on their journey from Yass to Port Phillip. It is distant about 90 miles, as the crow flies, or about 390 miles by stream, from the sources of the Murray River, which take their rise in the Munyang Range of the snow-clad Australian Alps, near Mount Kosciusko, the average height of this range being 6,000 feet above sea level.

“Albury is on the Main Trunk Railway Line connecting Sydney and Melbourne. It is prettily situated in a basin almost surrounded by an amphitheatre of low hills, and fertile flats extend for several miles on either side of the Murray River. The most extensive and pleasing views of the town and the winding valley of the river can be obtained from either end of Dean-street, from a point of the Hospital Hill on the west, and from Schuback’s Hill on the east; also from Poole’s Hill on the north, and from Fallon’s vineyard on the north-east.

“The proposed Federal City Site extends from the town boundaries northerly and easterly. On the north, the country is slightly undulating, having a gradual rise northerly to the foot of a range of low hills, locally known as the “Black Range” (the average height above sea-level of this range being 1,500 feet), and distant from 4 to 5 miles from the town boundary. The area is timbered with box and apple, and the soil alternates between rich red loam and decomposed felspathic granite. The average height above sea-level of this area is about 700 feet. It is drained by the Bungambrawatha Creek, which empties itself into the Murray River below the present town settlement.

“The hills on the north, which are of granite and slate formation, extend back for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the country then opens out northerly towards Jindera and Gerogery, being slightly undulating and of excellent quality for either grazing or agriculture. On the north-east of the town of Albury, along the old Sydney Road, and between Schuback’s Hill and the Black Range, the country opens out into a wide expanse of undulating and well improved vineyard and grain lands, lightly timbered with box and apple, the soil being rich red loam. This description of country extends north-easterly to the village of Bowna (12 miles), and for a considerable distance beyond. The river flats lying to the south and east of the town of Albury are from a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and are timbered with red gum; they are liable to partial inundation, and are exceptionally rich grazing lands. On the Victorian side of the Murray River, in the neighbourhood of Albury, the river flats extend back for about 2 miles. Rough ridges of granite and slate formation, heavily timbered with box and stringybark, are then met with, extending back for a considerable distance, but intersected by numerous fertile valleys, such as those of the Kiewa and Little Rivers, the Yackandandah, Talangatta, Middle and Indigo Creeks, which all empty into the Murray River.

“The country on the Victorian side gradually rises from Albury until the Victorian Alps are met with, the principal elevations, with their heights above sea level and distances from Albury, as the crow flies, being as follows :—Mount Bogong, 50 miles, 6,508 feet; Mount Hotham, 65 miles, 6,100 feet; Mount Feathertop, 57 miles, 6,303 feet. These mountains are covered with snow for four or five months during the year—the snow being plainly visible from Albury.

“The town of Beechworth, with its salubrious climate and an elevation of 1,775 feet above sea-level, is distant 28 miles by road and 71 miles by rail from Albury, and the Victorian sanatorium of Bright is distant 45 miles by road and 96 miles by rail.

“The Murray River, as previously mentioned, takes its rise in the Australian Alps, in the vicinity of Mount Kosciusko, the highest point of the range, 7,328 feet above sea-level, and is, therefore, fed by the snow waters from the western falls of the Alps. The snow waters from the Victorian Alps (Bowna Mountains) also flow into the Murray above Albury, the principal tributaries on the Victorian side being the Limestone, Thowgla, Curryong, Wabba, Cudgewa, Burrowa, Cooyetong, Talangatta, Yackandandah, and Middle Creeks, and the Indi, Mitta Mitta, and Kiewa Rivers. The principal tributaries on the New South Wales side are the Kankoban, Swampy Plains, Spring Flat, Tooma, Maragle, Tumberumba, Mannus, Coppabella, Jingellic, and Bowna Creeks.”

The proposed Federal Territory Site, comprising 64,000 acres, is shown by red edging, and the Capital Site by blue edging, on the Map of Albury Site (marked B, in Appendix), from which it will be seen that the Territory Site is nearly equally bisected by the Main Trunk Railway to Melbourne. That line also intersects the proposed Capital Site. The Murray River forms the southern and eastern boundary of the larger area.

The mean temperature for * years shows for the summer quarter, 77·1; for the autumn, 53·7; Climatic conditions (temperature). for the winter, 51·3; and for the spring, 66·9. According to the evidence of one witness, the temperature in one year, 1865, rose to 118°, but had never approached that degree of heat since. Between 1872 and 1899 the highest recorded shade temperature was 117·3 in 1878, and the lowest on same day was 67·3. The character of the climate (from a health standpoint) is thus given by Dr. Andrews, the resident medical officer :—“Albury is as healthy as any district in the Colony. No complete mortality tables exist, but the death-rate among the younger members of the community is very low. Albury is used as a health resort. Epidemics and infectious diseases do not trouble the district much, and it is free from diphtheria and typhoid; very little rheumatism or rheumatic gout. Had recorded the temperature for many years. The lowest drop in temperature would be 60° or 65°. The maximum period of heat is confined

* The period of years for which these figures were given is not stated.

confined to about six or seven weeks in the summer. Sunstroke and heat apoplexy were rare. The heat is rarely oppressive during the day. It is not a depressing heat, but rather a stimulating, dry heat. The winter climate is perfect."

The evidence of this witness was corroborated by other resident witnesses, who agreed that January and February were the hottest months, but that even the summer heat was dry and healthy, and not relaxing.

Altitude. The height of the Albury Railway Station is 534 feet above sea level; but, according to Mr. Staff-Surveyor Barlow, the average altitude of the proposed Federal Territory would be 700 feet above sea level, and a height of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet is gained at a distance of 15 to 25 miles from the proposed Site.

Rainfall. The mean annual rainfall, as given by the Government Astronomer, is 28.82 inches. These figures cover a period of thirty-five years. The evidence shows that the rainfall is fairly well distributed over the four quarters of the year, and had never fallen in any one year below 20 inches.

Accessibility.

Albury is distant from Sydney by rail (main trunk)	386 miles.
" " Melbourne by rail (main trunk)	190½ "
" " Adelaide (approximately) by rail	700 "
" " Brisbane	900 "
" " Hobart	670 "
" " Perth	2,000 "

from Wagga, 77 miles; from Corowa, 35 miles; from Germanton, 36 miles; from Beechworth (Victoria), 28 miles; from Wodonga (Victoria), 3 miles; from Talangatta (Victoria), 29 miles; and from Curryong (Victoria), 80 miles. Mr. District-Surveyor Orr reports of the roads that they are good in all directions, both on the New South Wales side and the Victorian side. The Main Southern Road, and other leading roads centreing at Albury, are formed, made, and for the most part macadamised, and generally excellent means for intercommunication are provided to the adjacent towns and settlements.

Albury is accessible by water from Adelaide, and all points in the basin of the Murray, by that river, which is navigable for the greater part of the year.

Physical conditions (soil). The soil, largely of a reddish chocolate colour, is described as very fertile and suitable for the successful growth of cereals of all kinds, fruits, lucerne, tobacco. The alluvial flats on the river bank are particularly rich, and provide abundant pasturage for stock.

It is claimed that the soil of this district is specially favourable for the production of wine, and the area under vines is said to approach 1,000 acres.

Water supply and catchment. An abundant and permanent water supply is provided by the River Murray; but it appears from the report of Mr. C. E. Blomfield, who, in company with the Commissioner, examined the River Murray as far up as Talmalmo, 52 miles by road from Albury, that this point is only 125 feet above the Albury Railway Station, and 45 feet below the top of the present reservoir; and that Officer's conclusion is that a pumping scheme would have to be adopted for Albury if it should be chosen as the Federal City. (See Annexure—Albury, 1.)

Attention is also invited to an extract from Colonel Home's Report (Annexure—Albury, 2). It may be mentioned that neither Mr. Blomfield nor the Commissioner visited Murray Gates.

Information of the discovery of an efficient gravitation water supply from the Mitta Mitta River, in Victoria, was transmitted, together with a plan of the catchment, some time after the holding of the public inquiry at Albury; but whatever power the Commonwealth may have to acquire a catchment area situate outside its territorial limits, it is clear that the Mitta Mitta catchment could form no portion of the Territory situate in New South Wales which will be ceded to the Commonwealth.

Building material. Granite of good quality for building purposes, and in unlimited quantities, together with useful freestone and excellent clay for brickmaking, are said to exist within or in close proximity to the proposed Site; also of timber—red-gum, blue-gum, box, pine, mountain-ash, and stringy-bark. Lime is obtainable from limestone, at a distance of about 20 miles.

Drainage. The Site possesses good facilities for drainage as a whole, the surface formation being favourable.

Other physical features. The subsoil is described as solid, and affording good foundations. The Site is sheltered from high winds by the surrounding steep granite hills. It is distant about 80 miles in a direct line from Mt. Kosciusko, the highest peak in New South Wales; and on the Victorian side of the river, to the north-east, the Sanatorium of Beechworth, 2,000 feet above sea-level, can be reached in an hour's journey by train. The Buffalo and Bogong Mountains are also within easy reach.

Ownership and value. The area of alienated land is given as 50,200 acres, valued, as improved, at £452,980. The area of Crown lands is given as 13,800 acres.

Miscellaneous conditions. The following extract from the Report of the Albury Federal League supplies all necessary information on this head:—

"(a) The character of the country within a radius of 60 miles of Albury is admirably adapted to the production of food of all kinds. The country is principally occupied by station-holders and farmers, and in the Albury Sheep District alone, comprising an area of 856,121 acres, there are, according to the latest returns, 14,686 cattle, 573,000 sheep, and 1,772 pigs. The carrying capacity of the country as grazing land is estimated at one sheep to the acre, besides cattle and horses. Agriculture is largely practised in the district, all sorts of cereals being grown—wheat, barley, oats, sorghum, and lucerne being the chief. The estimated average yield of the land under crop is three bags to the acre. The land also produces abundance of fruit—the mulberry, orange, apple, peach, apricot, plum, cherry, walnut, and vines; the vines being world-wide in their reputation. The river flats are well adapted to the cultivation of vegetables, and the River Murray supplies fish in abundance. Area under crops is estimated at about 157,000 acres; under vineyards, 1,000 acres."

"(b) The mineral products of the country are gold, silver, and tin, no coal being produced in the neighbourhood, although boring operations were contemplated some years ago. It is anticipated that the increased price for tin, and the new legislation as to gold-dredging, will greatly increase the output of these minerals."

"(c) The country is well able to support a very large population, being, at present, a very large exporter of wheat, wool, tallow, hides, sheep, cattle, and pigs; and as, at present, intense cultivation is not practised by the farmers, there is no doubt that closer settlement would result in a greatly increased production, the soil being very rich."

"(d)

“(d) The conditions are very favourable to commercial and industrial development, the businesses of wool-selling, milling, tanning, dairying, and brewing being at present carried on; and, with increased facilities, each of these businesses would be greatly increased. There is also every facility for woollen mills, boot-factories, freezing works, and various other factories, the country producing the various articles required, and the district affording opportunities for the successful carrying out of extensive manufactures.”

ANNEXURES.

Albury, 1.

To the Federal City Commissioner, Land Appeal Court,—

Sir,

Department of Works, Sydney, 6 June, 1900.

The results of my investigations of the River Murray, above Albury, of 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo, tend to show that a gravitation scheme for Albury as a Federal City would be out of the question.

The Murray River, at north-east corner of portion 21, parish of Talmalmo, county of Goulburn, 52 miles by road from Albury, is only 125 feet above the Albury Railway Station,—that is, 45 feet below the top of the present reservoir; so that a pumping scheme would have to be adopted for Albury if it is chosen as the Federal City.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

Albury, 2.

EXTRACT from Colonel Home's Report.

17. From an inspection of the river above Albury, and inquiries made on the spot, it appeared that there were not many places where a large volume of water could be impounded at all at a reasonable cost, the only likely sites heard of being above the Murray Gates, on the Swampy Plain River, in the county of Selwyn, and at Talmalmo, on the Murray River, in the county of Goulburn. Subsequent inquiries and rough surveys by Mr. Scaver confirmed this idea, it having been ascertained that a third site, at Tom Grogan's Flats, on the Indi River, was too inaccessible to be any use; so that the choice seems to lie between these two. The Murray Gates Site has the advantages of being entirely in New South Wales, of a narrow gorge in hard granite rock, and of only one small patch of land to be resumed; its disadvantages are—being a long distance from the head of the proposed canal, and somewhat difficult of access, and a possible difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of sand. The Talmalmo Site is only 60 miles by road from the head of the proposed canal, would require a comparatively low weir, and has a fine basin for storage above it; but a large area of valuable land and some houses would be submerged in both New South Wales and Victoria. The roads on both banks would have to be shifted to higher levels. The length of the dam would be about 1,400 feet, and the quality of the rock is not very good. As far as can be judged from the rough surveys, the required storage might be possibly obtained at either site without exceeding the height of dams that have already been constructed, but the cost at Talmalmo would probably be double that at the Murray Gates; so the latter site should be given the preference if a detail survey is undertaken.

BATHURST SITE.

Statement of Case.

THE Federal Territory, as proposed by the Bathurst Federal Site Committee, embraces an area of Topography. 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, and its position, as well as that of the proposed Site for the Federal Capital, will be understood by referring to the Map of this Site, marked C, in the Appendix; the Territory being therein edged red and the Capital Site blue. The City of Bathurst is included in the larger area, but not in the Capital Site.

The following Topographical Sketch has been supplied by Mr. Clunies Ross, B.Sc. Lond., F.G.S., Resident Master in charge of the Technical College, Bathurst:—

“Bathurst, sometimes designated the City of the Plains, is a municipal city, commandingly situated on the west bank of the Macquarie River, in the county of Bathurst, at a height of about 2,200 feet above the sea. The population of the municipality, in 1898, was 9,450; of the county, 30,143. On the east side of the Macquarie, opposite Bathurst, and forming a suburb, is the village of Kelso, in county Roxburgh; population of Roxburgh, 9,162. Area of the Bathurst municipality, 2,560 acres. These figures are compiled from the Statistical Register for 1898.

“Bathurst is on the Main Western line, 145 miles from Sydney by rail. In a direct line, as the crow flies, the distance is about 98½ miles. It is slightly to the north of a line drawn due west from Sydney. The city is laid out in streets crossing at right-angles, each 1½ chain wide, running north east-south west and north west-south east.

“The ground on which the city is built slopes up gently from the river, and the highest parts are about 150 feet above it. From the top of the hill behind All Saints' College a very fine view of the basin of the Macquarie may be obtained, and it is seen that the river is bordered by rich flats of deep soil, mostly under pasture or lucerne. A general view of the greater part of Bathurst is also obtainable from the same point. The houses are generally built of red brick, locally made. The river runs in a broad and deep channel, which it seldom fills, and is spanned by a good bridge which connects Bathurst with Kelso. A short distance below the bridge, the Vale Creek, which skirts the southern side of Bathurst, enters the Macquarie.

“The city is divided into 10-acre blocks, several of which are reserved for public recreation. These are planted with trees, and one, Machattie Park, is beautifully laid out and contains a handsome fountain, ornamental lake, fern-house, and aviary. All the principal streets have the footpaths asphalted, and many are planted with trees—elms, white cedar, and pepper trees being chiefly used. The roads are made up of broken basalt (blue metal), obtained from the Bald Hills, just outside the town. The soil on which Bathurst is built is mainly decomposed granite, which breaks up into coarse sand. This very quickly dries, and there is seldom much mud in the streets. In the lower parts there are some beds of clay and alluvium, probably brought down by creeks, one of which, the Jordan Creek, runs through the town.

“There are terraces of gravel, consisting of quartz, pebbles, and sand, carrying a little gold, at various heights on both sides of the Macquarie.

“Outside the city, the Bald Hills are conspicuous. These are about 2 miles from the centre of Bathurst, to the south-west and south, and rise to about 650 feet above it. From the top one obtains a good view of the town, with its more conspicuous buildings, such as the Colleges, Court-house, Cathedrals, and Churches, and of the surrounding country—the Bathurst Plains. They would be more correctly described as downs, since there is very little level country, but the ground rises into gentle undulations. From the Bald Hills the course of the Macquarie may be traced from White Rock, about 6 miles above Bathurst, where it is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers. These rivers rise about 40 miles away in the Swatchfield district.

“The

"The Bathurst Plains are nearly all under cultivation, and are surrounded, except for a gap between the two rivers abovementioned, by dark hills, closely timbered, which rise with a steep slope to a height of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above Bathurst. These hills, which really form a tableland, broken by deep gullies, consist of old Silurian rocks, capped to the east by Devonian rocks of rather later age. At the foot of the hills, to the east of Bathurst, is the valley of the Winburndale Rivulet, which drains most of the country in that direction, and, after receiving many tributary creeks, falls into the Macquarie, about 15 miles below Bathurst.

"The Bald Hills themselves have a capping of about 250 feet of columnar basalt, resting on beds of gravel, fireclay, and sand, which in turn rest on the granite. They stretch away with a nearly level surface to about the village of Perth, situated about 6 miles to the south of Bathurst. To the north-west, a series of detached hills may be seen, mostly with a thin capping of basalt, the last being Mount Pleasant, at the foot of which is the residence of James Stewart, Esq. To the west, the hills slope steeply down to Evans' Plains, drained by Evans' Plains Creek, which enters the Macquarie near Mount Pleasant. To the south lie Perth and George's Plains, and beyond the hills rise, about Cow Flat, 12 miles away; beyond which, again, is Rockley, about 10 miles further south.

"As the Silurian hills are, at least, 10 miles from Bathurst in any direction, the view from the Bald Hills is a very extensive one, and, from the large amount of cultivation, indicates a very rich and fertile country, especially in spring, when the green of the young crops contrasts finely with the dark forest of gum-trees on the hills.

"The granite area around Bathurst is mainly devoted to wheat-growing, and the soil appears to be tolerably uniform, except on the alluvial flats and in the neighbourhood of the Bald Hills, where it is modified somewhat by the downwash from the basalt. The basalt is an old lava which flowed from a volcano a long distance away, probably near the sources of the present Macquarie, but which has been completely denuded from nearly all the intervening country.

"On the Silurian rocks there is little cultivation, except near the rivers and creeks, but sheep are grazed; and a good deal of mining is carried on, there being numerous quartz veins, some auriferous, and a considerable number of copper lodes.

"The granite, in places, is solid at the surface, and most of the undulations appear to have a core of rock less altered than that on the lower ground. It may be described in popular language as a grey granite, approximating in character and appearance to the well-known Scotch granite of Aberdeen. The Silurian rocks are mainly of a slaty character, much altered to the north and south; less so to the east and west. They include some thick beds of limestone, several of which form handsome marbles—white, red, bluish, and nearly black—when polished.

"The Silurian rocks stretch away for a long distance to the north, south, and west of the Bathurst area. To the east they soon pass under the Devonian rocks, and further away, in the Wallerawang and Lithgow districts, Carboniferous rocks and Coal Measures come in, resting on Devonian rocks or directly on the granite.

"The climate of Bathurst is similar to that generally characteristic of the Tableland. The summer is moderately warm, but the temperature seldom rises above 100 degrees, and, the air being dry, the heat is not usually oppressive. The winters are cool, but frosts are usually slight, and snow seldom falls, only two heavy snowstorms being recorded for over twenty years. The prevailing winds are from the west, and most of the rain comes from that quarter."

The mean temperatures for the Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring quarters for the years 1896–1899, are given as $84\frac{3}{4}$ degrees, $63\frac{3}{4}$ degrees, $61\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees respectively, and these quarterly means show a general mean of about 73 degrees. These figures should indicate a very uniform climate as to temperature. The highest temperature recorded was on 3rd February, 1897, and reached 106 degrees, while the lowest, 20 degrees, was recorded on the 10th May of the same year.

The average annual rainfall for the past forty years is $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The best rainfall recorded since 1879 is that for 1890, which reached $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the worst is that for 1888, which was no more than 15.05.

The mean altitude of the area of the Federal Territory Site is approximately 2,300 feet above sea level; that of Bathurst 2,200 feet. The height of Bathurst Railway Station is 2,155 feet above sea level.

A sketch map, prepared under the direction of the Chief Surveyor (see Map, marked A, in Appendix), shows the radial line, measured from the western boundary of the City of Sydney, as intersecting the Federal Territory Site and including the City of Bathurst, if the prescribed distance as laid down in the Commonwealth Act is to be measured by the crow's flight, or direct-line rule. The distance of Sydney from Bathurst by that rule is given at $98\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The distance by rail from Sydney is 144 miles 70 chains (in round numbers, 145 miles), and by road 124 miles.

Mr. J. B. Suttor, Railway Engineer to the Commissioners (a witness at the Public Inquiry), put in evidence the appended Return of mileage distances:—

Bathurst to Sydney	...	...	...	...	145 miles.
Bathurst to Brisbane, <i>via</i> Sydney	...	...	...	...	868 "
Bathurst to Brisbane, <i>via</i> the proposed line from Wellington to Werris Creek,					
702 miles, made up as follows:—					
Bathurst to Wellington	...	...	...	...	103 miles.
Wellington to Werris Creek	...	...	...	...	130 "
Werris Creek to Brisbane	...	...	...	...	469 "
702 miles.					
Bathurst to Melbourne, <i>via</i> Harden, 483 miles, viz. :—					
Bathurst to Blayney	...	...	...	...	27 miles.
Blayney to Demondrille	...	...	...	...	110 "
Demondrille to Melbourne	...	...	...	...	346 "
483 miles.					

Adelaide, being 483 miles from Melbourne, the distance from Bathurst to Adelaide, *via* Melbourne, would equal 966 miles. Bathurst

Climate (tem-
perature).

Rainfall.

Altitude.

Accessibility.

Bathurst to Adelaide, *via* the proposed line from Cobar and Broken Hill, equals 894 miles, viz. :—

Bathurst to Cobar...	...	...	...	...	314 miles.
Cobar to Broken Hill	...	...	...	...	260 "
Broken Hill to Adelaide...	...	...	...	...	320 "
					894 miles.
Hobart to Bathurst, <i>via</i> Sydney...	...	...	...	...	775 miles.
Hobart to Bathurst, <i>via</i> Melbourne	...	...	...	...	968 "
Perth to Bathurst, <i>via</i> Adelaide and Melbourne	...	...	...	...	2,298 "
Perth to Bathurst, <i>via</i> Sydney	...	...	...	...	2,532 "

Bathurst has no river or water communication.

This is described geologically by Mr. Ross as being principally a decomposition from hornblende granite or granitite, but with basaltic outflows in places, and limestones at a distance of about 20 miles from Bathurst. (See Report on Geology of Bathurst and its neighbourhood,—Annexure—Bathurst, 1.)

The river flats, resulting from continuous downwash from the basalts, should be very fertile, and much better able to withstand exhaustion than the granitic soils. Mr. Dunnichiff, manager of (Bathurst) Government Experimental Farm, stated in evidence that cereals thrive in this district, especially wheat and oats, and that about 10,000 acres of the proposed Federal Territory are under crop, and, under a better system of farming, would average 12 bushels of wheat to the acre; and another witness, Mr. W. G. Thompson, secretary of the local Agricultural Society, stated that wheat grown in this district went as high as 67½ lb. to the bushel. A third witness gave 20 to 25 bushels as the oat crop per acre; and there was a concurrence of testimony in favour of the soil of the district for all kinds of root crops and for fruit growing, especially for English fruits. It was also an excellent stock fattening country. According to Mr. Patterson, head gardener to the municipality, the soil in the proposed area is, on the whole, fertile; some of it had been under crop for sixty years, and was still unexhausted.

I may add that, as far as my observations are of any value, I came to the conclusion, after a good many opportunities for judging, that for a granitic soil, which is the principal formation on the Federal Territory Area, it is a fairly good one, and with proper fallowing and moderate restoratives ought to continue such.

Bathurst has not enjoyed a good reputation for its municipal water supply, which is obtained by means of pumping, and is said to be, occasionally, intermittent. The Committee have, therefore, looked to other sources for the supply of the proposed Federal City. (See evidence of Mr. E. T. Webb, and Annexure—Bathurst, 4; also of Mr. R. S. Gilmour, Mayor of Bathurst, and of Messrs. T. McPhillamy, Paterson, and others.) A good deal of evidence on independent catchments was taken at the public inquiry, but as it appeared desirable to have the various Sites relied on examined by an expert, that task was undertaken by an officer of the Works Department, Mr. Blomfield, but as he did not report favourably on either the Apsley, Fish River (Locksley), or Bathampton Creek Sites as capable of providing a gravitation supply (see his Report, Annexure B2), he was instructed to make an inspection of another Site at Wallbrook Swamp, about 27 miles in a direct line from Bathurst, on the Campbell's River; and it was ascertained that, as regards head, this catchment would be 900 feet above the Bathurst Railway Station, by a dam 70 feet high and a length on the crest of about 250 yards, and give a collecting area of about 70 square miles. His Report on the Wallbrook Site is most favourable (see Annexure—Bathurst, 3). The pipe-line course would be, perhaps, 35 miles in length. It is claimed for the Wallbrook scheme that the catchment is almost wholly Crown land and very clean, and that there is a suitable locality for a service reservoir, about 10 or 12 miles distant from Bathurst, and 150 feet above that city. The site of the proposed weir is stated to be basalt, with a good foundation; and Mr. Gilmour estimates the cost of the pipe line, exclusive of the weir, at about £2,000 per mile.

The evidence on this subject tends to show that excellent granite for building purposes can be obtained in any quantities at Locksley and other places, and that basalt is plentiful, but there appears to be no freestone nor sandstone nearer than Lithgow, and no Carboniferous rocks in the vicinity of Bathurst. It was thought by Mr. Ross that the Bathurst granite would prove superior to that of Moruya. Excellent marbles are to be obtained within easy distance of the proposed Capital Site; but though many of the samples produced by Mr. Roberts (retired Government District Architect) were very beautiful and suitable for internal work, there was none suitable for exterior facings, if such were thought desirable, for the more important Federal Buildings,—architecturally much disputed. The columnar and other basalt from the Bald Hills appears to be too curly for working. Ordinary limestones for the manufacture of lime are abundant; and for brickmaking the best of clays are close at hand, and the bricks from these clays are, it is stated, of good colour and impervious to damp. Sharp sand and shingle are easily obtainable in any quantities. Slate good enough for flagging can be had. As to timber, the supply for building purposes about Bathurst was meagre, and would have to come from distant districts.

In connection with building materials, Mr Roberts' evidence went to show that good foundations for the heaviest buildings could be obtained by going down to the substratum of decayed granite, presumably because this "rotten granite" does not contract or expand like the clays which have caused so many Bathurst buildings to show cracked walls.

The Drainage of the proposed Federal Capital Site was stated to be good, although that of Bathurst at present is not good, though it might be.

The area of Crown lands within the proposed Federal Territory, as given by Mr. Paterson, is 1,421 acres, not including reserves or parks vested in trustees. Inside the municipal boundaries the aggregate value of improved land is estimated at £913,184, and of unimproved land within the same limits, but exclusive of reserves, the Model Farm, and Crown land, is £18,263. The balance of the Federal Territory, outside the municipality, is valued at £4 per acre, as improved.

The advantages claimed for this Site in respect to Facilities for Food Supply and other matters under the head "Miscellaneous Conditions" are set out fully in the Summary of Evidence (see Part V).

ANNEXURES.

Bathurst, 1.

GEOLOGY OF BATHURST AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE City of Bathurst is situated nearly at the centre of an undulating tract of country, forming a tableland, at a height of about 2,200 feet above the sea, and surrounded, at a distance of about 12 miles, by higher ground, which reaches, to the east of Bathurst, about 2,000 feet above the city.

The surface rock all round Bathurst is granite, overlain in places by beds of river gravel, and on the Bald Hills, as well as one or two other isolated hills in the neighbourhood, by a capping of basalt, which is an old volcanic lava, and appears to have come from a considerable distance. The granite is usually much decomposed to some distance from the surface, but most of the undulations appear to have a core of less altered rock. Where fresh specimens of the granite are obtainable, as at Mount Pleasant, it is seen to be a rather coarse-grained rock, composed of crystals of quartz, orthoclase, feldspar, with some oligoclase, black mica, and hornblende. It might be called a hornblending granite or a granitite. It is a handsome rock, and has a fine effect when used as a building stone, as may be seen at "The Mount," the residence of James Stewart, Esq. Near the boundary of the granite area the rock changes its character, the feldspar becoming of a pinkish colour; there is less mica, and little, if any, hornblende. This may be well seen on the Orange-road, about 10 miles from Bathurst. Outside the immediate neighbourhood of Bathurst there are granites of several different types. One of these, at Locksley, about 16 miles east of Bathurst, is a very fine granite, carrying large crystals of deep red orthoclase in a fine-grained matrix.

At a distance of about 10 miles from the City one passes off the granite, which passes under Silurian rocks. The latter consists mainly of schists and slaty rocks, much bent and folded in places, and which run, roughly, north and south. Interbedded with the slaty rocks are beds of limestone in places. They are best seen to the north, in the neighbourhood of Limekilns, about 20 miles from Bathurst, and on the south between Cow Flat and Rockley, but occur in other places as well, as at Green Swamp, Wattle Flat, &c. The rocks have never been surveyed systematically, but it will probably be found that there are several bands of limestone, roughly parallel to one another. In the Limekilns area, the rocks, usually called marbles, are of very varied colours and markings, ranging from light brecciated rock with red patches through more compact limestone to others which are nearly black. These have already been obtained in large blocks, although only worked near the surface. In the Cow Flat area, white marbles predominate. At Bell's quarry, there is a face of quite 20 feet of pure white stone, jointed, but obtainable in large blocks, which analysis shows to be nearly pure calcite. There are also dolomitic limestones in the same area. In the neighbourhood of Rockley, Briar Park, a fine black and white encrinal limestone occurs.

From the country between the basins of the Fish and Campbell Rivers, the Silurian rocks have been denuded away for a long distance from Bathurst.

The hills to the east of Bathurst are capped with Devonian rocks, mostly soft sandstones, quartzites, and a few bands of impure limestone. These rocks dip to the east, and in the neighbourhood of Tarana, brown sandstones, which might serve as freestone, are found.

The basalt at the Bald Hills stretches for about 3 miles, forming a nearly level capping to the hills, at an average height of about 600 feet above the city. The foot of the Bald Hills is about 2 miles from the centre of Bathurst. The basalt is a rather fine grained columnar rock, with crystals of olivine and augite. It breaks with a bluish-black fracture, and at the Corporation quarry is a good deal decomposed, but further round, opposite Orton Park, it is more compact. The rock breaks into excellent road metal, and the columns form good kerbing for the streets. It has not been much used for building, but a few cottages are built of it, and, with white pointing between the blocks, have rather an attractive appearance.

Mineral Veins.—The Silurian rocks are traversed by many quartz veins, some of which are auriferous. Gold also occurs in other rocks—for example, in chloritic rock and dolomite, at Bunnamagoo, in the Rockley area. Copper lodes occur in several localities, notably Green Swamp, east of Bathurst, and around Cow Flat, where copper-mining was carried on for some time, and has recently been revived; also at Burruga, south of Rockley, and Wiseman's Creek. Silver has been extensively mined at Sunny Corner, and, probably, exists in other localities. Argentiferous galena has also been found near Newbridge, and manganese ore in several places. Some very large ironstone veins also occur at Newbridge.

Summarising, it may be said that gold, alluvial and reef, has been worked to the north—Wattle Flat, Sofala, and, farther off, Hill End; to the east—Glanmire, Fontana Reef, Napoleon Reef, Sunny Corner, &c.; to the south and south-west—Caloola, Back Creek, Bunnamagoo, &c. Copper: South—Cow Flat, Burruga; south-east—Wiseman's Creek; east—Green Swamp, and, I believe, occurs about Wattle Flat. Silver: Sunny Corner, Back Creek, Newbridge, and specimens of argentiferous galena from other localities. Manganese: Green Swamp, Back Creek, near Rockley.

Fine specimens of mica are obtained at Brewongle, and molybdenite also occurs there.

Some rather promising looking slate comes from Duramana, north of Bathurst, but has not been followed down.

W. J. CLUNIES ROSS, B.Sc., Lond.

Bathurst, 2.

REPORT by Mr. Engineer Blomfield.—Federal City Water Supply—Bathurst Site.

Goulburn, 4 April, 1900.

Campbell's River (Apsley Site, favoured by Bathurst people).

Storage very good; catchment very good; foundations good, but likely to be deep; dam expensive in itself, but inexpensive with regard to quantity of water it will hold back.

The principal point against this site is that it will be only partly a gravitation supply, being only 80 to 90 feet above the Bathurst Railway Station, and a lot of the town is above this level, so that pumping will be necessary.

Could supply 300,000 people safely.

Fish River (Locksley Site).

Storage good; catchment good; foundations very good, and only short weir required.

This site, though higher than the Apsley site (about 134 feet above Bathurst Railway Station), is not high enough for a total gravitation scheme.

Bathampton Creek.

Site about 200 to 250 feet above Bathurst Railway Station; catchment small; storage good; foundations good.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,

Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To the Federal City Commissioner.

Bathurst, 3.

MEMORANDUM from C. E. Blomfield, Department of Works, to The Principal Assistant Engineer, Water Conservation, Department of Public Works.

WATER SUPPLY FOR BATHURST AS A FEDERAL CITY—WALLBROOK SITE.

Sir,

Public Works Department, New South Wales, Water Conservation Branch, 24 July, 1900.

In accordance with instructions contained in attached paper, I made a flying visit to the Wallbrook site for Bathurst Water Supply, as a Federal City, on the 20th instant.

The site of the proposed reservoir is just below the junction of the Wallbrook Swamp with Campbell's River, near the north-west corner of portion 20, parish of Wallbrook, county of Georgina. The hills come in fairly close together, with a very big basin above, and a dam 70 feet high could be put in with a top length of about 250 yards. The formation is slate, and rock is showing on both sides, so that the foundations would most likely not have to go very deep; in fact, it is a good site for a large reservoir at reasonable expense.

The height of this site is nearly 900 feet above the Railway Station at Bathurst, so that there is ample head.

The catchment is good and clean, and there are nearly 70 square miles of it altogether. I was unable to obtain any rainfall records taken on the catchment area; but Rockley, about 9 miles away, has a good rainfall (17 inches lowest recorded), and, as the catchment is considerably higher than Rockley, it would most likely have a better rainfall.

If 1 inch of the annual rainfall on this catchment were stored, there would be sufficient, after allowing 10 per cent. for evaporation, to supply a population of 80,000 people at 30 gallons per head per day.

The distance from Bathurst in a straight line is about 27 miles, and the country is not very difficult.

Taking everything into consideration the proposal is very favourable.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,

Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

Bathurst 4.

Bathurst, 4.

MR. E. T. WEBB'S EVIDENCE.

Bathurst Federal Water Supply.

THIS is a question of the greatest importance to the future Federal Capital; and as no town in New South Wales that is over 100 miles from Sydney has, at present, an adequate supply for the Federal City, it will be necessary for the Federal Parliament to provide same; hence it is of the greatest importance to have the Capital placed in a locality where, practically, an unlimited supply can be obtained. In this respect, Bathurst is most favourably situated, as there are two sources of supply within a short distance of the City—one by gravitation, and the other partly gravitation and partly pumping.

The gravitation scheme is what is usually known as the Winburndale supply. In this instance, high dams would have to be built to conserve the water, which would then be brought in open trenches and pipes to the town, a distance of between 12 and 15 miles. The water for this supply would be obtained from the Winburndale and Gulf Creek at a point about 600 feet above the City. This source of supply was favourably reported upon by the late Mr. Clark, but the estimated cost was more by £10,000 than the scheme carried out by the Government.

The other scheme is to dam Campbell's River, at the Lagoon. A dam here, about 50 feet high, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long in the bottom, and not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long at the top, would impound as much water as is impounded in the Prospect Dam, from which the Sydney supply is drawn; and, in order to increase the supply, it would only be necessary to increase the height of the dam, which could be done up to 100 feet. The water would be supplied by Campbell's River and its tributaries, some of which have never been known to be dry, and which drain an area of over 400 square miles. It would have to be brought about 9 miles by pipes to town, and would supply all places in the City not more than 50 feet above the Town Hall by gravitation. For the higher positions of the town, the water would have to be pumped to the present or new reservoir.

The nature of the country about the site of the proposed dam is of granite formation.

Since sending in our last Report, three places have been visited, with the object of obtaining a gravitation scheme for the City.

The first place visited was Bathampton, about 12 miles from town. Here there is a good valley which would contain a large volume of water if a dam was erected at a point where the hills come close together, and which is 211 feet above the Town Hall.

The water would be supplied by Forster's Valley Creek, and a small creek coming from King's Plains; drainage area between 30 and 40 square miles. If this place were chosen, it would necessitate the alteration of the Carcoar-road; also the resumption of a large area of valuable land.

The next place visited was Wallbrook, about 25 miles in a direct line from town, and 1,000 feet above the City. The supply here would be obtained from the Campbell's River and Wallbrook Creek; drainage area about 150 square miles. There is a splendid site for a dam and reservoir. A dam could be erected here capable of containing three to five years' supply for a population of 40,000 persons, allowing 30 gallons each per day. Dam 50 feet high would be about 100 yards in bottom and 300 yards at top. The reservoir here would be as large as the Lagoon, and, being so far from town, the land could be resumed at a reasonable price.

The next place visited was Brisbane Valley Creek, 16 to 17 miles in a direct line from Bathurst, and 600 feet, at least, above the Town Hall; drainage area about 50 square miles. The site for the dam here is the best that could be imagined. A dam 50 feet high would, in the bottom, be about 30 yards across, and the rock right at the surface; the top would not be more than 100 yards across. The capacity of the reservoir would not be so large as at the other two sites, but a dam 50 feet high would impound sufficient water for a town of 40,000 people for from twelve to fifteen months without any rain. The rainfall over the watershed is about 30 inches.

BOMBALA-EDEN (SOUTHERN MONARO) SITE.

Statement of Case.

THE Site (about 80,000 acres) proposed for the Federal Territory, and, within it of the Federal City, is Topography. situate in the county of Wellesley, and is distant in a direct line from the Port of Eden (Twofold Bay), about 50 miles, and from the Victorian Border about 20 miles. The Federal Territory Site includes the town of Bombala, but the Capital Site lies some 2 miles west of that town. In addition to this area it is proposed to offer about 10,000 acres at Twofold Bay, including Eden, and a strip along the proposed railway route from Eden to Bombala. Southern Monaro falls from the heights of Nimitybelle and the country west to the Australian Alps, in gently undulating stretches of lightly wooded downs and rolling plains, along the courses of the McLaughlin and Bombala Rivers, and of various rivulets having their sources in the Coast Range, towards Delegate and Victoria. It is intersected by the 37th parallel of south latitude and by the 149th meridian of east longitude. Its ridge or roof is at Nimitybelle, whence the country falls north towards Cooma and the Murrumbidgee, and south towards Bombala. Bombala is reached by coach from Cooma, the most southern station of the Goulburn-Cooma Railway, by a good road of 54 miles, and from Eden or the coast adjacent by three roads, *via* Tantawanglo, Big Jack, and Bondi, which ascend the Coast Range at the most accessible points. As might have been anticipated from its position, on an easy descending grade, with the Coast Range on one side of the plateau and the Snowy River Ranges, culminating in Kosciusko, on the other, this tract of country is bountifully supplied with rivers and watercourses, all of which eventually find their way to the Snowy River, and so through Gippsland to Orbost and the ocean. Though long settled, chiefly, however, for grazing purposes, Southern Monaro has not attracted the notice to which its physical endowments entitle it, while the distance of markets from the best agricultural areas has made ordinary farming an unprofitable business. But for this serious drawback, Southern Monaro might be the agricultural replica of Orange. At present it is almost entirely devoted to the depasturing of sheep and cattle.

The vast tracts of sterile mountainous country lying between Bairnsdale and the Victorian Border have been an effectual barrier to any exploitation by Victorian settlers of this part of the Monaro Tableland; but this great barrier to intercolonial trade would be removed if the Victorian Railway, of which the terminus is now Bairnsdale, were carried to the border, near Bendoc or Delegate, and signs are not wanting that this extension only awaits a corresponding extension on the part of New South Wales of the Goulburn-Cooma Line to the Victorian border.

From observations and information furnished by the Government Astronomer extending over a Climatic conditions (Temperature) period of ten years, the mean maximum is given at 68°, the mean minimum at 40·8. The hottest month average is 81·1, and the coldest 29·5; and the average for the seasons is—Spring 55·6, Summer 66·1, Autumn 56·1, Winter 43·6. The average night temperature is Summer 50·3 and Winter 31·4. During the last heat wave, the thermometer did not reach 100° in the shade on the hottest day. Sometimes 10° or 12° of frost are recorded. Snow falls in the district, but seldom lies on the ground all day, except on the higher land. Unpleasantly cold winds are experienced in winter, but they are infrequent and of short duration. During the summer, sea breezes set in about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which reduce the heat and

and are exhilarating and refreshing. As a rule, the nights are cool, and it is stated that mosquitos and sand-flies are unknown. The comparatively mild climate of Southern Monaro (Bombala) is attributed, partly to the proximity of the sea, and partly to its position, and the fact that it is to some extent sheltered from the westerly and south-westerly winds blowing off the Snow Mountains.

Eden, which is embraced in the Southern Monaro Scheme, has a cool and equable climate, owing, no doubt, largely to its maritime situation and latitude.

Rainfall.

The annual average rainfall is about 29 inches. This is the average for the past ten years, which includes the recent drought sequence, which would give, perhaps, an average of 20 inches. The rainfall at the sources of water supply would average over 30 inches.

Altitude.

The mean altitude of the Territory Site would be about 2,400 feet above sea level, the highest points reaching 2,800 feet and the lowest 2,250 feet above that level.

Accessibility.

The proposed Site would be distant from Cooma Railway Station about 60 miles, and from Sydney, by rail and coach, 325 miles; from Melbourne, by present railway routes, 573 miles, but, *via* Bairnsdale and extension to the Border, about 330 miles; from Adelaide the mileage distance would be about 804 by land and 900 by water; from Brisbane, 1,048 miles by land and 793 by water; from Hobart, by water, 360 miles, and by land and water, 420 miles.

In connection with these distances, and with the question of accessibility generally, it is an integral part of the Scheme to connect Eden with the proposed Federal Capital Site by a federally-owned railway; also to rely on the construction by Victoria of a connecting line from Bairnsdale (*via* Orbost, probably) to the Border. If this last-mentioned connection were in existence, the Bombala Site would be very nearly equi-distant between Sydney and Melbourne. As already mentioned, there are three roads from Eden to the South Monaro Tableland, with an average length of from 50 to 60 miles, and there are three railway routes proposed to reach Bombala from Eden, of which the two most favoured are estimated to cost, including stations, &c.—

	£
(1.) <i>Via</i> Wolumla, 81 miles 36 chains (Postle's route)	1,088,719
(2.) <i>Via</i> Bondi, 67 miles 9 chains	1,323,330

The first, or Wolumla, route, costing about £12,000, and the route *via* Bondi about £20,000, per mile, while there is a difference in favour of the more costly of the two routes—the Bondi route—of 14 miles. (See memo. of Mr. C. O. Burge to the Engineer-in-Chief, dated 20th August, 1900—Annexure—Bombala-Eden, 2.)

In addition to the connection by rail from the Port of Eden, this scheme contemplates the extension to Bombala and the Victorian Border of the Southern Railway, whose terminus is now at Cooma—either *via* Bobundara on the west, or *via* Nimitybelle on the east.

The following is the estimated cost of these extensions:—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) From Cooma to Delegate, on the Victorian Border, <i>via</i> Nimitybelle and Bombala, 91 miles, at £7,000 per mile	637,000	0	0
(2.) From Cooma to Delegate, on the Victorian Border, <i>via</i> Bobundara, about 105 miles, at £7,000 per mile	735,000	0	0

The extension from Bairnsdale to the—

(1.) New South Wales Border, at Delegate, is estimated to cost (say) 122 miles 67 chains, at £11,000 per mile	1,351,212	10	0
(2.) To a point near Bendock, 131 miles 9 chains, at £11,000	1,442,237	10	0
(3.) Near Timbilica, 147 miles 71 chains, at £4,500... ..	665,493	15	0

(See letter of Mr. Rennick, Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, Victoria, of 15th June last—Annexure—Bombala-Eden, 1.)

A third route has been "inspected," leaving the Orbost to Timbilica route at Sydenham Inlet, and reaching the Border at a point between Timbilica and Bendoc, having a mileage of 147 miles (about) from Bairnsdale, and estimated to cost the same amount per mile as the Orbost-Timbilica route. If the Federal line from Eden to the proposed Site takes the Bondi, or most southern of the three routes, this third ("inspected") route would appear to take a favourable direction for connection with the Federal line, especially if the extension from Cooma by New South Wales adopted the route *via* Nimitybelle and Bombala, but not if the Cooma extension took the route *via* Bobundara. The promoters of the Southern Monaro Scheme favour the route from Cooma *via* Nimitybelle.

It is claimed for this scheme that it is the only one which, in offering a safe and commodious seaport (at Eden, Twofold Bay) with a sufficient area in the vicinity (10,000 acres), provides a Site equally accessible to all the Federating States by sea, and as between Sydney and Melbourne, one not much nearer to the former than the latter metropolis; the difference in favour of Sydney being about 161 nautical miles, according to Annexure.

Twofold Bay is capable of being made an invaluable naval base to the Federation, as well as a first-class harbour, by means of protecting breakwaters from the two headlands of Look-out Point and Jew's Head(*) ; the enclosed water varying from 12 to 3½ fathoms, and giving anchorage room of nearly 6 square miles. The cost of these breakwaters is estimated, by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, at £1,028,000, a proportion only of which would be provided by New South Wales, as the harbour, surrounding land, and railway connection with the tableland would be Federal property. The position of the proposed breakwaters is shown (Annexure—Bombala-Eden, 5), and the lengths and costs, in Mr. Darley's letter (Annexure—Bombala-Eden, 4).

(*) To those who have no knowledge of Twofold Bay, and the position of the little township of Eden, the Sketch Map referred to may give some idea of the great strategical value of the northern promontory of the Bay and its isthmus. For all purposes of fortification, these heights are far superior to any on the coast. The batteries on the sea front would have an effective fire-arc of more than 200 degrees, and the land front could be easily protected by one or more detached forts. In every respect, the position is an ideal one; and, as the two extremities of the breakwater would be fortified, the port would be impregnable as against any naval force likely to attack it, and, on emergencies, the protected anchorage would afford a most secure harbour of refuge, or for other purposes. If by any mischance or reverse the British fleet should lose control or touch at this side of the Tasman Sea, Twofold Bay, unfortified, would be an ideal base or lair for an enemy's commerce-destroyers, being the best place on the coast to refit, or save fuel, and at the same time to command the fairway of three-fourths of our commerce. It becomes, therefore, a very serious question for the Commonwealth, whether it or the enemy shall secure this most important natural position.

No analysis of the soil of this Site appears to have been made, but a large proportion of the Site is of granite with some basaltic and slate formation. It is stated to be very fertile and of considerable depth, and to be capable of growing excellent crops of all cereals and most English fruits; 20 bushels of wheat to the acre and sometimes much more had been obtained, also excellent crops of oats and potatoes. No exception can be taken in the matter of foundations for heavy buildings. Besides conifers and other evergreens, all the deciduous trees suitable for ornamental plantations, such as the oak, elm, poplar, willow, plane, are said to flourish in this district, and what vegetable products require a warmer climate, can find it in the adjoining and lower lying Bega and other coast districts.

The following extract from the evidence of the Inspecting Officer of the Works Department, Mr. C. E. Blomfield, shows that this site is exceptionally well favoured in respect to "Water Supply and Catchment":—

"Inspected proposed Federal Territory for water supply purposes. Lord's Hill, at the 5-mile post, on the Bombala-Delegate Road, would make a good site for a storage reservoir to supply any part of the proposed Federal City site by gravitation. The Delegate River is the best of the sources. The water was pure and good, with a discharge of 100 cubic feet a second. If the supply was only one-sixth of this, it would suffice for a city of 250,000 people, at 36 gallons per head per day. A storage reservoir would not be required for some considerable time; but if required a good site was obtainable at an elevation of 60 feet above Lord's Hill, where an inexpensive weir could be erected 30 feet high and 600 feet long, with good foundations. This would be about 280 feet above Bombala. The Bombala River could also be utilised to bring water to Lord's Hill, and thus supplement the Delegate River if necessary. This site is about 250 feet above Bombala, and about 17 miles from the town. Other rivers, viz., Saucy Creek, Little Plains River, Jackson's Bog, Nicholson's Bog, and Coolumbooka River, could also be utilised for gravitation for the greater part of the proposed territory. Estimated cost of Lord's Hill scheme, £40,000. He had seen nothing that could be utilised for power for generating electricity, &c. The Lord's Hill supply could be used for hydraulic lifts, &c."

The same witness, in his comparison of sites for water resources, gives this Site second place after Buckley's Crossing for the possession of an ample gravitation supply from the Delegate River.

Even without having recourse to the never failing Snowy River, in the immediate neighbourhood, Southern Monaro is, without exception, the best-watered area of any of the Tableland Sites that have been proposed. With the Snowy River, according to the suggested enlargement of the Southern Monaro Scheme (see Part III, paragraph 79), not only would the Federal Capital be insured in perpetuity against want of water for domestic, sanitary, and kindred uses, but useful sources for the generation of electrical power would be available, as well as for ornamental waters, &c.

It is claimed that, within the short distance of 10 miles from the proposed Capital Site, there are unlimited quantities of good building stone, including blue and grey granite, sandstone, freestone, and slate, also limestone; also clay for brick-making, and gravel; and, within the same distance, extensive forests of ironbark, mountain ash, messmate, stringybark, blue and grey gum, as well as other useful timbers. This claim is well founded, both in respect of stone and timber. The forests on the slopes of the coast ranges are more promising for building purposes than those within, or in the vicinity of, any other inspected Site.

Excellent drainage for the Capital Site is assured by the face and trend of the country, and, if absorption were necessary, the soil being of a porous loam would be sufficiently absorbent.

The area of alienated land within the proposed Federal Territory Site is, approximately, 74,000 acres, the rest being Crown lands—say, 5,000 acres—and about 2 square miles included within the Municipality of Bombala.

The estimated value of the alienated land as improved is from 30s. to £5 or £7 per acre, and of the land within Municipal boundaries also as improved, £72,665.

The average per acre value of improved lands over the enlarged area ought not to exceed (approximately) £3 to £4 per acre.

Under this head it is claimed that Southern Monaro assures an abundant food supply for a large population, partly from its own production, partly from the associated coast districts; and, it is contended, that the only impetus required for the development of its great natural resources is that which would follow the location of the Federal Capital within its limits. In regard to defensibility, it is pointed out that Twofold Bay could be easily fortified, and would form an important naval base; while the Coast Range, inaccessible in all but a few places, could easily at those points be made a second and impregnable line of defence.

In regard to minerals, though coal is not known to exist, it could be easily and cheaply obtained by sea from the northern mines on the seaboard. The precious or useful metals, such as gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, &c., are said to exist in payable forms; and the late Rev. W. B. Clarke is claimed as an authority for the mineral wealth of the district.

From the health point of view, the evidence goes to show that the district of Southern Monaro is singularly free from such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria, consumption, and asthma,—some of these being almost unknown; and that, generally, owing largely to altitude and purity of water, Southern Monaro stands very high in the list of the healthy districts of Australia.

ANNEXURES.

Bombala-Eden, 1.

Board of Land and Works (Railways Construction Branch),
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Melbourne, 15 June, 1900.

BAIRNSDALE TO NEW SOUTH WALES BORDER.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith map showing the different proposed routes between Bairnsdale and the New South Wales Border, together with mileages, cost per mile, and total cost, at the following places, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
At Delegate River, 122 m. 67 c., at £11,000 per mile	1,351,212	10	0
Near Bendoc, 131 m. 9 c., at £11,000 per mile	1,442,237	10	0
Near Timbillicca, 147 m. 71 c., at £4,500 per mile	665,493	15	0
Near Bondi, 147 m.	665,493	15	0

Copy of my Report of 31st ult., is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,

F. RENNICK,
Engineer-in-Chief

Alex. Oliver, Esq., Land Appeal Court, Darlinghurst, Sydney, N.S.W.

Board

Board of Lands and Works (Railways Construction Branch),
 Engineer in Chief's Office, Melbourne, 31 May, 1900

MEMO — PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM BAIRNSDALE TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES BORDER

First — To Delegate or Bendoc

THE country along this route may, as regards railway construction, be described as 37 m to 45 m medium, 86 m difficult and very difficult, total, 123 m to 131 m

The cost of an economical railway through the difficult and very difficult portions will depend largely on what work such a line would have to do

So far as may be judged from surface indications, the greater part of the country between Bairnsdale and Delegate, or Bendoc, and its resources appear of a very inferior character, and quite unfitted to maintain, under the present industrial condition of Victoria, any considerable population

Unless it contains mineral wealth not yet discovered, any railway for purely development purposes should be of the cheapest possible character, consistent with efficiency and safe working

All the railway trial surveys hitherto made in this district have been for lines of the old Victorian type, with fairly easy curves, but with steep grades in the mountains

The present estimates for substantial railways by those surveyed routes are—through medium country, £5,000, difficult, £10,000, and very difficult country, £20,000 per mile, the average being £11,000, exclusive of land and rolling stock. There would be nearly 1½ mile of tunnel on the very difficult parts. Such lines, with a small additional outlay on station equipment, &c, would be capable of coping with a large traffic, both local and interstate, and permit a fair average speed for passenger trains of the best and most comfortable type

The question is, Would any such line be justified within a reasonable period—say, twenty years?

By a very careful survey, and the introduction of sharp curves—say, 4 and 5 chains radius—and increasing the length through the difficult and very difficult sections, a light railway might be constructed at considerably less cost—say, about £5,000 per mile. A careful trial survey would be necessary before a definite estimate could be made for such a line

Second

A line to Umbilcoota, beyond Mallecoota, or to Bondi on the Border, would go through much easier, but, perhaps, poorer, country than to Delegate or Bendoc

A railway of our second class type, 60 lb rails, and correspondingly light equipment, could be built for about £4,500 per mile

The cost of rails is now an important factor in railway estimates. From 1892 till about eighteen months ago rails could be landed in Melbourne at from £4 to £5 per ton, or £400 to £500 per mile, of, say, 60 lb to the yard. Now, they would cost nearly double this money

This difference, while not counting much in lines costing £10,000 or £12,000 a mile, becomes a considerable proportion in those costing £2,000 to £4,000

F RENNICK,
 Engineer-in-Chief

The Hon the Minister of Railways

Bombala Eden, 2.

Department of Public Works (Railway Construction Branch),
 Engineer in Chief's Office, Sydney, 20 August, 1900.

MEMORANDUM to The Engineer in Chief

Bombala to Eden

IN reference to Mr A Oliver's letter, dated 17th instant, herewith, I have brought up to date the approximate cost of the Bombala to Eden Lines, *via* Bondi, and *via* Wolumla, adding on to the latter, and subtracting from the former, that due to the distance between Bombala and the proposed new capital, and taking both lines down to the waterside at Eden. The amounts and distances are as follows—

Capital to Eden Wharf, <i>via</i> Bombala and Wolumla, 81 m 36 chs	£1,088,719
Capital to Eden, <i>via</i> Bondi, 67 m 9 chs	£1,323,330

The maximum grades and curves are the same in each case

It will be seen that the Wolumla route, though over 14 miles longer, is the cheaper, but the extra working of this length would go against the Wolumla line. On the other hand, the portion of the latter line between Bombala and the Capital would form part of the line from Sydney to the new Capital, and the connection with the Port of Eden should not be entirely debited with the cost of this length

The whole matter requires a good deal of consideration, in which the above question, and that of working expenses, would have to be fully dealt with

C. O. BURGE.

BOMBALA TO EDEN, *via* BONDY —Length 67 m 9 ch
 With revised earthwork rates at 2s

Estimate of 1893 revised		£
Add for extra cost of rails	£26,067	1,283,679
Add for Capital and Eden Stations	30,000	
Add for branch to jetty	20,584	
		76,651
		£1,360,330
Deduct length from Bombala to proposed site of Capital—7 miles at £3,000	35,000	
Deduct engine accommodation at Eden, included in second item above	2,000	
		37,000
Total cost—Capital to Eden waterside		£1,323,330

BOMBALA TO WOLUMLA—POSTLE'S ROUTE —Length 54 m. 74 chs

Estimate of 1893 revised		£
Add for extra cost of rails	£19,466	729,322
„ length, Bombala to proposed Capital	35,000	
„ Capital Station	15,000	
„ Bombala intermediate station	5,000	
		74,466
		£803,788

WOLUMLA

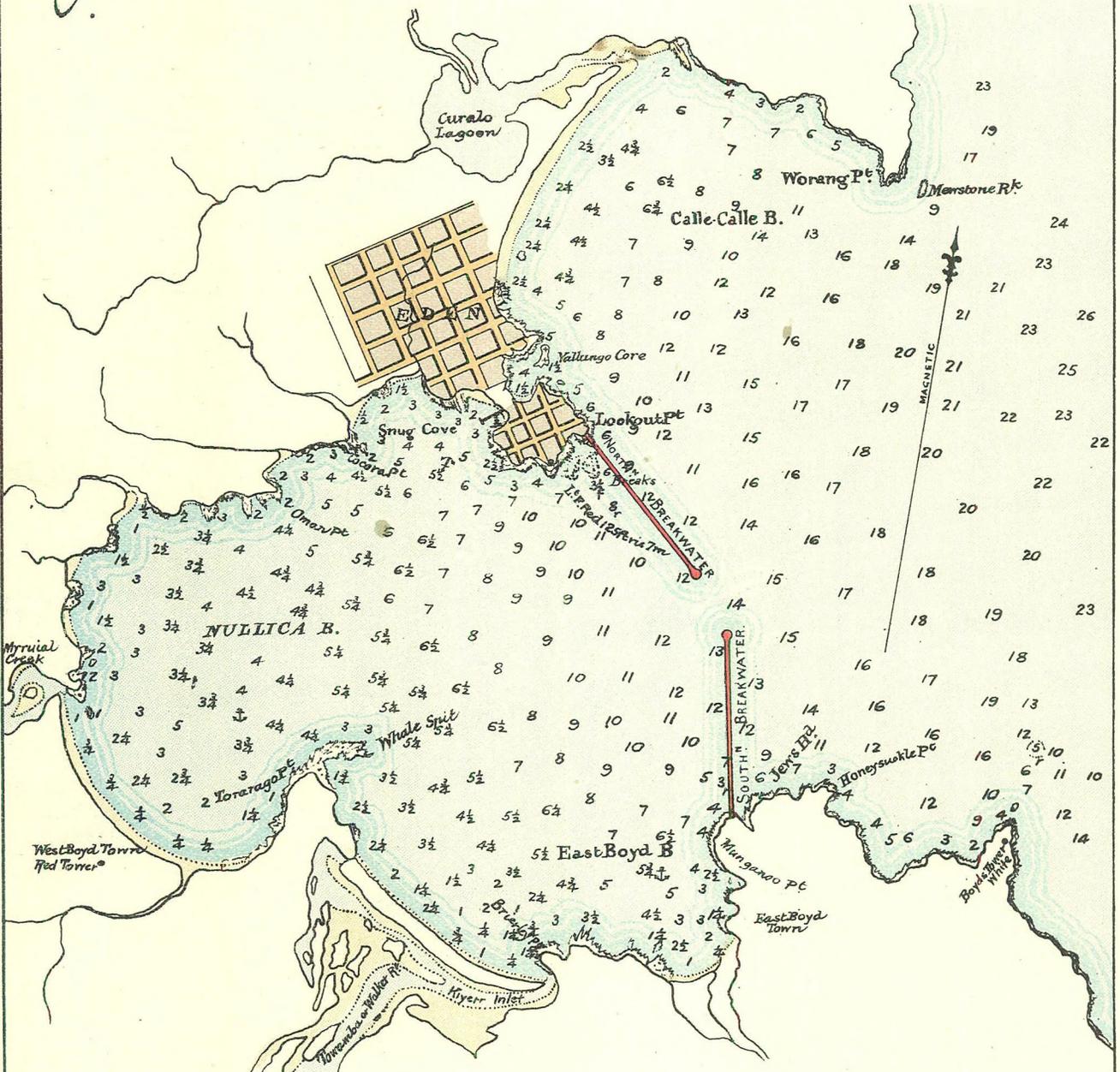
TWOFOLD BAY



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS.

PROPOSED WORKS SHEWN IN RED.

C. B. Bailey



WOLUMLA TO EDEN.—Length, 26 m. 42 chs.

	£
Estimate of 1893 revised	248,733
Add for extra cost of rails	£9,803
" Eden Station	15,000
" branch to Jetty	20,584
	45,387
	£294,120
Deduct cost of Eden Station in 1893 estimate.....	9,189
	£284,931

TOTAL COST, CAPITAL TO EDEN WATER SIDE, *via* POSTLE'S ROUTE, £1,088,719.

	£
Capital to Eden water side, <i>via</i> Bondi, 67 m. 9 chs.	1,323,330
" " " Postle's Route, 81 m. 36 chs.	1,088,719

Bombala-Eden, 3.

Department of Public Works, Railway Construction Branch,
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1900.

My dear Mr. Oliver,

In reply to your inquiry of the 12th instant, I beg to state:—

1. The length of the proposed line from Cooma to Delegate, on the Victorian Border, *via* Nimitybelle and Bombala, is 91 miles, and the estimate, which is very old, amounts to about £7,000 per mile, or, in all, £637,000.
2. The length of a line from Cooma to Delegate or the Victorian Border, *via* Bobundara, is about 105 miles, and its cost, at £7,000 per mile, would be £735,000.

Yours, &c.,
H. DEANE.

Alexander Oliver, Esq.

Bombala-Eden, 4.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 4 September, 1900,

I am afraid there has been too much delay in answering your letter of 20th ult. *re* Twofold Bay. I enclose you a small hand map showing the breakwaters I would propose. The Northern is 4,700 feet long, and Southern 4,850 feet long; width of entrance, 1,800 feet. The area enclosed would be $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and area of water, over 24 feet deep, $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. This would form a most commodious and well sheltered harbour.

I estimate the cost at £1,028,000. This allows a liberal price for stone. It might be much less if really good stone can be obtained at each headland; but I doubt if the local stone is good enough.

I would not recommend overlapping breakwater; they are more costly, have really no advantage, but have some disadvantages.

Yours sincerely,
C. W. DARLEY.

BRAIDWOOD SITE.*Statement of Case*

THIS Site is reached by a very good road, 30 miles in length, from the Tarago Station, on the Goulburn-Cooma Line, but has not yet been connected by rail with the Southern Railway System. A very conspicuous hill, known as "Gillimatong," rising abruptly from the elevated basin of the Shoalhaven River, which may be said to form the Braidwood District, marks the position of the township, which was established as far back as 1839, and now contains a population of about 1,300. The proposed Federal Territory Site contains an area of 100 square miles (64,000 acres), and the proposed Capital Site, which embraces the town of Braidwood, an area of 3,840 acres. The latter Site is distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Shoalhaven River, in south latitude $30^{\circ} 30'$, and east longitude $149^{\circ} 47'$, is in the county of St. Vincent, and includes parts of the parishes of Percy, Braidwood, Boyle, and Coghill. The Federal Capital Area, 3 miles by 2 miles, as proposed, extends beyond the town half a mile to the north and west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south, and 1 mile to the east, and is intersected by the Monkittie branch of Gillimatong Creek, about half a mile from the northern boundary, and the northern portion of the Area slopes to this creek in a gradual manner, except immediately north of the town, where the rise is more abrupt, and culminates at a level of 50 or 60 feet above the town, in the hill on which is the grave of Dr. Braidwood Wilson, one of the earliest pioneers, after whom the town is named.

The eastern portion of area is fairly level, and embraces the valley of Monkittie Creek and its tributary watercourses, on which are arable flats, separated by low undulations, and this formation extends at least 4 miles eastward.

Westerly, the Site takes in the continuation of the ridge on which the town is built, down to its termination at junction of Pound Creek, and on the south side of that creek extends over the foot slopes of Gillimatong Hill, which lies about 1 mile south-west of Capital Area. The trend of these slopes is north and east, and gradient easy, but the elevation towards the south-west corner of Area is somewhat above the town.

Southwards, the Site extends up the valley of Pound Creek, and over the range running south-east, which separates this creek from Monkittie Flats, and which rises by easy slopes from south boundary of town, forming an elevation above it towards the north-east corner of Area.

The Federal Capital Area, taking Braidwood as the approximate centre, is situated about 30 miles from Tarago, a station on Goulburn-Cooma Railway Line, and about 20 miles south of Goulburn, and is reached by a well-metalled road, classed as one of the Main Roads of the Colony, on which two coaches ply to and fro daily.

Other means of access are as under:—On the north from Nowra, distant 75 miles, *via* Nerriga and Sassafras; on the east, from Nelligen, on the Clyde River, distant 30 miles up Clyde Mountain; on the south, from Moruya, distant 52 miles, *via* the town of Araluen. Coaches run regularly on these roads.

There are also the roads to Queanbeyan, 40 miles away, and to Cooma, *via* Bredbo, on the south, with a branch to Captain's Flat, distant 30 miles.

A railway line about 30 miles in length has been surveyed between Tarago and Braidwood.

Jembaicumbene and Sergeant's Point townships lie 6 and 8 miles, respectively, to the east and south, on good roads of access, while Araluen, on Moruya Line, 16 miles distant, and 1,600 feet lower level, supplies fruits and other products suitable to the coastal climate, including maize, and a considerable traffic exists, especially in the fruit season. Grapes, figs, peaches, apricots, oranges, and melons grow in Araluen freely, while in Braidwood English fruits thrive best.

The Braidwood Federal Territory, as proposed, extends north of the town about 5 miles; west, 2 miles; to the south, about 7½ miles; and to the east, 5 miles; comprising an area of 64,000 acres, and 13½ miles from north to south, and 7½ miles east to west; situate in the parishes of Boyle, Percy, Elrington, Braidwood, Coghill, and Seymour; and is located on the heads of Durran Durra, Gillimatong, and Jembaicumbene Creeks, draining into the Shoalhaven, which lies about 3 miles, on the average, from its western boundary.

The Territory is bounded on the south by the watershed between the Jembaicumbene Creek and the Araluen Creek, on the east by the low range separating the waters of the Shoalhaven and Mongarlowe Rivers, except at the south-east corner at Reidsdale, where the east boundary crosses the valley of a minor branch of the Jembaicumbene at Reidsdale; on the north and west, there are no natural boundaries.

The whole Area slopes to the west, and is of granitic formation, except on its eastern side, where basalt and slate are touched upon.

There is a considerable area of level ground, especially in the wide, flat valley of Jembaicumbene in the south, and in the Monkittie Flats east of the town, in the central portion of Area; but in the northern end, on Durran Durra Creek, the country is more broken, and the flats of less extent.

The principal area of cultivation is on the Monkittie Flats, east of the town, and on Jembaicumbene Creek, near the town of that name.

An extensive bird's-eye view of the Federal Territory, and Braidwood district in general, can be obtained from Gillimatong Mount, which has an elevation of over 3,000 feet above sea-level, and lies about 1½ mile south-east of the town, from which it is readily reached by a short walk.

Immediately to the east lies the valley of the Monkittie Creek, and about 5 miles away its sources in the divide from the Mongarlowe River; while the horizon is bounded by the Coast Range, about 13 miles distant, which rises into considerable elevations in the "Currockbilly" and "Budawang" Mountains.

To the south-east are the sources of the Mongarlowe, at a somewhat lower level, and the Monga Mountain, dividing the Mongarlowe from the Jembaicumbene; south can be seen the valley of the Jembaicumbene and the range forming the watershed between that creek and Araluen waters, while over this can be seen part of the ranges enclosing Araluen and the upper course of the Dena River, which is very rugged. On the west and south-west can be seen part of the course of the Shoalhaven River, which, rising about 45 miles south, at an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, near the Big Badja Mountain at a point where the Great Dividing Range merge into one, runs north, and thence towards the sea. Unlike most rivers, the Shoalhaven has its upper course through fairly level country to within sight of its source above Snowball, while about 20 miles below Braidwood it begins to fall rapidly, and the valley deepens towards the north, and the river in places is difficult of access, even on foot.

The upper portion of the Shoalhaven Valley, between the Great Dividing Range and the Coast Range is rather narrow above the junction of Jerrabat Creek, 20 miles south of Braidwood.

Below this point the valley widens, but is again contracted west of Braidwood by the spurs of the Gourcock Range, an offshoot from the Great Dividing Range, and which separates the Shoalhaven from its tributary, the Reedy Creek. This range rises into some lofty peaks, such as Elrington and Polemang, about 15 miles distant.

North of Braidwood the valley opens out and the Mongarlowe and Reedy Creek join on the east.

The mountains recede and diminish in height and disappear altogether due north, while north-west can be seen the Tarago Range, and to the north-east the Sandstone Hills, between the Clyde River and Shoalhaven, intercept the view. The intervening country is comparatively level, but though not containing much actual flat country, the ridges are of moderate elevation.

The proposed Territory Site is shown on the Map of Braidwood Site, marked E in Appendix, by the area within red edging, the Capital Site within blue edging.

Climatic conditions (temperature).

The mean temperature, taken for a period of twenty-one years, gives, for the first (summer) quarter of the year, 66·8; for the second (autumn), 49·9; for the third (winter), 46·2; and for the fourth (spring), 64·1; for the hottest month on record, 72·3; and for the coldest, 3·55; for the hottest day on record, 103·6; for the coldest, 14·3.

Altitude.

This is given as 3,157 feet above sea-level, but noted as "not verified." It is, probably, as stated by Mr. Bundock, formerly Road Superintendent, about 2,200 feet. The altitude of Solus-street, in the township, as obtained from the Under Secretary, Department of Works, is given as 2,136 feet. These figures may be considered as accurate, being the result of levels taken in the course of the Tarago-Braidwood Railway survey.

Rainfall.

The mean rainfall for the same period is given as 28·90, distributed thus:—For the first quarter of the year, 8·47 inches; for the second, 7·86; for the third, 5·49; and for the fourth, 7·08.

Accessibility.

This Site is reached by railway to Tarago (on the Goulburn-Cooma Line), 158 miles; and thence by a good level road to Braidwood, 32 miles. A railway to the town, covering a distance of 30 miles, was surveyed some years ago, and the money for its construction voted, but never expended. Access is also obtainable by sea to Nelligen, where a steamer runs weekly from Sydney, and thence by road to Braidwood, 33 miles. The distances of Braidwood from other Capitals, by land, are as follow:—

Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Tarago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492 miles.
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Tarago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933 "

and by sea and land as follows:—

Brisbane to Sydney, by sea	500 miles.
Sydney to Braidwood	187 "

Total, Brisbane to Braidwood	687 "
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Melbourne

Melbourne to Sydney, by sea	576 miles.
Sydney to Braidwood...	187 "
Total, Melbourne to Braidwood	763 "

Adelaide to Sydney, by sea, thence to Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271 miles.
Hobart to Sydney, by sea, thence to Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	825 "

Nearly all granitic formation, with alluvial flats and decomposed granite in the hills. Subsoil— Physical conditions (soil).
clay and decomposed granite generally. Well adapted for growth of cereals, potatoes, root crops, and fruits suited to a temperate climate.

There is an abundant supply of water in the Shoalhaven River, which has a catchment area of Water supply and catchment.
about 450 square miles; but Mr. Blomfield, the Resident Engineer, who examined the river to a point about 20 miles above the town, reports as follows:—

“Braidwood is not well situated for a gravitation supply, as the town has a fairly high situation, and the fall in the Shoalhaven is small. As far as the quantity and quality of the water is concerned, there is no difficulty, but, for a large population, pumping would be necessary.

“In addition to the Shoalhaven, the Mongarlowe River has also a good and pure supply, but this would also require pumping, as, even if the river itself had sufficient elevation, there is a ridge over 200 feet high between it and the town.”

There is an inexhaustible supply of excellent granite easily procurable, which is claimed to be equal Building material.
to Moruya granite. Abundance of good freestone is stated to be available at Corang, within 30 miles of Braidwood, whilst limestone exists within 14 miles. The timber supply consists of mountain-gum, messmate, mountain-ash, sassafras, blackwood, plum-tree, ironbark, spotted and blue gum, stringybark, &c., mostly obtainable on the Dividing Range, just outside the proposed Area; also at Reidsdale, and in the vicinity of Major's Creek. Good clay for bricks. Sand and lime can be obtained in the Area.

The Site possesses good natural facilities for drainage. Drainage.

The following extract is taken from the report furnished by the local Committee:—“The greater Other physical features.
portion of the proposed Area consists of fairly level country, all suitable for cultivation and residences, with moderate sized hills in the northern and eastern portions. The whole Area is well-watered with creeks, many of which are perennial, whilst subterranean water of excellent quality is procurable at comparatively small depths.”

The area of alienated or private lands is estimated at 63,000 acres, and that of Crown lands, Ownership and value.
including reserves, &c., 1,000 acres. The land is not highly improved. Inside the Municipal area, but excluding the town of Braidwood, the value, as improved, is estimated from £3 to £5 per acre. For the whole area, but excluding the town of Braidwood, a fair average value, as improved, was stated to be £3 per acre.

With regard to Food Supply, it is claimed that the Braidwood district could supply sufficient meat Miscellaneous conditions.
food for a population of 40,000. The country is more suited to cattle than sheep, and the natural grasses throughout the district are noted for their fattening qualities, Braidwood cattle being credited with topping the market. Cereals, potatoes, and other root crops can be grown, and good crops have been realised, but the top soil is shallow as a rule, and soon exhausts itself under crop. With closer settlement, the district could be rendered much more productive, and capable of supporting a large population. Dairying is carried on principally by the farmers. The district is suitable to the establishment of chilling and freezing works, but there are not sufficient sheep for the establishment of woollen manufactories.

With regard to minerals, Braidwood may be said to be well favoured. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and an already large output is likely to be considerably augmented when the numerous dredging plants, now being erected in the district, are going concerns. Deposits of silver, copper, and ironstone are known to exist, but have not hitherto attracted much attention. Stream tin is found in the Shoalhaven. Good coal and shale seams are said to be found within 25 miles of Braidwood, samples of which were exhibited at the Inquiry. It may be conceded that Braidwood, being the centre of an extensive pastoral, agricultural, and mining district, within easy reach of the metropolis and the seaboard, is favourably situated for commercial and industrial development.

From a health point of view, it is claimed that the district is remarkably free from epidemics, and that, owing to its altitude, tuberculosis and kindred complaints were of rare occurrence. The district is described as very healthy, favourable to longevity, and the death rate is below the average.

CARCOAR-GARLAND SITE.

Statement of Case.

THIS Site (shown on Plan, marked F, in Appendix), situated some 5 or 6 miles south-east of the small town of Carcoar, on the Blayney-Harden junction of the Main Western and South-western Railways, was inspected during the hottest part of the summer of 1899-1900, in company with its promoter, Mr. Lindon Biddulph, formerly a licensed surveyor, who has had the advantage of a long familiarity with the district. Evidence as to its suitability was taken at a public inquiry at Orange on the 27th March last. At that inquiry the only witness was Mr. Biddulph himself, whose evidence was given briefly, in view of the detailed statements contained in the report handed in by him, from which the following extracts have been made:—

The mean temperature for the summer quarter is 67·5; for the autumn quarter, 48·6; for the winter quarter, 44·4; for the spring quarter, 61·7. The greatest recorded heat is 98·4, and the lowest 15·4. Climate (temperature).

The average annual rainfall is nearly 31 inches, distributed in fairly equal proportions over the four quarterly periods; but it is claimed that the sources of supply for storage receive the 39 inches rainfall of the higher country. These results are given on the authority of the Government Astronomer, and covering a period of eighteen years to date, show a very equable climate. Rainfall.

The height of Carcoar Railway Station is 2,363 feet; the average height of the proposed Capital and Territory Site is given as 2,270 feet above sea-level. Altitude.

Mr.

Mr. Biddulph reports as follows :—

Accessibility.

“(a) It is exactly the same distance from Melbourne as Goulburn is ; 189 miles to Sydney ; 442½ miles to Melbourne ; about 700 miles to Brisbane, on completion of the Werris Creek to Wellington loop line ; about 923 miles to Adelaide, *via* the proposed Cobar to Broken Hill extension ; about 710 miles to Adelaide, *via* the Murray Valley (should Hay and Morgan ever be connected) ; about 820 miles to Hobart, *via* Melbourne ; about 2,200 miles to Perth (should the railway be laid down between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie) ; to Adelaide, *via* Melbourne, 925 miles.

Physical conditions.

“(b) By road, approximately the same to each chief city, as by rail, excepting in the cases of Brisbane and Adelaide—respectively about 180 and 100 miles nearer by road.

“(c) By water, the same as to Sydney (the Federal Port) from all State capitals, thence 189 miles by rail ; or ditto to Melbourne, thence 442½ miles by rail.

Physical conditions.

“(a) Soil very rich and fertile in places, and for a considerable extent. May be quoted as ‘fair to good’ over the whole area, and resulting principally from the decomposition of ferruginous and aluminous slates, and, in a lesser degree, from the decay of iron-bearing intrusive rocks, such as basalt, diorite, gabbro, syenite, andesite, &c., &c.

“(b) There are several sites, adjacent to the City, with immense ‘storage capacities.’ Five of these would have a ‘combined catchment area’ of some 333 square miles. The creeks or rivers supplying these, like all Australian streams, are intermittent in dry seasons, though with unceasing flow in ordinary and good years. The whole of the Federal Area would lie some 300 feet below delivery pipes of these reservoirs, thus receiving the ‘necessary pressure’ to initiate an adequate and economical water supply by gravitation, also the lighting of ‘Federal Area’ by electricity, ample and frequent flushings of all drains and sewers, and a perfect ‘fountain system’ could thus be sustained for the necessities of gardens and public parks, &c., &c.

“(c) Granite, for building purposes, is obtainable on and near the area ; whilst marble, limestone, basalt, &c., are to be procured in the neighbourhood, though sandstone would have to be railed some 90 miles or so, from the vicinity of Wallerawang, &c., &c. There is an abundance of good brick-making clay on the area. Timber would come principally from Sydney and the districts around, though there is some fair material to be had from the country adjoining the Federal Area, on the south.

“(d) The sewage system would be a very complete one, as reticulation from all sides and over the whole site is available into a ‘main,’ discharging with the true fall of the country, and with an even grade throughout, at the north-western corner of the area. The undulating nature of the land, and the number of small streams intersecting the area, afford a good natural drainage for streets and surfaces generally.

“(e) The Site is upon the ‘second’ or ‘subsidiary plateau,’ the main tableland above, lying between Orange and Neville, averaging some 600 feet greater altitude. This position ensures a more equable climate than the higher lands. Being less exposed, it is practically as cool during the summer months, whilst their rigorous winter periods are avoided. A reference to the ‘Thermometer Registrations’ will verify these statements. Lying, as it does, alongside and just beneath Mount Macquarie (the second highest point in the West), the waterworks and City, &c., would be protected in case of an attack by an enemy, as Mount Macquarie rises 1,700 feet above the area, and would, of course, be fortified ; also, there are several lesser eminences around the site, which could be dealt with similarly. This great hill is an ‘isolated mass,’ about one-third of a mile long, and one-twelfth of a mile wide on top, and possessed of a flat cap. It is about 6 miles distant from City centre. Being remote from the sea coast (111 miles to nearest point, and 120 miles to Sydney as the crow flies), with the rough and intervening Blue Mountain Range, the site is almost unreachable by a foe. The railway runs diagonally through the area, from north-east corner at Carcoar to the south-west corner at Watervale. The scenery is also very fair.

Ownership and value.

“(a) Omitting the ‘Municipality of Carcoar’ at north-east corner, areas alienated would be, roughly, 1,500 acres of town and suburban land, and about 50,000 acres of country lands ; total of about 51,000 acres.

“(b) Crown lands, including Church and Schools Estate, reserves, &c., equal about 12,500 acres.

“(c) Unimproved private town and suburban lands, about £20,000, and 30s. per acre for country, £75,000 ; total, £95,000 unimproved value.

“(d) Improved value, private town and suburban land	£35,000
50,000 acres of country lands at 60s.	£150,000

Total cost	£185,000
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Miscellaneous conditions

“(a) 1. Food material is assured, as the area is contiguous to the great wheat-producing centres in the Lachlan, Bogan, and Macquarie River valleys, &c., &c. ; is surrounded with a grand district, yielding all descriptions of animal and vegetable products, and is on the direct line of Queensland cattle supply to Sydney and Melbourne, &c.

“2. Coal must be railed about 90 miles ; iron is plentiful on the area ; gold, silver, and copper obtainable.

“3. It has the capacity to support a considerable population.

“4. Centrality, climate, existing railway connection, easy touch with Sydney, economic and ample water supply, ample food supply within easy distance, coal and building material handy, situated at a spot central to the important towns of Bathurst, Orange, Cowra, and Blayney (respectively 44, 39, 27, and 17 miles by rail therefrom), the ‘Federal City’ would benefit these centres of trade without being sufficiently near thereto to destroy their status, as it were ; whilst, on the other hand, the former would be advantaged and enriched in its position. I take it that the capabilities of a ‘Federal Area,’ as regards power of support and commercial development, *per se*, is a minor consideration only, compared with the greater questions of climate, centrality, and accessibility in regard to the bulk of Australasian population, cheap and ample water supply, and necessary pressure for complete sanitation, provided the districts contiguous thereto are naturally rich and able to provide all, or nearly all, the food material and other necessities required by the ‘Federal City’ ; and, unquestionably, this is the case with our Western Sites. Besides, gardens and parks, public offices, colleges, private mansions, &c., are not concomitants of chimney stacks and smoke, noise, and evil odours, &c., &c. Foundations good ; bedrock not too deep in most places, and capable of supporting weighty buildings.”

Mr,

Mr. Biddulph adds:—"Were it not for one 'important obstacle,' I believe the best spot in New South Wales would be the locality of Spring Hill and Millthorpe as a centre. This region occupies the 'very roof' of the 'basaltic plateau,' and from this point the waters radiate towards the Lachlan and Macquarie River basins. It is a beautiful tract of rich, undulating country, with rather bitter winter periods—average elevation being somewhere about 3,000 feet above sea level. I have shown such by 'red square' in the map supplied by me. I thought it might be considered as an 'alternative scheme,' perhaps. The great drawback I allude to is the fact that every gallon of water would, under great expense, wear and tear of plant, &c., have to be raised by 'pumping operations.' The cost of resumption at present time of these small towns and the area around would not be great, and the betterment that would accrue, through Federal expenditure, &c., in the shape of 'incremental values,' would be enormous, and the property of the Federal State recouping same several times over, maybe, on the transaction. I fear this impediment is nearly insurmountable. It is a matter for hydraulic experts to decide. However, if the question could be settled satisfactorily, I believe that the Site would be a better one, perhaps, than 'Carcoar-Garland.'"

Mr. Engineer Blomfield inspected the several sources of water supply, and reported as follows:—

"*Coombing Rivulet Site.*—About 500 feet above the proposed Federal City; foundations very good; ^{Water resources.} catchment good; storage fair; will require a high dam, say 100 feet, but not very long—less than quarter of a mile. If 1 inch of the annual rainfall on the area of this river were stored, it would keep a population of 100,000 going for twelve months, allowing 30 gallons per head per day.

"*Belubula River Site.*—About 390 feet above proposed Federal City; foundations very good; storage good; catchment: the fact of Blayney being on this River condemns it as a prospective water supply. If the site were chosen, Blayney, as a junction, would most likely become an important place, and pollution of water in the Belubula would be certain to take place. However, as the storage and fall are good, it might be considered as a means for generating electricity, &c.

"*Brown's Creek Sites.*—Lower site will have to be rejected, as it is only about 100 feet above proposed Federal City. The alternative site, higher up, is about 350 feet above proposed Federal City. Foundations good; catchment good; storage very good. If 1 inch of the annual rainfall on the area of this creek were stored, it would keep a population of 90,000 going for twelve months, allowing 30 gallons per head per day.

"I did not inspect Flyer's and Cadia Creeks; but I have been down the former twice during the late dry years, and there was a good supply of water running on both occasions. The catchment is good, and, from what I remember, I do not think there would be any difficulty in obtaining a site for a reservoir; in fact, on a safe estimate, the Combing Rivulet, Brown's and Flyer's Creeks should supply a population of a quarter of a million easily."

COOTAMUNDRA SITE.

Statement of Case.

COOTAMUNDRA is an incorporated Borough, having an area of 3,040 acres and a population within the ^{Topography.} Municipal area of 2,560. It is situated on a level tract traversed by the Main South-western Trunk Railway (Sydney to Melbourne), and is the junction point of two branch Lines—Cootamundra to Temora, 38 miles on the north-west, and Cootamundra to Gundagai, 34 miles on the south. On reaching Cootamundra, the difference in altitude between the highest point along the Line and the commencement of the flat basin of the Murrumbidgee, is about 1,200 feet. That river, however, is distant from Cootamundra about 30 miles. The proposed Site for the Federal Capital is some 10 miles east of Cootamundra, and near to Wallendbeen Station. It has an elevation of about 600 feet higher than Cootamundra, and is a combination of undulating hills and valleys, some portions of which are under cultivation, while other portions are used as pastures.

The mean quarterly temperatures, for a period of thirteen years, are given by the Government ^{Climatic conditions (temperature).} Astronomer as 72.4 degrees for the first quarter (summer), 51.9 degrees for the second (autumn), 47.9 degrees for the third (winter), and 67.3 degrees for the fourth (spring). The mean of the hottest month is 81.1 degrees, and of the coldest 41.3 degrees. The greatest recorded heat is 106 degrees, and the lowest 27.9 degrees.

The climate generally is described as a salubrious one, the winters being mild and the summer heat not oppressive to any degree, and sunstroke is hardly known. Endemic diseases are unknown, and epidemics only as in other country districts.

The height of the Railway Station at Cootamundra is given as 1,082 feet above sea-level; but it is ^{Altitude.} considered that the height of the proposed Site will be about 600 feet more, from which it would follow that the Cootamundra or Wallendbeen Site has an elevation above sea-level of about 1,600 to 1,700 feet.

The mean rainfall (taken for the same period) is 25.65 inches, distributed over the year thus:— ^{Rainfall.} For the first quarter, 7.01 inches; for the second, 6.35; for the third, 6.32; and for the fourth, 5.97.

The proposed Site is distant about 242 miles from Sydney, taking Wallendbeen as the farthest ^{Accessibility} point. Cootamundra itself is nearer by 70 miles to Sydney than to Melbourne, the distances being 323 miles from Melbourne, and 253 from Sydney. The distance from Brisbane is 976 miles, but about 876 by the proposed Werris-Creek Dubbo connection; from Adelaide, 682 miles, which would be much reduced if the Cootamundra-Temora Line were extended westerly to Hillston and Wilcannia. There is no communication by water.

The soil is described as a chocolate loam, with belts of white granite country; and Dr. Curran's ^{Physical conditions (soil).} authority is cited for the statement that the formation of the proposed Federal Territory Site is porphyritic. On Wallendbeen, granitic in parts.

Cootamundra is at present supplied by gravitation and pumping. Two witnesses considered that ^{Water supply and catchment} an efficient gravitation supply could be obtained from Adjinbilly Creek, a tributary of the Tumut, and syphoned across the Murrumbidgee at a cost of about £200,000; also from the Tumut, at a point about 60 miles distant from Cootamundra, at a cost of about £250,000. A third gravitation scheme would, it was stated, be afforded by the Barren Jack or Goodradigbee Weir. Mr. Blomfield, who inspected the Adjinbilly, reported that that Site, as far as elevation, storage, and catchment were concerned, was a very good one, but would be expensive (the reservoir site being distant about 40 miles from Cootamundra), and that the gold-mining in that locality, which made the water very muddy, would have to be stopped. (See Annexure, marked Cootamundra, 1.) There

Building material.

There is excellent granite for building purposes in Wallendbeen, and good rubble material at Bethungra, but no sandstone or marble. There is slate at Gundagai, and limestone at Galong and Illabo. Abundance of clay for bricks, and also at Temora for fire bricks. Of timber—ironbark, red-gum, stringybark, white-box, and pine, are obtainable within a reasonable distance; also mountain ash and messmate on the Tumut Ranges. Some of the hardwoods are liable to the attack of white ant.

Drainage.

The Wallendbeen Site would be well favoured in respect of drainage, as it is situated on the watershed of the Lachlan tributaries on the north, and of the River Murrumbidgee on the south.

Ownership and value.

The improved value of lands within municipal area is given at £254,000; the Water-works costing, when finished, £30,000, and the Gas-works, £11,000.

The average value of improved land outside municipality is about £5 per acre in the parishes of Cootamundra, Jindalie, Cowcumber, Cullinga, Muttama, and Wallendoon; but there is some rough land in the parishes of Cootamundra and Muttama not worth more than 10s. to 20s. an acre.

There is no Church and School land within the proposed Site, and the area of Crown lands has not been given; but it is probably small.

Miscellaneous conditions. Facilities for food supply.

There can be no question that this Site is admirably situated for the purpose of commanding all materials for the supply of a large population. The Trunk Line, of itself, is an invaluable artery for this purpose, and the two branch lines to Temora and Gundagai tap country very rich in food resources. From its position, although coal is not known to exist in the district, Cootamundra would be well situated for the establishment of any industry depending on an ample supply of cereals, wool, hides, or live stock.

The mineral products are stated to embrace gold, chrome, asbestos, steatite, manganese, and iron.

ANNEXURE.

Cootamundra, 1.

WATER SUPPLIES FOR COOTAMUNDRA, AS A FEDERAL CITY SITE.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 23 May, 1900.

The result of my investigation at Cootamundra is to show that a supply by gravitation is possible, but expensive. The proposal is to bring the water from the Adjinbilly Creek; and, as far as elevation, storage, and catchment, are concerned, it is very good. But this creek is on the other side of the Murrumbidgee from Cootamundra—it runs into the Tumut River not far above its junction with the Murrumbidgee; so that the water would have to be syphoned across the Murrumbidgee. Another thing, there is a lot of gold mining going on, making the water very muddy, and this would have to be stopped. The distance of the proposed reservoir site from Cootamundra is about 40 miles.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,

Resident Engineer,
Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner.

FOREST REEFS AND CALVERT (MILLTHORPE).

Statement of Case.

THE proposal of this Site purports to come from the combined Federal Capital Leagues of Millthorpe, Forest Reefs, Carcoar, and Blayney, and, for brevity, will be referred to as the "Millthorpe" Site. It is said to embrace an area of 82,000 acres, or, approximately, 128 square miles, and is situate in the county of Bathurst, parishes of Belubula, Beaufort, Calvert, Errol, and part of Lindsay. (See Plan of Site, marked G in Appendix.) Much of the Site may be said to be the watershed of the streams, which, on one side, flow into the Macquarie, on the other into the Lachlan, and, as might have been anticipated, it possesses small facilities for a gravitation water supply, on which point the Report of Mr. Seaver, of the Department of Works, may usefully be consulted. (Annexure—Forest Reefs, 1.)

The eastern boundary of the Federal Territory Area commences at a point on the Main Western Railway, and, excluding the town of Blayney, follows the course of the Belubula River, excluding Carcoar, and continuing to the junction of Flyer's Creek with the Belubula, from which point Flyer's Creek is taken as a boundary on the west to the north boundary of the parish of Calvert, and thence on the north by that boundary to the point of commencement.

Climate (temperature).

No records of temperature are kept for Millthorpe or for the Forest; but for all practical purposes it may be assumed that the temperatures (including ranges and averages) for the neighbouring Site of Orange, or Canobolas, may be taken as a fair guide for Millthorpe. (See "Canobolas"—Climate.)

Rainfall.

The mean quarterly rainfall for ten years, according to the figures supplied by the Government Astronomer, is: for the summer quarter, 8.99 inches; for the autumn quarter, 8.42 inches; for the winter quarter, 8.58 inches; and for the spring quarter, 7.48 inches,—showing a mean annual rainfall of 33.47 inches, distributed with remarkable evenness.

Altitude.

The height above sea level of Millthorpe Railway Station is 3,131 feet, or 285 feet above Orange Railway Station; and the highest point in the selected area is given as 3,500 feet.

Accessibility.

The Secretary to the League who prepared the returns under this head reports as follows:—

"The proposed Federal Area would embrace a tract of country lying between Carcoar, Blayney, and the Forest Reefs, and would be connected with Sydney by the Main Western Line—distance 181 miles; also with Melbourne (through the connection between the Western and Southern Lines of New South Wales, which already exists, the junction with the Western Line being by the Blayney to Harden Branch)—distance 456½ miles; also with Adelaide, *via* Melbourne—distance 939 miles to Carcoar at southern end.

"The connection of Brisbane by rail is at present *via* Sydney only—distance in all, 904 miles; but the proposed connection of the Western and Northern Lines of New South Wales—now under consideration of the Government—from Werris Creek to a point on the Western Line (probably at Wellington, 75 miles north of Blayney), will cause the distance by rail from Blayney to Brisbane to be reduced to about 700 miles, approximately. The distance from Sydney to Brisbane by rail is 723 miles. Another proposed line of railway is that to connect Adelaide (*via* Broken Hill) with the Western Line of New South Wales, probably by means of the Cobar line, which junctions with the Western Line at Nyngan, about 925 miles, and *via* Morgan and Murray Valley, about 724 miles to Carcoar.

"It will thus be seen that the proposed Federal Area has a central position on the existing and proposed railway lines between the various State Capitals.

"The connection with Hobart is, of course, *via* Sydney or Melbourne."

The

The accessibility of this Site by roads has very little, if any, interest for the inhabitants of the other States. Access by water does not exist, as there are no navigable streams available.

The soil of the proposed Site averages from 2 to 5 feet in depth, and is generally of volcanic origin, deep chocolate in colour, resulting from decayed basaltic overflows, with a clay subsoil underlying basalt. The bed rock is diorite. There are also rich alluvial flats. The soil is very fertile, and produces strong crops of cereals and potatoes, and, consequently, agricultural farming prevails, the country being rather closely settled in holdings averaging between 200 and 300 acres.

The resident witnesses considered that a sufficient water supply could be obtained from Flyer's, Brown's, and Slattery Creeks by means of a weir and reservoir, and that a gravitation head could be got from within 2 miles of Millthorpe, and the rainfall and catchment of the Canobolas were relied on as auxiliary sources; but from the Report of Mr. Seaver (Annexure—Forest Reefs, 1), the hope of supplying this Site by gravitation gets no encouragement, and the nature of the agricultural occupation would be adverse to the storage of pure water; nor does it seem, according to the view taken by that officer, that a pumping scheme could be relied on. The proposed Site is evidently the roof (so to speak) of the watershed between the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers, and that fact of itself should dispose of a gravitation scheme.

This Site appears to be without granite, but to have limestone in large quantities, also marble, and at Byng, some 15 miles distant, freestone. Basalt is plentiful enough, and, it is said, cuts straight and works well. There is slate towards the Canobolas slopes, and of gravel there is abundance. The clay of the district makes good bricks. The timber supply is poor, though fair hardwood can be obtained in the vicinity.

The drainage is easy, being towards streams flowing south.

There are 50,640 acres of Church and School land, and 31,360 acres of alienated land, but no "Crown land," other than Church and School land, within the proposed Area. The following estimate of cost of resuming these areas of Church and School lands has been supplied by the Honorary Secretary of the Millthorpe League:—

	9,376	acres homestead selections, @ £4	...	£37,504
27 years to run	16,520	,, improvement leases	} @ £1	.. £22,525
10 "	2,902	,, " "		
7 "	3,103	,, " "		
	6,761	,, pastoral leases.		
	4,667	,, 2 to 3 years to run	} @ 5s	... 1,252
	345	,, 5 " "		
	1,749	,, 9 to 11 " "	@ 10s.	... 874
	614	,, farm leases @ 30s.	...	... 921
13 years to run	504	,, special leases @ 10s.	...	... 252
	10,860	,, Crown lands—Nil.		
	50,640	,, Church and School lands	...	... £63,328

The improved value of the private land is put by one witness at £6 per acre; another estimate was £3 10s. as an average; but I am inclined to think that the higher estimate is nearer the truth.

The total estimated cost of resuming 31,360 acres of alienated land at £6 per acre (£188,160), and of the 50,640 acres of Church and School land (£63,328), would be approximately £251,488.

Much of the Church and School land is infested with briar and other scrub, and is held under improvement leases for varying periods; but resumption of this land would involve compensation, but there is no evidence as to the amount or basis of such compensation. It might, however, be open to the Commonwealth to take over these 50,640 acres of Church and School lands without any disturbance of tenures or tenants.

With a soil and climate not surpassed (if, indeed, equalled) by any Site that has been the subject of inspection, Millthorpe can claim the possession of an ample Food Supply, particularly in the direction of breadstuffs and potatoes, the average wheat crop being about 20 bushels, and oat crop 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Root crops thrive well, also all English fruits; and a considerable amount of stock is raised in the district, and there is a fair amount of mixed farming. It was thought that within a radius of 50 miles the country was capable of supporting a population of 40,000.

Forest Reefs is a well-known auriferous tract, and there is an important copper-mine at Cadia.

ANNEXURE.

Forest Reefs, 1.

REPORT on Proposed Federal Capital Site at Millthorpe.

Orange, 29 July, 1900.

As instructed, I visited Millthorpe, and on the 27th and 28th instant inspected the creeks in its vicinity from which it was proposed to obtain water. From aneroid levels taken, I find that no sufficient head can be obtained; indeed, to get any elevation at all, it would be necessary to go to the very head of Flyer's Creek—the only one available—where the catchment area would be practically nil.

If water could have been taken from further down either this or Brown's Creek, the catchment area would be on highly-cultivated farms of from 50 to 100 acres. Even if water was raised by pumping, this latter objection would hold good.

I was unable to obtain the parish of Beneree at the Lands Office, but, from the small attached plan, it will be seen that Millthorpe is almost at the head of the watershed, which is shown by red hatching.

T. W. SEAVER.

GOULBURN SITE.

Statement of Case.

GOULBURN, distant 134 miles by the Southern Railway from Sydney (the Intercolonial Southern Trunk Line connecting Sydney and Melbourne, *viâ* Albury), is a well-known and long established city, having, it is estimated, a population of about 10,000, and situated within the proposed 100 square miles Territory, edged red on the plan accompanying this Report; but the Site selected for the Federal Capital lies just outside, and to the south of, the city of Goulburn, and is intersected by the railway line at about 135 miles from Sydney, the Goulburn-Cooma extension joining the main line about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of that Site, and the junction of the proposed Crookwell line is within the proposed Site. The city is situated at the junction of the Mulwarrie Ponds Creek with the Wollondilly River which, flowing through the Burrigorang Valley and the Warragamba Gorge or Canon, is known in its lower course as the Hawkesbury. The selected area for the Territory lies within the basin of an amphitheatre of hills, the continuation of the ranges that come from Lake George on the west, and on the east define the course of the Shoalhaven River. The 100 miles radius from Sydney cuts off about 5 acres from the Federal Territory Site.

Goulburn and the country lying south of it is a lightly-timbered tract of open, undulating downs, bearing a certain resemblance, in this respect, to Bathurst and Yass Plains. Its proposed Site was inspected on the 27th October, 1899, and 26th February, 1900, and the Public Inquiry was held on the 7th and 8th May of this year. (For proposed Territory, see Plan, marked H, in Appendix.)

Climatic conditions (temperature).

According to the Temperature Table, furnished by the Government Astronomer, covering the past ten years, the mean spring temperature was 57·6; the mean summer, 68·3; the mean autumn, 57·1 and the mean winter, 45·0; while the mean maximum for the same period was 68·8, and the mean minimum 45·1. The greatest recorded shade temperature is given at 108 degrees on the 7th February, 1894, and the lowest at 20 degrees on the 24th July, 1892, and 10th and 30th July, 1895.

The mean daily range for the year varies from 29·89 in 1891 to 19½ in 1899.

The Site is about 50 miles from the sea in a direct line, and the cooling sea breezes set in invariably at the close of a hot day.

Rainfall.

For a period of twenty-nine years (1870-1899) the mean rainfall works out at 25·76 inches, distributed thus:—First quarter of year, 7·49; second, 6·07; third, 5·49; and fourth, 6·71,—showing a fairly level fall. The fall is probably as much as 2 or 3 inches greater along the ranges, which form the sources of the watercourses.

Altitude.

The mean altitude of eleven trigonometrical stations is 2,295½ feet above sea-level. Goulburn Railway Station has a similar altitude of 2,074 feet.

Accessibility

From the Table of Distances put in evidence (See Annexure—Goulburn, 4), which, in regard to distances by sea, would require a few corrections according to the official table of sea distances furnished by the Secretary of the Navigation Department (See Annexure D), Goulburn is 134 miles from Sydney; 443 miles from Melbourne; 924 miles, *viâ* Serviceton and Melbourne from Adelaide; 857 miles from Brisbane; from Hobart, *viâ* Melbourne, 899 miles, and *viâ* Sydney, 782 miles; from Albany, 2,234 miles, *viâ* Sydney, and *viâ* Melbourne 1,966 miles.

The district is well supplied with roads, and the old Sydney to Albury Road, still a first-class road, passes through Goulburn, running generally parallel to the railway.

Physical conditions (soil).

Mr. A. J. Sach, Resident Master of the Goulburn Technical College, describes the soil as having been formed from Silurian shale, weathered down to clay, with extensive sandy areas (decomposed quartzites) and from limestone. West and north of Goulburn, about one-fourth of the area of the Territory Site is red and chocolate soil of volcanic formation, and very rich soil, capable of successful cultivation, connected with the Mulwarrie and Wollondilly and extending a quarter of a mile from their beds. No granite is found nearer than Marulan (20 miles by railway), and there is no slate, but very hard shale.

It is in evidence that large quantities of produce, inclusive of cereals, are grown in the surrounding districts, especially Taralga, Crookwell, and Gullen, and that dairying is an important and increasing industry. The soil is said to be very favourable for wheat, oat, barley, rye, and potato crops, also for almost all English fruits.

Water supply and catchment.

The general opinion of the resident witnesses on these heads was that an abundant Water Supply was obtainable, to be stored by weirs and dams, and pumped to the higher levels. The District Surveyor gives the catchment area of the Wollondilly, above the weir, at 276 square miles, and of the Mulwarrie at 281, together 557 square miles, the Sydney catchment being given by another witness at 354 square miles, with a rainfall of 61 inches. But Mr. Blomfield, who gave expert evidence on the subject, while admitting that it was possible to combine three sources of supply for Goulburn, *viz.*, Sooley Ponds, Wollondilly, and Mulwarrie, stated that, if combined, pumping would be necessary, as there was not sufficient elevation for gravitation. A gravitation scheme, however, might be obtained by going some 16 or 17 miles up the Wollondilly, the estimated cost being put down at £60,000 to £70,000 at 30 gallons per head of population. The Baw Baw catchment, he thought, might be useful in connection with a pumping scheme, but that of Mulwarrie was not good; and he knew of no place for the development of greater electric power for traction than those inspected by him.

The Mayor of Goulburn, Mr. Knowlman, with others who gave evidence, thought more favourably of the water resources available than did Mr. Blomfield. Upon this important question, the Reports of Mr. Blomfield—(Annexures—Goulburn, 1, 2, 3)—may be usefully consulted. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Blomfield, in his comparison of fourteen proposed Federal Sites as regards relative values of water supply by gravitation, places Goulburn eighth in the list—next after Queanbeyan, and before Cootamundra. (See Annexure B.)

Building material.

As one of the witnesses said, the proximity of Goulburn to Sydney, whence all necessary building material can be quickly and cheaply obtained, is a great advantage. Still, apart from that fact, the evidence goes to show that the Goulburn district could supply marble, granite, limestone, and flagging slate in abundance, freestone at Marulan and Bundanoon, probably the materials for good cement and excellent clay for bricks. The timber supply, however, is probably no better or worse than that of most of the plateau Sites, and for practical purposes may be disregarded.

Drainage.

The contour of this Site is favourable for drainage, and the geological formation is not unfavourable.

The

The evidence shows that, of the 64,000 acres, 61,750 acres are private land, and 2,250 acres Crown lands and reserves; that the estimated value of lands within the Municipal boundaries of Goulburn, as improved, is £676,737; and of private lands, outside those boundaries, is from £3 5s. to £3 10s. per acre. Ownership and values.

With regard to the subjects collected under Head V—Facilities for Food Supply; Mineral Products, especially Coal; Capacity to support a considerable population; and, Conditions favourable to commercial and industrial development—the evidence is by no means unfavourable. The returns furnished show that Goulburn is a large stock centre, and that, owing to railway facilities and climate, and its vicinity to other productive districts, it would be well adapted for the establishment of killing and chilling works, and the utilisation of by-products. The return of stock depastured in the district for the last year gives—sheep, 404,000; cattle, 36,874; horses, 7,654; and pigs, 5,000. Miscellaneous conditions.

Coal is known to exist at Bundanoon, about 40 miles distant, although not considered equal to Newcastle coal; and it is stated that a rich deposit of iron ore within the proposed Site is now under test.

ANNEXURES.

Goulburn, 1.

FEDERAL CITY SITE WATER SUPPLIES, GOULBURN.

Sir,

Goulburn, 7 May, 1900.

There are three possible sources of supply for proposed Federal City Site of Goulburn, viz., the Wollondilly River, the Mulwarrie Ponds Creek, and the Sooley Ponds Creek.

The Wollondilly River has a large catchment area, and a lot of it is good; but, for a large population, storage and pumping would have to be adopted. A large reservoir with a short dam could be obtained at the village of Baw Baw, and from this the water would have to be pumped to supply the Federal City. By going about a mile above the site of Mr. Woore's old mill—i.e., 15 or 16 miles up the Wollondilly River from Goulburn—sufficient head would be obtained for a gravitation supply, and the catchment area is large enough to supply a 70,000 population; but I did not see a good site for a storage reservoir, although sufficient storage might be obtained by putting in a series of weirs as the population increased.

The Sooley Ponds Creek has not got such a good catchment area as the Wollondilly River, and it would be impossible to obtain a gravitation supply from it; but there are good sites for storage from which water could be pumped to supply the city.

The Mulwarrie Ponds Creek has a large but very ineffective catchment area. A large reservoir could be obtained on this creek, not far from the town from which the water would have to be pumped. A gravitation scheme from this creek would be impossible. I do not think that, in very dry years, this creek would be of any use.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner, Goulburn.

Goulburn, 2.

FURTHER INSPECTION OF WOLLONDILLY RIVER AT GOULBURN.

Sir,

Goulburn, 9 May, 1900.

The inspection which I made of the Wollondilly River on the 8th instant practically confirmed what I had already given in evidence, except that it is not possible to get any more head without going a long way further up. I found that, on my previous visit, I had been within 10 feet of the top of the rapids, and that above it the river gets very flat again. Although this stops the possibility of getting more head without considerable loss of catchment, it makes the storage a little better, as the weir will throw the water further back.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner, Land Appeal Court.

Goulburn, 3.

FEDERAL CITY WATER SUPPLY, GOULBURN.

Yass, 11 April, 1900.

THERE are three proposed sources of supply for Goulburn, viz., the Wollondilly River, the Mulwarrie Ponds Creek, and the Sooley Ponds Creek.

The Wollondilly has a large catchment area, and a lot of it is good. For a large population, storage and pumping would have to be adopted. A large storage reservoir with a short dam could be obtained at the village of Baw Baw, and from this water would have to be pumped to supply the Federal City. A gravitation scheme, except for a limited population, is out of the question. I think it would be possible to supply up to 40,000 people by gravitation; the storage would be the principal difficulty.

The Mulwarrie Ponds Creek has a large but ineffective catchment area. A large storage reservoir could be obtained on this creek, opposite "Wynella," not far above the town. It would have to be pumped to supply town. I am very doubtful about sufficient water running into it in very dry years to be of any practical use.

The Sooley Ponds Creek has a more effective catchment area than the Mulwarrie Ponds Creek, but it is not very good; and any scheme on this creek would have to be a storage and pumping one.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner, Albury.

Goulburn, 4.

ACCESSIBILITY.

Distances of the Capital Cities of the Constituent Commonwealth States from the proposed Federal Capital Site.

By Land.

Adelaide to Serviceton	196 miles.
Serviceton to Melbourne ..	236 "
Melbourne to Goulburn	442 "
Adelaide to Goulburn	924 "
Brisbane to Jennings.....	233 "
Jennings to Sydney	490 "
Sydney to Goulburn	134 "
Brisbane to Goulburn	857 "

Brisbane to Sydney	723 miles.
Sydney to Blayney	172 "
Blayney to Harden	113 "
Harden to Goulburn	94 "

Brisbane to Goulburn, <i>via</i> west, south, and east	1,102 "
Sydney to Goulburn, <i>via</i> west, south, and east	379 "

By Sea.

Hobart to Melbourne	457 miles.
Hobart to Sydney	626 "
Launceston to Melbourne.....	277 "
Launceston to Sydney	540 "
Melbourne to Sydney	564 "
Brisbane to Sydney	510 "
Adelaide to Sydney	

Distances from Goulburn to Melbourne, via Cooma Line.

Goulburn to Cooma	131 miles.
Cooma to Delegate, <i>via</i> Nimitybelle	86 "
Delegate to Bairnsdale (Victoria)	123 "
Bairnsdale to Melbourne	171 "

Total..... 511 "

Goulburn to Cooma	131 "
Cooma to Lower Bendock, <i>via</i> Boco Creek, Wangellic, and Bombala	83 "
Lower Bendock to Bairnsdale (Victoria)	131 "
Bairnsdale to Melbourne	171 "

Total 516 "

The distances from Sydney to Melbourne are 645 and 650 miles respectively.

Existing Route.

Sydney to Albury	386 miles.
Albury to Melbourne	190½ "
Total.....	576½ "

ORANGE OR "CANOBOLAS" SITE.

Statement of Case.

THIS Site, comprising 64,700 acres, was originally submitted under the name of the town (Orange) which was included within the proposed area. The much more characteristic name "Canobolas," subsequently approved by the Committee, will be adopted in this Report.

I am indebted to Mr. District Surveyor Crouch for the topographical and general description, which follows:—

"The proposed "Canobolas" Federal Territory is intersected by the Main Western Railway Line, between 187 miles 45 chains and 197 miles 15 chains from Sydney, and it is also traversed for 7 miles 15 chains by the line to Condobolin. It comprises part of a plateau having an average elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The Territory generally includes low hills of trap formation, and gentle undulations sloping gradually to the north-west and north-east. The south and south-eastern parts are nearly level, but in the western parts the hills are higher, and in the south-western corner is situated the striking and well known Canobolas Mountain Peak, about 4,500 feet high, which, rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country, is visible from all parts of the district, and, from its summit, enchanting views of from 40 to 60 miles in extent can be obtained in every direction. Towards the north and east light soils are found, in parts derived from shale formation, with diorite, quartz, trap, and serpentine rocks interspersed. In other directions rich red, black, and grey soils prevail (with gravelly ironstone subsoil in places), derived from the porphyritic basalt, the overflow from the long since extinct Canobolas Volcano. The climate and soil are particularly adapted to the growth of English fruits, such as currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c., whilst orchard trees, table grapes, vegetables, and all hardy plants thrive luxuriantly. Charming sites for homesteads abound throughout, more especially in the western parts. Almost all the land surrounding the Canobolas Mountain has been reserved, so that its sides, clothed with forest trees, its picturesque and fern-clad gullies, and the few isolated parts on the northern and eastern slopes, which have been cultivated, give beauty and variety to the scene. The well defined ridges which trend north and south from it, divide the county of Ashburnham from the counties of Wellington and Bathurst. From its slopes streams take their rise, which empty themselves into the Lachlan, Belubula, Macquarie, and Bell Rivers. The Territory is well watered by springs, and by Gosling, Brandy, Spring, Summerhill, Blackman's Swamp, Sportsman's, Molong, and Heifer Station Creeks. In all of these water can be obtained, except in very dry seasons, and in some the supply is permanent. On Gosling Creek, a reservoir has been constructed, from which water has been laid on to the town of Orange. This holds about

about 140,000,000 gallons, and during the severe drought of recent years, at no time was there less than 73,000,000 gallons contained. As the Territory is 124 miles distant from the coast, it is removed from the moisture of the sea breezes, whilst on the other side it closely approaches the fringe of the dry western plains. Its elevation and unique position combine to afford a cool, bracing, healthy atmosphere; so that it is thought Sir Hercules Robinson's forecast—that in future years it will become the 'Sanatorium of the West,'—must inevitably be fulfilled.

"The Municipalities of Orange and East Orange, which adjoin, and which are estimated to contain a population of about 7,000, are within the Territory, and lie respectively west and east of the railway line.

"The proposed Site of the Federal Capital has been designed to be adjacent to the southern boundaries of the Municipalities; so as to include about 1,200 acres of Crown land, and 1,650 acres of alienated land. The latter area has been but very lightly improved; so that a city can be designed and laid out on virgin ground, practically, without interfering with any improvements other than fencing; whilst the design of the existing Municipalities can be suitably incorporated in the suburbs of the Federal City. This Site has the advantage of being intersected in a north and south direction by the Main Western Line, and in a westerly direction by the Condobolin Branch Railway Line."

The sketch map in the Appendix, marked "K," shows by red edging the area proposed for the Federal Territory, and by blue edging that proposed as the Site of the Federal Capital.

The climate of "Canobolas," judged by the official records, appears to have everything to recommend it; the mean temperature during the hot season of the year being about 63 degrees, and during the other months about 46 degrees. The greatest recorded heat is 102 degrees; and cold, 16 degrees. Climate (Temperature).

The average annual rainfall is 39½ inches, which is very evenly distributed over the four quarters of the year. These figures cover a period of twenty-seven years. Rainfall.

The height of the Orange Railway Station above sea-level is 2,846 feet, and the mean altitude of the proposed Federal Territory may be set down as nearly approaching 3,000 feet, the highest point—the Peak of the Old Man Canobolas Mountain—reaching an elevation above sea-level of about 4,500 feet, roughly, 1,500 feet above the mean height of the Territory Site. Altitude.

Taking the Railway Station of Orange as a convenient point for the measurement of distances, Orange is distant 192 miles from Sydney by the Main Western Railway; 481 miles from Melbourne by the Harden-Blayney route; 963 miles from Adelaide by the Adelaide-Melbourne and Harden-Blayney routes, but if Adelaide is connected, *viâ* Broken Hill, with the Condobolin Line, the distance will be reduced to about 700 miles; 915 miles from Brisbane, *viâ* Queensland and Sydney Trunk Line, but about 685 miles if the proposed connection, Werris Creek to Wellington, about 56 miles to the north of Orange, be constructed; the distance from Sydney to Brisbane being 723 miles by rail. Communication with Hobart (Tasmania) would be, *viâ* Sydney, 818 miles, or, *viâ* Melbourne, 938 miles. Orange has no river or water communication, and those by road, though affording access in many directions, do not call for detailed description. Accessibility.

Derived from the decay of basaltic outflows from the great volcano now only partially recognisable in the peaks of the Canobolas, and from limestones elsewhere, the soil is of exceptional fertility, being generally in colour a rich chocolate on the slopes, with black moulds in the valleys, although with inferior qualities on the summits of the hills. Its natural productive powers, especially for wheat and potato crops, are very great, and, so far, there are hardly any signs of exhaustion. It is considered capable of giving in average seasons five to six sacks of wheat (say 25 bushels) per acre, and an excellent yield of potatoes. The district is renowned for its apples, cherries, and other English fruits, and the return, compiled from official materials, of produce forwarded by rail from the Orange district for the two years ending 30th June, 1899, annexed hereto, and marked Orange, 1, is evidence of the extraordinary fertility of the soils of the "Canobolas." Soil

Although the existing water supply of Orange appears to be ample for a population of 7,000, or even 10,000, the Gosling Creek Reservoir, having a storage capacity of 140,000,000 gallons, and being easily enlarged, yet to supply a population of 40,000 the present water supply would not suffice. It would, therefore, be necessary to bring other catchments and sources of supply into requisition. Mr. Blomfield, the engineer who examined all the useful and available catchments, gave evidence that at a point on the Molong or Meadow Creek, a good catchment of 8 square miles in area, with an elevation of about 100 feet higher than the Orange Railway Station, could be secured, which, by means of a dam about a quarter of a mile, and a pipe line 5 miles in length, would bring water of excellent quality by gravitation to the proposed Site, sufficient for the domestic requirements of 40,000 people. About 2¼ miles higher up the same creek, at a place known as the Devil's Hole, the late Mr. William Clark, C.E., recommended the construction of a high-service reservoir. This reservoir would have a catchment area of about 2,240 acres, and its outlet would have an elevation of 315 feet above the highest point in the town of Orange. At this point, as reported by Mr. Clark, after a long spell of dry weather the flow was equal to 1½ million gallons per diem. Mr. Blomfield's evidence will be found in the Orange Summary of Evidence in Part V, and his comparative estimate of the "Canobolas" (Orange) will be found in the Annexure, marked B. Professor Liversidge's analysis of the water obtained from the source now supplying the town will be found in the Annexure hereto, marked Orange, 2. An important advantage possessed by this Site is the command, at the present time, of a water supply which would, probably, be found sufficient for the service of a large body of artisans, and, by increasing the height of the present weir a few feet, the supply could be made equal to a very large storage capacity, and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Capital Site. Water resources, catchments, &c.

The evidence in connection with subhead (c) of Physical Conditions, namely, "The possession of, or proximity to, stone, timber, and other building material," is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to show that basalt (including columnar), granite, and limestones, are available in any required quantities, and in places not too remote from the proposed Building Site; but it is not so satisfactory in respect of the sandstones, and, indeed, it was not to be expected that any Devonian sandstones of this district could compare favourably with the best Hawkesbury sandstones for building purposes. Building materials.

The clays, as is the case in nearly all the proposed areas, are sufficient for brickmaking, and, from an architectural point of view, would provide all necessary varieties of colour, with due moisture resistance. Good hardwood is, perhaps, procurable from some of the adjacent districts; but for "Canobolas," as for almost all other Sites, the forests from which contractors will obtain the building timber for the Capital are not in New South Wales, but on the west coast of North America.

The

Drainage.

The selected Site drains chiefly in a northerly direction into watercourses that connect with the River Macquarie. There are no objections to the Site in respect of natural drainage.

Other physical features.

The towering mass of the Canobolas Mountains, distant from Orange Railway Station about 8 miles, is easily accessible to buggies to within a few hundred yards of the Trigonometrical Station at the summit, and, by a small expenditure, a practicable track for buggies could be made to the summit. Not many prospects in New South Wales can vie with the panorama spread out to the spectator's eyes from the cairn on top of the highest peak of the Canobolas; and it may be said with truth that if a visitor should desire a bird's eye view of the most fertile districts of this Colony from the most commanding point, the cairn of Canobolas is that point. It is satisfactory to know that the most picturesque portions of this interesting mountain have been thoughtfully reserved for public recreation.

Values, &c.

The area of Crown lands, including reserves, &c., embraced in this Site, is given at 10,800 acres. The improved value of all lands contained in the area, inclusive of lands within municipal areas, is given at £1,020,000, exclusive of roads. This valuation includes large areas of conditionally purchased land, which have been valued as on a freehold basis. The estimated value of lands embraced within the municipal boundaries, with existing improvements, was put down at £592,426, while the unimproved value of lands outside the municipal boundaries was given by one witness of experience at £2 per acre all round, and the improved value of the same lands at £5 per acre, which, excluding Crown lands, would amount to about £260,000. The District Surveyor would increase that value to £365,000, or nearly £7 an acre. It may, I think, be assumed that the resumption of the entire area would, in round numbers, cost not much less than a million sterling.

Miscellaneous conditions.

With an evenly distributed annual rainfall of nearly 30 inches, a fertile soil, and a favourable climate, it would follow almost as a corollary that the ravages of drought, so calamitous in less favoured districts, must be practically unknown in the "Canobolas"; and the evidence shows that such is the fact. As a food centre, this district is favoured by almost exceptional conditions, and its ability to support a large population largely from its own resources cannot be questioned. As a stock emporium, also, its position is very attractive, and there can be but little doubt that these physical advantages indicate the district as one possessing the conditions which are likely to command attention when the metropolis demands country killed meat—a demand which, in the public interests, cannot be much longer retarded. The coal supply of the district is derived from Lithgow, distant about 96 miles, but the rate of carriage is very reasonable. From the health aspect, this district is well favoured; and on this subject the evidence of Dr. Keltie (Orange, Summary of Evidence, in Part V.) may be usefully consulted.

ANNEXURES.

Orange, 1.

PRODUCE forwarded from the Orange District (Millthorpe, Springhill, and Orange Stations), for a period of two years, ending 30th June, 1899.

Potatoes	197,194 bags
Turnips	1,741 "
Pumpkins	3,029 "
Wheat	30,273 "
Oats	10,351 "
Chaff)	
Hay)	26,735 tons
Straw)	
Flour	19,324 "
Fruit	76,021 cases.

Orange, 2.

The University, Sydney, 27 August, 1877.

REPORT upon a Sample of Water obtained from the source proposed for the Supply of the Town of Orange.

Colour, &c.—No trace of brown colour; fairly clear and bright, but with, however, a faint opalescence or milkiness.

Only a small amount of sediment thrown down on standing.

Smell.—None.

Taste.—None.

Without previous filtration it yielded the following results:—

Free ammonia	·04 parts per million
Albumenoid	·09 "
Chlorine	1·60 "
Nitrates present—	
Total solid matter	51·00 parts per million, equal to 3·57 grains per gallon
Loss on ignition	10·44 " " " " " " " "
Fixed solid matter	40·56 " " " " " " " "

The residue left on evaporation to dryness was nearly white, with faint brown patches.

On ignition this residue blackened slightly; but the carbon burnt quickly away, and the fixed solid matter was almost pure white in colour.

The percentage composition of the above residue was found to be as follows:—

<i>Analysis of Residue.</i>	
Silica	73·62
Iron sesquioxide and alumina	7·97
Lime	7·36
Magnesia	3·49
Potash	undetermined
Soda	" "
Chlorine	·43
Sulphuric Acid	traces
Carbolic Acid	" "
Undetermined and loss	7·13

100·00

Microscopical examination.—Very few organisms were found to be present. The forms met with were those commonly existing in spring and river waters, such as rotifera, diatoms, paramœcia, and other closely allied organisms.

Remarks—On the whole, this water may be regarded as a very pure one, and one well adapted for household and manufacturing purposes. The amount of inorganic matter in solution is below the average.

ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE.

Orange

Orange, 3.

PARTICULARS of Holdings formerly part of Church and School Estates in the parishes of Calvert, Beaufort, Belubula, and Errol, county of Bathurst.

Within proposed Federal Territory Extension.

Class of Holding.	Date of expiry of lease.	Area.	Total area.	
Homestead Selections .....	.....	acres. 8,477	acres. 8,477	
Improvement Leases	29 December, 1907..... 13 February, 1910..... 26 October, 1927..... 29 December, 1927.....	3,103 2,902 2,998 13,133	22,136	
Pastoral Leases.....	31 December, 1902..... 31 ,, 1905..... 31 March, 1909..... 30 September, 1910..... 31 March, 1911..... 31 December, 1911..... 30 November, 1903..... 12 April, 1903.....	1,947 345 306 829 594 20 762 1,142	5,945	
Farm Leases .....	.....	614	614	
Special Leases	31 December, 1913.....	504	504	
Crown Lands (unoccupied).....	.....	11,441	11,970	
Total .....	.....	.....	49,646	
<i>Within parish Errol, but outside proposed Federal Territory Extension.</i>				
Homestead Selections .....	.....	899	899	
Improvement Leases	26 October, 1927.....	389	389	Mrs. Annie Glasson, lessee.
Pastoral Leases	31 December, 1902.....	816	816	
Crown Lands (unoccupied) .....	.....	105	105	
Total .....	.....	.....	2,209	

30th August, 1900.

H. A. CROUCH,
District Surveyor.

QUEANBEYAN SITE.

Statement of Case.

THE proposed Territory at Queanbeyan (shown on Plan, marked L, in Appendix) excludes that township, and extends from its western and southern population boundaries in a generally south-western direction to the Murrumbidgee River, to which it has a frontage of about 15 miles, whilst its northernmost portion is intersected by the Molonglo River, and its eastern area by the Jerrabomberra Creek, a tributary of the Molonglo. The Site is traversed by the Goulburn and Cooma Railway, between the 197th and 206th mile posts, and comprises an area of 64,000 acres, embracing the parishes of Narrabundah and Tuggeranong, and parts of the parishes of Canberra, Yarrolumla, Gingerline, Queanbeyan, and Googong, in the county of Murray. The proposed Capital Site, on Canberra Plain, comprises an area of about 1,600 acres, situated on the Molonglo River, at its junction with Jerrabomberra Creek, about 6 miles north-west of the township of Queanbeyan, and about 2 miles south of Mount Ainslie. The Site selected is one of the most picturesque in a district abounding in fine landscapes, and from it some magnificent views are obtainable.

From returns furnished by the Government Astronomer, the mean temperature at Queanbeyan during each quarter of the year is as follows:—

1st January to 31st March...	68.9 degrees.
1st April to 30th June ...	50.0 "
1st July to 30th September ...	46.0 "
1st October to 31st December ...	63.7 "

Climatic
Conditions
(temperature)

The hottest day on record was 109.4 degrees, and the coldest, 15.8 degrees. The average of the hottest month was 79.2 degrees, and the average of the coldest, 34.1 degrees. The temperature is described as changeable, but unless a thunderstorm occurs the fall is not material. The district is described as possessing a pleasant, healthy climate, conducive to longevity, and free from endemic disease. There might be one or two hot nights in the summer. The winter climate is very cold, and, perhaps, on that account, pneumonia is relatively more prevalent than in other parts of the Colony, but residents had not to protect themselves more from chills than elsewhere.

The altitude of Queanbeyan Railway Station is 1,901 feet. The mean altitude of the whole of the proposed Territory is stated to be 2,350 feet. The Site selected for the Capital is about 2,000 feet above sea-level.

Altitude

The average annual rainfall is 23.55 inches, as furnished by the Government Astronomer. This is for a period of twenty-nine years, viz., 1871 to 1899. The highest recorded fall was, in 1887, 41.29 inches, and the lowest, in 1895, 11.84 inches. From the quarterly averages, the rainfall appears to be evenly distributed throughout the year.

Rainfall

Situated on the Cooma Branch of the Southern Main Trunk Line, Queanbeyan is distant 194 miles from Sydney. Yass, on the Main Trunk Line, may be reached by road, 30 miles. Melbourne is distant, by rail, 502 miles; but, if the proposed junction of the Cooma Branch Line with the Bairnsdale (Victoria) Line is carried out, the distance to Melbourne would be reduced to 420 miles, and the distances to Adelaide and Hobart proportionately reduced. At present, Adelaide is distant, by steamer and rail, 1,260 miles; Hobart, by steamer and rail, 660 miles; and Brisbane, by rail, 917 miles. Good roads from the surrounding districts also afford access to Queanbeyan, and it may also be reached by water to Nelligen, on the South Coast, thence, by road, 60 miles.

Accessibility

May

Physical conditions (soil).

May be described as alluvial slate formation, ferruginous, and decomposed granite—chiefly the latter—with an underlying soil of rotten granite and clay. There is a good deal of limestone and some evidence of basaltic formation. The soil, as an average, is fairly deep, and varies from the richest in the country to poor, but, on the whole, is very fertile and suitable for agriculture and mixed farming.

Water supply and catchment.

Under this head, Mr. Blomfield reports :—

“There are three possible sources of supply for proposed Federal Site at Queanbeyan—the Cotter River, the Murrumbidgee, and the Queanbeyan River.

“The Cotter has only one possible objection that can be urged against it;—that is, expense. The point on the river from which the water would have to be brought for a gravitation supply is only about 16 miles, in a straight line, from the Federal City Site; but the country is very rough, and an expensive syphon would have to be made across the Murrumbidgee Valley. Everything else is very favourable, the catchment is good and very effective, the stream is said to be permanent, and it has the appearance of being so. On 13th April, 1900, there was more than enough passing down to supply both Sydney and Melbourne. The water was very clear, while the waters of the Murrumbidgee were very turbid.

“The Murrumbidgee could also be utilised for supplying the Queanbeyan Site by gravitation, as the river, at Michelago, is about 150 feet above the proposed Site, the distance being about 33 miles. As it would be necessary to go further up to get a greater fall, a full investigation might prove the Cotter scheme to be not much more expensive, and in other points it is easily the best.

“With supplies like the Cotter and Murrumbidgee, I did not think it worth while investigating an intermittent river like the Queanbeyan.”

The following information is extracted from the Committee's Report :—

“The catchment area of the Murrumbidgee, above Tharwa, is about 2,300 miles, and above its junction with the Molonglo about 3,500 miles. The summer flow of the Murrumbidgee there rarely falls below 100 cubic feet per second (54,000,000 gallons per day) at Tharwa, and 160 cubic feet per second (86,400,000 gallons per day) at the Molonglo junction.”

Building material.

Large deposits of sandstone contiguous to the proposed Territory, and an inexhaustible supply of freestone of good quality at the Black Hill, a few miles west of the proposed building Site. Granite is plentiful. An unlimited supply of limestone exists at the junction of the Cotter and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Plenty of river shingle and clean sharp river sand, and abundance of clay for brickmaking. The available timbers are red and yellow box, stringybark, messmate, and mountain ash.

Drainage.

Other physical features.

Naturally good. The proposed building Site has a fall in all directions.

For foundations of heavy buildings the soil is very suitable. Stone or clay is met a few feet from the surface. Canberra Church, a heavy building with a spire, with foundations in clay 4 feet deep, shows no signs of subsidence or cracking. The Territory contains undulating plains and forest lands, is intersected by numerous watercourses and natural springs which could be easily utilised for watering parks and public gardens. Mount Kosciusko is within 80 miles, and Lake George is distant only 16 miles, whilst the Yarrangobilly Caves are within easy access. A great variety of climate is claimed for the Site, and within a few hours a height of 5,000 feet can be reached.

Ownership and value.

Nearly all of the proposed Territory is alienated or private lands, there being only 949 acres of Crown land, including Church and School land, reserves, &c. As a whole, and as improved, the land is estimated to be worth £3 per acre. The Committee's Report estimates the total value of private lands, with improvements, at £157,000.

Miscellaneous conditions.

The proposed Territory is chiefly pastoral, but about 30,000 acres in the Queanbeyan District are held by small holders, a large proportion of which is under cultivation for breadstuffs and forage. With closer settlement and mixed farming, it is claimed that sufficient wheat and other crops for a population of 40,000 would be forthcoming. In meat food, the district could supply a large population, as its stock carrying capacity is very high, as is evidenced by the fact that in the recent drought impoverished stock from other districts were sustained there. The grasses are remarkably fattening, and grazing is at present the most lucrative industry. English fruits are grown, and wine has been made in the district. Dairying would succeed with increased population.

The mineral products of the district are iron in extensive lodes, gold, silver, tin, antimony, shale, &c. Coal outcrops have been found in the district, but no coal-mines have been developed to any commercial extent.

The district is well able to support a large population, and is favourably situated for manufacturing industries, such as woollen manufactories, tanneries, iron manufactories, &c., whilst dairying, fruit-growing, jam making, and similar industries would follow with population. Chilling and freezing works for export could be established, the district being suitable for growing crossbreds of large frame. With existing railway routes, it is claimed that the State, commercially, is in favour of Sydney.

TUMUT SITE.

Statement of Case.

Topography.

TUMUT, a municipal town containing about 1,400 inhabitants, is situated on the river of that name, and the most important affluent, after the Lachlan, of the Murrumbidgee River. Tumut is within the Eastern Division of New South Wales, and on the western slope of the Australian Alps. The area proposed for the Federal Territory (see Plan, marked M, in Appendix) contains 100 square miles (64,000 acres), of which 41,800 acres are alienated lands, and the balance, 22,000 acres, Crown lands. The Cootamundra-Gundagai branch of the South-Western Trunk Railway has its terminus at Gundagai, from which point Tumut is reached by two excellent roads, the distance being about 21 miles. A road from Wagga Wagga to Tumut (60 miles) passes by Mount Adrah, Tarcutta, and Adelong; and branch roads lead from Tumut to Batlow, Tumbarumba, Adelong, Blowering, and other settlements. An extension of the Cootamundra-Gundagai branch Railway to Tumut has been recommended by the Public Works Committee, and there are strong hopes that it will shortly be constructed, and thus bring this most productive and beautiful district into touch with the Main Trunk Railway, Sydney to Melbourne.

For

For the appended topographical description of the Tumut River Valley, the Commissioner is indebted to Mr. Staff-Surveyor Chesterman, of Tumut:—

“ Among the tributary streams of the Murrumbidgee River, if the Lachlan be excluded, the Tumut River must be accorded first position, both as to importance and size. This river—rising in the Big Bogong, on the Snowy Mountains, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above sea level, and flowing generally in a northerly direction—empties itself, after a course of about 170 miles, into the Murrumbidgee at a point a few miles above Gundagai. The upper portion (comprising almost the southern half of the river) is mostly through rugged mountainous country, rising steeply from the valley into elevated tablelands, affording good summer pasturage. The main feeders on this portion, from the east, are the Doubtful, the Yarrangobilly, and the Jonnama Rivers; on the west, Long Creek and Buddy Creek are the most important affluents. The longer portion of the river (from Talbingo, northerly) flows through more diversified country, broken by tributary streams, and, as the loftier mountains are left behind, the country opens out considerably, more particularly around the town of Tumut, which is reached when, roughly, about two-thirds of the river from its source has been traversed. Here we have the large alluvial flats of Tumut Plains and Bombowlee on the east, and the narrower, though no less rich, flats, of Blowering and Gocup on the west. Proceeding down the river, the hilly country approaches more closely to the river, narrowing the flat land, but only to again soon open out and disclose the rich lands around Brungle, Tarrabandra, and Darbalara; the latter near the Murrumbidgee Junction.

“ Centreing our attention more particularly around the vicinity of Tumut, we find alluvial flats extending along the banks of the main river and the larger tributary streams. Behind these alluvial areas, undulating and ridgy uplands, mostly suitable for cereals, extend back into steep, broken, inferior wooded hills. In some instances these hills flatten away into high ridgy tablelands, heavily timbered, but affording soil suitable for cold country growths. Variations of the above general conformation occur, in that occasionally forest uplands and even hilly country reach down to the banks of the streams, ‘pinching’ the alluvial flats. If, however, the positions of the tributary streams with regard to the trunk river be known, the dividing ridges and ranges forming the watersheds at once approximately locate themselves; and from the above description a general idea may be grasped of the country in question. I say ‘general’ because, from the broken nature of the country intersected by its numerous watercourses and small streams, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to convey an exact idea in detail.

“ Still confining our attention to the area more immediately around Tumut, we find on the east bank of the main river the Goobaragandra or Little River junctioning a short distance above the town, and the Bombowlee Creek a couple of miles below the town. These streams have a general trend easterly and westerly, and the richest country in the Tumut Valley is found on the north and south of where they junction with the main river—to wit, the flats of Bombowlee and the Tumut Plains. The ridge dividing them comprises broken wooded country, some distance back from the main river, however. North of Bombowlee Creek there is no feeder of consequence till the Killimicat Creek, with a north-westerly flow, is reached. This latter stream debouches near the confluence of another comparatively large affluent, known as the Brungle Creek, roughly about half-way between the town of Tumut and the mouth of the Tumut River.

“ On the west bank of the Tumut River one stream of importance stands out prominently, viz., the Gilmore Creek, which has almost throughout a course practically parallel to and a few miles west of the main river, sweeping round north-easterly in the last 5 miles of its career to effect a junction immediately below the present town. Rich country, partly alluvial, but mostly upland, extends up the banks of this creek for miles, gradually narrowing; but the range forming its eastern watershed, and dividing it from the waters proper of the main river, is high, steep, rugged, and affords mostly even inferior grazing. The range of hills on the west of the Gilmore Creek forms the watershed between that creek and the Adelong Creek, which latter stream has a general direction parallel to the Tumut River, ultimately emptying itself into the Murrumbidgee about 8 miles below Gundagai.

“ About 4 or 5 miles from its mouth, the Gilmore Creek receives a tributary stream known as the Gadara or Sandy Creek, and it is the immediate basin of this latter stream, comprising a large extent of undulating country which has been suggested as a Site for a future Federal City. The general flow of the Gadara or Sandy Creek is south-easterly, a high stony range, known as Table Top, forming its north-eastern watershed, and separating its waters from those of the Gocup and Meadow Creeks, the latter being within suggested Federal Territory, but junctioning with the Tumut River proper some miles below the present town. The south-western watershed of Gadara Creek is partly the range mentioned before, separating the waters of Gilmore and Adelong Creeks, and partly a spur running easterly from this range and separating the Gadara Creek waters from the little streamlets flowing into the Windowie Creek, another feeder of the Gilmore. This spur at its eastern end forms a comparatively low “divide,” and the general aspect of the whole Gadara or Sandy Creek basin may be described as undulating and ridgy with circling hills on the north, west, and south-west.

“ The highest point on the suggested Federal Territory is probably the summit of Tabletop. North-east of this the country falls away through hills and ridges to the flats of Gocup, on the main river, while the country on the immediate west is described in the preceding paragraph. West of this again the suggested Federal Territory includes part of the Adelong Creek watershed. South of the present town of Tumut long spurs stretch northerly from the high range between the Gilmore Creek and the Tumut River.

“ The general formation of the Tumut River Valley is granitic, interspersed with belts of limestone (more particularly on the Yarrangobilly, where the well-known limestone caves exist), schistics, and trap.

“ The extent of alluvial land in the valley of the Tumut was, some years ago, estimated as follows:—

“ Tumut River (including the Goobaragandra, from 4 miles below Brungle to Talbingo)	14,860 acres.
“ Brungle Creek	600 ”
“ Killimicat Creek	500 ”
“ Bombowlee Creek	600 ”
“ Gilmore Creek	800 ”
	<hr/>
	17,360 ”

“ These

"These flats are rich alluvial, producing large crops of tobacco, maize, potatoes, and, where cultivated, of fruit; while the uplands, to the foot of the ridges, are well adapted for cereals." (The above is quoted from a printed Report by Mr. H. A. Gilliat, Examiner of Public Works proposals, laid before the Legislative Assembly in 1891.)

"The abovementioned Report estimates the extent of arable upland at 100,000 acres. This, of course, will vary according to the limit adopted. The area remaining may be classed as pasture land, better adapted to sheep than large stock. Some of it is very inferior, while, in other places, sheep thrive well."

Climatic conditions (temperature).

There being no official Meteorological Observer for temperature at Tumut, the records of temperature were those kept by a resident witness, who stated that the highest recorded temperature in his knowledge was 110 degrees, and the lowest on the same day, 90 degrees; that the highest average summer reading for ten years was 90 degrees, and the lowest for the same period, 60 degrees; the highest autumn temperature being 70 degrees, and the lowest 40 degrees; and that he had never known the winter temperature to go below 40 degrees at mid-day. The prevailing wind in summer was from the east, and in winter from west and south-west.

Altitude.

This is given by Mr. Staff Surveyor Chesterman as 925 feet for the town of Tumut, and, for the proposed Capital Site, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, with an average of about 1,300 feet above sea level.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall Observer for the Government Astronomer gives the average annual rainfall for eleven years, commencing with the year 1889, as 33 inches, distributed thus:—1st quarter, 7·40 inches; 2nd quarter, 9·86 inches; 3rd quarter, 8·54 inches; 4th quarter, 7·17 inches,—from which it will be seen that this ample rainfall is very evenly distributed over the year.

Accessibility.

From Sydney, Tumut is distant by railway to Gundagai, and thence 21 miles by road, 310 miles; and by rail and road from Melbourne, 350 miles; from Brisbane, 1,000 miles; and from Adelaide, 810 miles. As already mentioned, the Public Works Committee has recommended an extension to Tumut of the Cootamundra-Gundagai Branch. There is no water communication with Tumut.

Physical conditions (soil).

The soil is generally of granitic formation, with outcrops of basalt and volcanic rocks, and varies from rich alluvial flats to forest country, suitable for cultivation, and high ridges. Belts of limestone occur close to the proposed Site, and there are outcrops of slate in the north-east corner and the eastern slopes.

The soil on the alluvial flats is a rich chocolate, basaltic in places, with firm, loamy clays. The flats and hill slopes are especially suitable for cereals of all kinds, and, on the basaltic soils, excellent fruit and vegetables of all kinds are produced in profusion.

Water supply and catchment.

The Tumut River, which is a strong running permanent stream, would provide an ample water supply, and the catchment area of that source is very large, with excellent facilities for storage. There are, in reality, three collecting areas—the Tumut, Adelong, and Sandy Creeks.

Mr. Blomfield's Report (Annexure, T 1) shows that he examined the Buddong River, an affluent of the Tumut, for a gravitation supply. The following extract from that Report would promise very satisfactory Water Resources:—

"The proposed offtake from above the Buddong Falls is about 1,800 feet above the highest point on the proposed Federal Area, and there is no difficulty about bringing the water in over an intervening range of hills. The catchment area is fairly large, and is nearly all forest reserve, so the water will not be liable to pollution.

"This proposal, with storage (easily obtainable), would be equal to supplying a population of 40,000 inhabitants; and if the Federal City should ever grow to large dimensions, the Tumut River could be made use of for a large supply by gravitation, at reasonable cost. In fact, Tumut, situated as it is at the foot of the mountains, could be supplied from a number of sources, such as the Adjinbilly and other Creeks that flow into the Tumut River."

Building material.

Blue granite occurs in unlimited quantities, and in large blocks, and it is said to be the best building stone in the district; also limestones, including marble and slate, with freestones within a reasonable distance of the proposed Capital Site. There is abundance of good clay for brickmaking, also of sand and gravel. The timbers include ironbark, pine, box, mountain ash, messmate, and urabbi within easy reach.

Drainage.

The physical conformation of the country is very favourable for drainage, whether by ordinary system of sewerage or by more modern methods.

Ownership and value.

Alienated lands (freehold, conditional purchase, conditional lease, &c.) :—

41,000 acres of country lands, worth (unimproved)	£104,000
300 acres of town lands, worth (unimproved)	37,000
500 acres of suburban lands, worth (unimproved)	10,000
Approximately estimated	£151,000
41,000 acres of country lands, worth (improved)	£172,000
300 acres of town lands, worth (improved)	125,000
500 acres of suburban lands, worth (improved)	25,000

Improved value of alienated lands,—that is, with existing improvements (approximately estimated) £322,000

Crown lands (including reserves, commons, &c.) are made up thus:—21,500 acres of country lands, 300 acres within town of Tumut (recreation reserves, parks, other reserves, streets), 400 acres of suburban lands (mostly within common of Tumut).

The following is extracted from the Report furnished by the Local Committee:—

Miscellaneous conditions.

"1. The area within a radius of 20 miles of the proposed Site is composed of 170,000 acres of rich chocolate-coloured volcanic soil, and 30,000 acres of rich alluvial flats (much of which has been cultivated for fifty years, with little or no deterioration), whilst the more elevated portions afford splendid grazing country for sheep right to the mountain tops. The alluvial land is eminently suited to the growth of tobacco, maize, hops, fruit, and vegetables, and for that purpose cannot be excelled in Australia. For wheat-growing, our forest lands are also in the front rank, the published statistics clearly showing that the returns

returns per acre are among the highest in the Colony. With such an area of land at command, sufficient foodstuffs could be raised to supply a population of 200,000 people. Failure of crops in the district has never been known. All through the past drouthy seasons, when in many parts of the Colony despair had seized the people, and ruin stared them in the face, the district of Tumut was unaffected, and starved-out owners from other localities brought their flocks and herds in hundreds of thousands to its pastures to save their lives. These owners also furnished the fodder products of Tumut farms, and sent them to their drought-stricken holdings to feed the remainder of their stock.

"2. In minerals, the district excels. The best and most extensive gold-fields in New South Wales are within 5 miles of the proposed Site, viz., at Adelong. Chrome, iron, and copper are found in abundance. Silver and tin are also procurable in considerable quantities.

"3. The capacity to support a considerable population is assured by the extent to which agricultural, pastoral, and mineral resources can be utilised. Work could be found for all, as commercial and industrial development is but concomitant with the foundation of a large city, and is necessary to ensure its stability and progress.

"4. From a commercial point of view the district has much to recommend it. The suitability of its soil for the growth of malting barley and hops, bespeaks for it a great future in the manufacture of malt and its concomitants—ale, beer, porter, cider, &c. With the advent of a larger population in the district, maize would be converted into cornflour, maizena, maizemeal, and probably whiskey. The unlimited supply of fruit ensures the manufacture, in a wholesale way, of jams, jellies, preserves, dried fruits, &c. Honey, which is now almost a waste product, would, under different circumstances, have its output increased a hundredfold. Dairy farming, too, would in such a favoured district advance by leaps and bounds, and, with its kindred occupation of poultry raising, would form no mean item in the commercial wealth of the city. Conditions are favourable in the extreme to the establishment of woollen mills, boot factories, tanneries, refrigerating works, and other factories, as all the necessary raw materials are at hand. With the increased development of the mineral areas, large reduction works, employing many, will be erected."

ANNEXURE.

Tumut, 1.

WATER SUPPLY FOR TUMUT PROPOSED FEDERAL CITY SITE.

Sir,

The proposed source of Water Supply for the Federal Area, at Tumut, is from the Buddong River, a tributary of the Tumut River.

The proposed offtake from above the Buddong Falls is about 1,800 feet above the highest point on the proposed Federal Area, and there is no difficulty about bringing the water in over an intervening range of hills. The catchment area is fairly large, and is nearly all forest reserve, so the water will not be liable to pollution.

This proposal, with storage (easily obtainable), would be equal to supplying a population of 40,000 inhabitants; and if the Federal City should ever grow to large dimensions, the Tumut River could be made use of, for a large supply, by gravitation, at reasonable cost. In fact, Tumut, situated as it is at the foot of the mountains, could be supplied from a number of sources, such as the Adjinbilly and other Creeks that flow into the Tumut River.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer,
Department of Works.

WAGGA WAGGA SITE.

Statement of Case.

WAGGA WAGGA, a borough estimated to have a population of about 6,000, is situated on the south or left bank, and in a bend of the Murrumbidgee—the second-largest river in New South Wales. The Sydney to Melbourne, or South-west Trunk Railway, touches the town at its south-east corner, 309 miles from Sydney, and from Melbourne 267 miles. The geological formation is granitic, and the Site proposed for the Federal Capital sweeps in gentle undulations from the present town, southerly, towards Lake Albert. The area of the proposed Federal Territory is 100,000 acres, or 156½ square miles, of which 8,000 are Crown lands, reserves, &c. This area is intersected by the river, rather more than one-half being situated north of it; and the proposed Site of the Capital, embracing about 3,000 acres, includes the town on the north or riverward. In shape, the Area is fairly compact, and does not contain much poor land, while the river flats on both banks are of exceptional fertility, but are liable to inundation on the occurrence of high floods. The town occupies a commanding position, commercially, and in close touch with some of the finest farm and pasture lands in the district known as Riverina. The basin of the Murrumbidgee is well indicated by the hills that mark the westward course of that river. (See Plan of Site, marked N, in Appendix.)

The mean quarterly temperature for a period of twenty-seven years, from information furnished by the Government Astronomer, shows, for the January to March quarter, 74·2 degrees; for the April to June quarter, 53·1 degrees; for the July to September quarter, 49·5 degrees; and for the October to December quarter, 67·9 degrees. The mean temperature for the hottest months are respectively 85 degrees, 66·3 degrees, 57·5 degrees, and 79·7 degrees; and for the coldest months, 61·7 degrees, 39·9 degrees, 40·6 degrees, and 56·9 degrees.

The altitude of Wagga Wagga Railway Station is 609 feet. The mean altitude of the proposed Capital Site is, approximately, about 710 feet above sea-level.

This, for the past seven years, is given at 22·94 inches; and for a period of twenty-seven years, the Government Astronomer is quoted as the authority for the following figures, showing distribution of rainfall over the four quarters of the year:—From January 1st to March 31st, 5·197 inches; from April 1st to June 30th, 6·480 inches; from July 1st to September 30th, 5·637 inches; and from October 1st to December 31st, 5·435 inches; the mean for the year being 22·749 inches.

Wagga Wagga is distant from Sydney, 309 miles.
" " Melbourne, 267 miles.
" " Brisbane, 1,033 miles.
" " Hobart, 637 miles.
" " Adelaide, 750 miles.
" " Perth, 2,119 miles.

Accessibility.

By

By road, Wagga Wagga is on the Main Road from Sydney to Melbourne, and numerous branch coach roads lead to the outlying districts. The Main Stock Route from Queensland passes through Wagga Wagga.

By water—once the principal mode of bringing supplies to this district. The river, since the establishment of railway communication, has been very little used; but it is stated that, with a moderate outlay, it could still be made available.

In common with many other projected Sites, the advantage of shorter distances from adjacent States, such as Western Australia and Queensland, is claimed for this Site.

Physical conditions (soil).

The soil of the Site selected for the Capital is described as a firm loamy clay, with quartz grit. Properly cultivated it is said to be very productive. Wheat and oats are the principal cereal crops, and the cultivation of the vine for wine is increasing. Root crops do well, except in very dry years; likewise citrus and stone fruits and raspberries. A large area has recently been taken up and planted with tobacco, which is expected to become in time a very successful industry. There is an important Government Experimental Farm close to Wagga Wagga.

Water supply and catchment.

The present Water Supply is by pumping from the Murrumbidgee, and this is relied on as being ample and most effective for a population of 40,000. Of course, the catchment area is that of this river.

An examination of Tarcutta Creek for a gravitation scheme was made by Mr. Blomfield; but his Report is unfavourable, and he thinks that no other kind of supply than a pumping one can be depended on. (See Annexure hereto, marked Wagga Wagga, 1.)

Building material.

The Report states that "there are large outcrops of boulder granite within 5 miles of Wagga Wagga, from which stones of any reasonable size may be hewn. There are also large quantities of metamorphic slate with level beddings and smooth faces, well suited for random rubble work or building in behind parapet walls. Limestone of excellent quality is plentiful about 40 miles from Wagga Wagga, but the supply is at present obtained by rail. Gravel suitable for use in concrete foundations, &c., abounds in large quantities along the river bed. Sand of good quality is abundant in and about Wagga Wagga. Bricks of excellent quality are burnt at Wagga Wagga, where an unlimited quantity of good earth for making them is obtainable. The local timber is somewhat limited in quantity, and consists of Colonial pine—a very useful timber for many purposes,—and river gum, which is very durable and useful for heavy studs, &c."

Drainage.

On this head, the Report states: "The facilities for drainage are great, as the valleys between the undulating hills trend westerly from the range of hills along the eastern boundary of the proposed Site of the Federal Capital, and the drainage would reach the river a long way below the town, if not absorbed in sewage farms. The undulations are of such a gentle character that the gradient of all streets and roads would be very easy.

Other physical features.

"The Murrumbidgee flows through a rich alluvial flat midway, and for the entire length of the tract of country under notice. The Kyeamba Creek, a permanent and important watercourse, flows along the south-eastern boundary. Lake Albert, a natural basin 40 feet lower than the bed of the Crooked Creek, which could be diverted into it at a comparatively small outlay, is capable of being rendered a permanent and highly ornamental sheet of water, which would ensure a plentiful supply of water to the neighbourhood, and provide an excellent rowing course.

"Houlaghan's Creek, on the northern boundary of the proposed Federal Territory, is not permanent, but offers facilities for conserving water in very large quantities. The higher hills about Wagga Wagga present strategic positions which, if fortified, would command a large expanse of the surrounding country.

"The Site of the proposed City is a long way above the level of the highest river floods, and there is no local catchment to cause freshets. Quartz and dykes of quartz and diorite occur in the vicinity of Wagga Wagga, which provide an ample supply of good road-making material."

Ownership and values.

Of the 100,000 acres proposed for the Federal Territory, it would seem that about 9,000 are Common Reserves, and probably 6,000 acres are covered by water, or are the sites of roads, &c.; but the values, as improved, given in the Report, are for 94,000 acres, and are thus estimated:—

23,440 acres improved private lands, at £8	...	...	£187,520
31,680	"	"	£5
38,850	"	"	£3
			462,560
Estimated value, as improved, of lands within Municipal boundaries			500,000
			£962,560

There are no Church and School lands within the proposed area.

The District Surveyor on this head reports as follows:—

Miscellaneous conditions (food supply, &c.).

"Wagga Wagga is the chief centre of the celebrated Riverina District, which contains probably the richest and most productive agricultural lands in the Colony. The country for miles around is eminently suited for the production of wheat, oats, barley, and other cereals, and vegetables and fruits of many varieties. Its success as a pastoral district provides unlimited supplies of beef, mutton, and pork. It is the natural and most convenient market to the Tumbarumba District; consequently the English fruits and vegetables prolifically produced in that more elevated district are readily obtainable.

"The agricultural and pastoral resources of the district, as previously detailed; the convenience of this Site as a central market; the fertility of the soil, rendering it favourable for the establishment of small homesteads on limited areas; its ready accessibility by rail and river, &c.,—represent special capacity to support a large population.

The same officer also reports that, out of four Sites within his district which had been considered as regards the suitability for the Federal Capital, Wagga Wagga is the most suitable, because, among other reasons, that Site "embodies all the advantages represented by Albury, but is more centrally situated between the two most important capitals, viz., Sydney and Melbourne. This Site would also include the whole of the channel or waterway of the Murrumbidgee River; whereas Albury or Corowa would only, of necessity, embrace the waterway of one side of the Murray River. Again, Wagga Wagga is pre-eminently fitted, as regards natural features and surroundings, &c., for the important purpose of a Federal Capital."

ANNEXURE.

Wagga Wagga, 1.

WATER SUPPLY FOR WAGGA WAGGA AS A FEDERAL CITY.

Sir,

I have examined the Tarcutta Creek, with a view of getting a gravitation scheme from it for Wagga Wagga, and find that it would be necessary to go so far up it to get the required height that there would not be enough catchment left to supply a large population.

Upper Tarcutta is only 90 feet above the Wagga Wagga Post Office, and the creek for a long way above Upper Tarcutta is very flat.

I think that Wagga Wagga will have to depend for its supply on pumping from the Murrumbidgee.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioners.

WELLINGTON SITE.

Statement of Case

THE Site of the Federal Territory, proposed by the Wellington Federal League, comprises an area of 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres, in the form of a rectangular figure, having the present town of Wellington for the centre. (See Plan, marked O, in Appendix.)

Wellington, though longer an established town than Orange, is estimated to contain a population of not more than about 2,200 within municipal boundaries. At a distance of 248 miles from Sydney, it, like Orange, is intersected by the Main Western Railway Line. From Orange to Stuart Town (the once well-known Mining Camp of Ironbarks), in a distance of 36 miles, the loss of altitude is 1,046 feet; and from that station to Wellington, a distance of 20 miles, there is a further loss of 804 feet. Thus, Wellington stands at 996 feet above sea level. From Stuart Town to Mumbil the country is rather poor, but from thence it improves rapidly as the line passes for the remaining 14 miles between prominent wooded heights, along a well-defined valley, until, when nearing Apsley, it emerges into the beautiful and fertile Wellington Valley. The Bell River, rising from the slopes of the Canobolas, joins the Macquarie, which has its source above Bathurst, at the north-western extremity of the town of Wellington, the junction being locally known as "The Meeting of the Waters." On the western side the town is sheltered by a pine clad range of Devonian formation (chiefly of conglomerates and sandstones), being the northern end of the Catombal Range. The district on the eastern side of the Bell River abounds in limestone of Upper Silurian age; and at a distance of 4 miles south from the town are the limestone caves, containing considerable deposits of bone breccia, as described in the travels of Sir Thomas Mitchell. This breccia consists of fragments of the bones of marsupials, of both extinct and existing species; amongst the former may be mentioned Diprotodon and Thylacoleo, the lastnamed being also known as the marsupial lion. The soil, which is very fertile, is comprised, principally, of decayed basalt, and forms rich alluvial river flats. To the north and north-west, on the right bank of the Macquarie River, there is a magnificent expanse of lightly undulating, rich, agricultural country, within which is included the Site of the proposed Federal Capital. This country is intersected by the railway line and the main roads to Dubbo, Cobarah, and Mudgee.

The climate of Wellington is described by a very good judge, Mr. C. H. Barton, as one of the healthiest climates in the world, though for four months in the year the heat is very great. For a period of eighteen years the records of the Government Astronomer show that during the summer quarter the mean temperature is 73.3; during the autumn quarter, 55.3; during the winter quarter, 49.7; and during the spring quarter, 68 degrees. The greatest recorded temperature reached 105.9, and the lowest, 19. Climate (temperature).

The quarterly rainfalls during the same period are very regularly distributed, being 5.83, 6.30, 5.58, and 6.84 inches, showing for the year a rainfall of very nearly 25 inches. Rainfall.

The altitude of Wellington is 995 feet, and of the proposed Federal Territory averages 1,200 feet. Altitude.

On this subject the evidence of the witness above quoted, Mr. Barton, went to show that the pretensions of Wellington to possess the Seat of Government depend mainly on the construction of the railway from Werris Creek, on the Northern Line, to Wellington, and that, without that connection, Wellington could not be considered accessible so far as Brisbane is concerned—an objection which, in the opinion of the witness, is common to all the Western Sites; but that, if connected with Broken Hill and Werris Creek, Wellington would be a singularly central Site, and would be very accessible to Adelaide, Brisbane, and Melbourne. On this head he produced the annexed Tables and Report:— Accessibility.

(a) TABLE of Distances from Wellington Railway Station to Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle by Railway Lines now in existence:—

From Wellington—	
To Adelaide, <i>via</i> Melbourne	1,020 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
To Brisbane, <i>via</i> Sydney	971 "
To Melbourne, <i>via</i> Blayney	537 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
To Sydney, <i>via</i> Bathurst	248 "
To Newcastle, <i>via</i> Sydney	350 "

(b) TABLE of Distances from Wellington Railway Station to Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle with proposed connections from Cobar to Broken Hill and Wellington to Werris Creek:—

From Wellington—	
To Adelaide, <i>via</i> Cobar	*784 miles.
To Brisbane, <i>via</i> Werris Creek	589 "
To Melbourne, <i>via</i> Blayney	537 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
To Sydney, <i>via</i> Bathurst	248 "
To Newcastle, <i>via</i> Werris Creek	*272 "

* Approximate distances.

Keeping in view the all important part that coal plays in maritime warfare and commercial intercourse with other nations, also the desirability of our chief coaling centres being as near as possible to the point where in time of war the Federal troops would be mobilised (*viz.*, the Federal Capital), it is a matter of vital importance, in the consideration of the question of accessibility, that the Wellington proposed Site is (*via* Werris Creek) only 272 miles from Newcastle, and 152 miles from Lithgow.

Due consideration under this section must also be given to the fact that, under our present arrangement of Colonial Governments, the respective Railway systems of the colonies have been devised and constructed with a view to the development and advancement of each individual Colony; but it is reasonable to conclude that Federated Australia will gradually merge these Railway systems into one, and that the future extension of the main trunk lines will become a national undertaking. Thus

Thus the Western Line of New South Wales, now terminating at Bourke, will, probably, junction with the Western Line of Queensland at Cunnamulla; Cobar will, in course of time, connect with Broken Hill, and the Queensland Central Line seems destined to junction with the transcontinental line from Adelaide to Palmerston.

The ultimate extension of our Railways in the direction above indicated is merely a question of time.

Wellington, situated as it is on the Western Line, 248 miles from Sydney, will then be more accessible to the enormous area of magnificent country thus opened up than any other of the proposed Sites, and at the same time easily accessible from our main seaport.

CHARLES H. L. BARTON.

Physical conditions (soil).

The soil of this Area is described as partly limestone, partly basaltic, with rich alluvial flats on the river frontages. A considerable portion is under cultivation, chiefly for wheat, for which it has a great reputation, the average being put down at 20 bushels an acre. It is claimed that continued cultivation has but little effect on the fertility of these wheat lands. Mr. R. M. Smith, manager of the well-known "Towri," estate, who farmed some 6,000 acres, described the soil as a rich chocolate with some limestone on it, and stated that cereals, lucerne, maize, and fruits grew well, but that for root crops, the rainfall was hardly sufficient. Mr. McLeod, a local miller, described the wheat grown in the district as splendid milling wheat, the best in the Colony, taking first prize at the late Sydney Exhibition, and weighing 68½ lb. to the bushel. The general opinion was that the district was easily capable of supporting an increased population of 40,000, both in meat and grain foods. A large part of the Crown lands within the area is poor. The average size of holdings would be about 320 acres, but generally speaking the country, with the exception of that near Wellington, is capable of closer settlement, and therefore of greater productiveness.

Water resources, catchments, &c.

The evidence on this subject was not convincing as to the existence, within any reasonable distance of Wellington, of a sufficient gravitation supply; and it was Mr. Barton's opinion that the Macquarie River did not give a sufficient fall to serve the Federal Capital Site, assuming its average height to be 450 feet above Wellington Station, and that neither would the Bell River, although water might be conserved at a distance of about 30 miles from Wellington, provide a gravitation head. It was believed, however, by some witnesses that at Burrandong, some distance up the Macquarie, a sufficient supply could be obtained by gravitation with an ample catchment. For a pumping scheme, the evidence went to show that a population of 40,000 could be supplied without difficulty. Other witnesses thought that sufficient water could be obtained by storage reservoirs; but, taken as a whole, the evidence of competent Water Resources for a Federal Capital is not very encouraging.

Drainage.

The proposed Site of the Federal Capital would, no doubt, from the formation and undulations of the country selected, be entirely unobjectionable.

Building materials.

Sandstone, it was stated, occurred at Mitchell's Creek, and basalt fit for building purposes within a few miles of Wellington, and, within 8 or 10 miles, limestones (including marble), granite, and fireclay. Excellent clay for brick-making was to be had in unlimited quantities. It was claimed by one witness (a monumental mason) that freestone of a very strong and durable character, though reddish in tint, was obtainable, and was "the best stone in the country after Pymont stone"; also workable marble, capable of taking a good polish; and that the limestones produced very good lime. With respect to timber, though ironbark and pine were obtainable at greater or less distances from Wellington, no reserves of useful timber for building purposes were shown to exist within or near the proposed Site.

Values.

Mr. Pridham, an experienced valuator, values the private lands within the Area selected for the Site at about £3 per acre including improvements, but excluding lands within Municipal boundaries. The estimated value of lands within Municipal limits is put (exclusive of improvements) at £167,535 10s.

Miscellaneous conditions.

In respect of Mineral Resources, the Manager of the Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold-mining Company, Bodangora, only a few miles out of Wellington, stated that the result of ten years' working of that mine was a product of £234,142 worth of gold, and he thought the country round Bodangora (Mitchell's Creek) auriferous for a radius of 20 miles, and though on present discoveries it would not support a large population, yet that further gold and copper discoveries, which might be expected, would alter the conditions. Evidence was given that coal had not been profitably worked in the district, but that there was a coal seam 7 feet thick about 22 miles north from Wellington, at a depth of only 30 feet, but was not a first-class coal, and was not thought suitable for railway purposes; also, that on the proposed line of the Werris Creek-Wellington Railway a discovery of coal had been made in 1852. (See Annexure—Wellington, I.)

In regard to health, the resident medical authorities gave Wellington a very good character. It was admitted that the summer was hot, but the climate generally was bracing and the changes neither sudden nor violent; and that the winters were delightful, and the district very favourable for chest and renal complaints, and the rate of mortality below the average.

ANNEXURE.

[Wellington, 1.

EXTRACT from a Report upon Geological and Mineralogical Survey, by S. Stutchbury, July 1st, 1852. (See Volume of Votes and Proceedings, 1852, Public Library, Sydney.)

MR. STUTCHBURY reports as under:—The Talbragar River, below the station, exhibits sandstone fit for building purposes, similar to that at Dubbo, and would be easily quarried. In the dry bed of the river, picked up some slabs of coal, evidently brought down the stream. Barbical is 18 miles from the confluence of the Talbragar with the Macquarie River—14 miles through the bush. Tried for gold without success. Mitchell's Creek falls into the Talbragar about 1½ mile above Barbical. Traced the coal first found loose at Barbical to its site. Found it on the Talbragar River, 2½ miles above the station (Gillis's Murrinutgindigundi), and 3 miles above the junction of Spicer's Creek. The section exhibited in the bank of the river is the following:—Large rocks of coarse conglomerate, sloping back to a height of 200 feet; fine-grained sandstone, 20 feet; loose, scaly, culm-like coal, 6 feet; hard fissile coal, resembling the splint coal of Lanarkshire, 5 feet to the water-line—probably more. The upper bed of coal would answer well for calcining metallic ores, or burning lime. The lower bed is highly inflammable and useful for most purposes, greatly resembling the splint coal so much valued in Scotland for smelting iron. These beds are, probably, extensive, and easily got at by sinking into, the angle of dip being very small—scarcely perceptible from the horizontal.

YASS SITE.

Statement of Case.

YASS JUNCTION, situate on the Southern Trunk Railway Line—Sydney to Melbourne—is distant from Sydney 187 miles; and Yass township is reached by a short tramway of 3 miles from that Junction. The proposed Federal Territory embraces an area of 144 square miles, or 92,160 acres. It includes the whole of the parishes of Yass and Hume and portions of Bango, Boambalo, Bowning, Derringullen, Manton, Murrumbateman, Nanima, and Warroo; but the promoters of this Site would not be averse to its reduction to 100 square miles. The distance from Yass to Albury is 199 miles, and from Albury to Melbourne, 190½ miles; altogether about 390 miles from the Capital of Victoria. The proposed Federal Territory is shown by red edging on the Plan marked P in Appendix; the Federal Capital Site by blue edging. The District of Yass, included within the Territory Site, is stated to embrace an area of 36 square miles.

On three occasions I have had opportunities, by personal inspection, of considering the suitability of the Yass Sites for the establishment of the Federal Territory in, or about, the proposed Area; and I do not think the general description of the Yass League, allowing a very pardonable prepossession in favour of the writer's district, in the appended description is exaggerated:—

“The area recommended as Federal Territory consists of undulating downs, in places fairly heavily timbered, but for the most part devoid of trees. The latter applies more particularly to the two Sites suggested for the Capital. European and native trees flourish well throughout the district, and, with the almost unlimited water supply to be obtained, the formation of beautiful parks and ornamental gardens surrounding public buildings is rendered comparatively easy. Amongst other species, we particularise the oak, elm, poplar, plane, pepper, and willow trees; also many varieties of pines. All these flourish well at Yass. The equable climate favours also the growth of all garden plants, even under the present disadvantage of a want of irrigation. Roses, chrysanthemums, wisteria, &c., &c., indicate, by rapid growth and profuse blooming, that our climate is all that can be desired. Among fruits, the apple, pear, cherry, plum, walnut, grape, and fig bring their produce to perfection. The panoramic view, obtainable from any one of the numerous coigns of vantage in the Territory, increases, in a marked degree, the claim of Yass district to be the selected Site. From the summit of Bowning Hill, near the north-west corner of the Area, there is an uninterrupted view for some 40 miles in every direction. A National Observatory on this eminence might be easily erected, as the approach to the summit is not difficult from the south-east. Many permanent creeks intersect the Territory. By the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, artificial lakes and smaller areas of ornamental water could be provided for. The open downs are most suitable for carrying out extensive military manœuvres, such as would take place when the troops from different States are mobilised. We understand this would, probably, be annually. In the event of the construction of the great weir on the Murrumbidgee River, a magnificent lake will be formed, and, although the site of the weir is not within the Federal Territory, yet a great National Park could easily be dedicated in the neighbourhood. Not far from the weir site, some fine caves exist, which add greatly to the other attractions of the district. These caves only require exploring to reveal, we believe, much that is lovely and interesting to sightseers.”

The mean temperature for the summer quarter of the year is given at 69·9; for the autumnal, 52·6; for the winter, 55·2; and for the spring, 64·4. The highest recorded temperature is 105 degrees, and the lowest, 21·5 degrees. Climatic conditions (temperature).

The average annual rainfall is 24·20 inches, distributed thus over the year:—Summer quarter, 5·91 inches; autumn, 6·26; winter, 6·01; and spring, 6·02;—a very equable rainfall. Rainfall.

The altitude of Yass Town is 1,626 feet above sea-level; and of the proposed Site, the mean altitude is given as 1,800 feet. Upon the general Climatic Conditions, the Government Medical Officer for the district and Meteorological Observer, describes the Yass climate as very healthy, and for about nine months of the year very bracing, being neither too moist nor too dry. He had known a drop of 30 degrees in the course of the twenty-four hours, but the average drop would be 15 degrees or 20 degrees. Had only once known the temperature to reach 105 degrees, when the drop would be about 30 degrees or 35 degrees. For January, the mean maximum was 89 degrees; for February, the hottest mean maximum for fifteen years was 87 degrees, for December, 84 degrees; the highest night temperature would be about 75 degrees for a night or two during the summer. There was always a cool change at night, and the sea breeze reached Yass about 6 in the evening; but not of any strength. The district, in his opinion, was not liable to epidemics and was particularly free from typhoid. Altitude.

The distances of the proposed Site, in miles, are thus given:—

From Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 miles.	
„ Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	...	395 „	
„ Adelaide	...	...	...	...	...	...	878 „	
„ Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	...	909 „	
„ Albany, <i>via</i> Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,293 „	

Accessibility

The Secretary of the Yass Federal League, while admitting that the Yass Site was not centrally situated as between Sydney and Melbourne, considered centrality not altogether a matter of mileage; adding, that if the Site were 100 miles further south, it would be in a much hotter climate,—which statement cannot be gainsaid.

There is no water communication in connection with this Site.

The soil of this Site was stated to be derived from the decay of granite and limestone and from sedimentary rock; and as evidence of its productive powers, the estimated wheat yield for 1899 is put down at 18 bushels, per acre. Most of the country inspected was sound grazing country, but on the frontages there are greater or less areas of good agricultural land. Physical conditions (soil)

The result of the examinations made by the expert officers of the Works Department, Messrs. Blomfield and Seaver, shows:— Water Supply and Catchment.

- (1) That an abundant supply of water can be obtained from the Murrumbidgee River, which at Good Hope, about 10¼ miles up the river from Yass, is 540 feet below Yass, and 870 feet below the Trigonometrical Station on Yass Plains; and at the Dog Trap Ford, 22½ miles above Yass, that river is 310 feet below Yass and 660 feet below the same Trigonometrical Station; and that it would be possible, although costly, to get the necessary supply by pumping about 600 feet. (2)

- (2) That the Yass River offered no facilities for a gravitation supply. Mr. Blomfield, in his comparative estimate of the various Sites, in regard to Water Supply, gives Yass third place, and for a pumping, not a gravitation, scheme. (See Annexures—Yass, 1 and Yass, 2 hereto, also Annexure B.)
- (3) Subsequently to Mr. Blomfield's inspections, Mr. Seaver examined some of the Murrumbidgee tributaries on the left bank of that river, and particularly the Micalong River, which flows into the Goodradigbee, about 3 miles above Weejasper. His Report (See Annexure—Yass 3) gives promise of an ample gravitation water supply from a point about 2,123 feet above sea level and 500 feet above Yass township. The watershed of this source of supply is given at 44 square miles, the available head at 400 feet, and the length of pipe line about $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cost has been roughly computed at about £303,000, but this estimate is based on an 18-inch pipe; if a 14-inch pipe were laid, there would be a saving, on first cost, estimated at £70,000. (See letter of the Engineer-in-Chief, of 13th September last, Annexure—Yass, 4.)
- (4.) If, however, the building Site of the Federal Capital were shifted eastward towards Hall, or even further east, the Cotter River might afford a good gravitation supply; but it would have to be brought across the Murrumbidgee River by a conduit, as in the case of the Micalong gravitation scheme.
- (5.) Wherever in this Site the Federal Capital is located, the water supply would most probably be procurable only from some catchment situated at some considerable distance from the proposed Federal Territory, and it will necessarily be a very expensive one; and herein, perhaps, lies an element of weakness inseparable from the Yass Site, whether as originally proposed or as enlarged. In addition to the cost of the permanent supply, the cost of obtaining a temporary supply for a large body of artisans and others engaged on the buildings, street foundations, &c., would have to be taken into account; and, at present, it is not quite clear how such temporary supply could be obtained.

Buildin
material.

In regard to the ordinary building stones occurring on tablelands, as well as to timber, Yass is in no better or worse position than its rivals. It has yet to be shown that the sandstones or freestones are such as would be used in the erection of large and costly buildings, although they might be, and indeed are, used for ordinary building purposes. On this subject the Report of Mr. Geological Surveyor Andrews (Annexure—Yass, 5) should be consulted. The timber supply may, for all practical purposes, be disregarded.

But the promoters of the Yass Site claim that marble of a quite exceptional quality exists in unlimited quantities at a very short distance from Yass Township, and it is claimed that this marble is particularly well suited for important public buildings. (See Annexure—Yass, 7.) A local builder and contractor of long experience has described the various building stones of the district in a Report which was given in evidence at the Public Inquiry. (See Annexure—Yass, 6.)

Drainage.

Either of the proposed Sites would, without doubt, be very capable of being easily drained, the fall of the country being toward the west and south-west; and the absence of swamps or morasses shows that the natural drainage is good.

Values

There is but little Crown land within the proposed area, few reserves, and no Church and School land. The estimated value per acre of freehold land is £3, and of conditional purchase land £2 10s., as improved. The improved value of land within municipal boundaries is given as £213,000.

Facilities for
food supply.

Mr. J. R. Ross, a grazier, stated in his evidence (which was corroborated by other witnesses) that "Yass Stock District would supply animal food for a population of 40,000. As a stock district there is no healthier in the Colony. There are probably only two other towns between Sydney and Albury which pass more stock than Yass. The five years just passed were as bad as the Colony has passed through; but taking three years, ending 1899, there was an increase of 20,000 sheep in the district. The loss of stock through drought was comparatively small. With closer settlement a much better supply of farm produce would be forthcoming. A large area is suitable for agriculture; but to support a large population, the district would have to depend on outside sources for wheat. Artificial grasses can be grown successfully on the alluvial. Lucerne can be grown with success. The rich agricultural land is along the river, but as a farming district it is only on a small scale."

And Mr. McCallum, a grazier and farmer, stated that: "District principally pastoral, though there was a large amount of agricultural land. Wheat grown, but not in large areas. He (himself) had grown 100 bushels of maize to the acre in exceptional seasons. Oats and barley are grown in small patches; apples will grow anywhere, and the climate suits peaches; lucerne is grown. District very suitable for stock. Droughts occur, but stock are not lost. Stock come here in drought time from elsewhere. Yass Plains carry about one sheep to the acre; with closer settlement probably more. On 31st December, 1899, there were 12,131 cattle, 527,938 sheep, and 3,992 horses in the district. It would be a good place to establish chilling and freezing works."

ANNEXURES.

Yass, 1.

FEDERAL CITY WATER SUPPLY.—YASS.

Yass, 11 April, 1900.

THE Yass proposal is easily described, as it is to be pumped from the Murrumbidgee. There is no doubt about the quantity of the supply, as, from my personal knowledge of the Murrumbidgee lower down, I am sure that it would be a long time before the maximum daily consumption of the Federal City exceeded the minimum daily flow of the Murrumbidgee; but the lift is large.

At Good Hope, a point of the river about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from Yass, it (the river) is about 540 feet below Yass and about 870 feet below the Trigonometrical Station out on the plain near Yass.

At the Dog Trap Ford, about $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Yass, and a lot higher up the river than Good Hope, the river is 310 feet below Yass and 660 feet below the Trigonometrical Station mentioned above. (This Trigonometrical Station is about 5 miles from Yass.)

It might be possible to obtain a water supply from the Murrumbidgee with a lift of 500 to 600 feet by not fixing the Site of the City too high.

A supply from the Yass River would have to be obtained by storage and pumping. There is a storage site about 5 miles above the town of Yass.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,
Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner, Albury.

Yass 2.

Yass, 2.

FEDERAL CITY SITE WATER SUPPLIES.—YASS.

Sir,

Goulburn, 7 May, 1900.

There are two possible sources of supply for the proposed Federal City Site at Yass, viz., the Yass River and the Murrumbidgee River.

In the Yass River the fall is so small that a gravitation scheme is out of the question, as, going high enough up to get the necessary head, so limits the catchment area that there would not be sufficient water for a large population. A supply could be obtained by storage and pumping; but, as storage would be unnecessary in the Murrumbidgee, and the supply would be purer, it would be best to obtain the supply from the latter river.

At Good Hope, a point of the Murrumbidgee River about 10½ miles away from Yass, the river is about 540 feet below Yass, and at the Dog Trap Ford, about 22½ miles from Yass, the river is 310 feet below Yass. By carefully choosing some point between these two places, and not fixing the Site of the Federal City too high, it would be possible to get the necessary supply by pumping about 600 feet. As far as the quantity of water is concerned, storage would be unnecessary until the population was approaching half a million. The height of the lift would be about equal to that between Ryde and Wahroonga. The pipe line would be less expensive, and the fuel more expensive.

CHARLES E. BLOMFIELD,

Resident Engineer, Department of Works.

To The Federal City Commissioner, Goulburn.

Yass, 3.

MINUTE PAPER:—PROPOSED SITE, NEAR YASS, FOR FEDERAL CAPITAL (*re* WATER SUPPLY).Department of Public Works, New South Wales, Water Conservation Branch,
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1900.

As instructed, I visited Yass for the purpose of seeing if a supply of water, sufficient for a city of 40,000 inhabitants, could be brought to it from the Goodradigbee River.

From my previous knowledge of the district I did not think this could be done, and upon going over level books, &c., with Mr. Oxley of the Roads Branch, I satisfied myself that such a scheme was out of the question. I then inspected the Micalong River, which enters the Goodradigbee about 5 miles above Weejasper, and found a suitable supply. This river rises in precipitous granite country, subject to heavy falls of snow during many months of the year; and what is known as the Micalong Swamp at its upper end seems to act as a reservoir, keeping up the flow for a long time after rainfalls.

From statements made to me by Messrs. Jones and McBean, station-holders, Messrs. Martin, Vaughan, Marzol, and others, small land-holders, and Taylor, a working miner, as well as from discharges taken by myself, I consider that the least flow of this river during the driest years does not fall below 12 cubic feet per second, and at the time of my visit, after rain, the discharge was 2,000 cubic feet per second.

The best offtake for a gravitation scheme would be on portion 20, parish of Weejasper, at an elevation of 500 feet above Yass township, or about 2,123 above sea level, and at a distance by road of 35 miles.

The pipe line would follow the Micalong River, cross the Goodradigbee, then go by the main road across the Taemas Bridge to a storage reservoir, say, 100 feet above the proposed Site, the available head being thus 400 feet. From Yass to Weejasper, a distance of 30 miles, the pipes would be laid along or close to a good road, and for the last 5 miles up and round steep mountain sidings, to which the cost of carriage from Yass is 30s. per ton.

At the time of my visit, although all the rivers and creeks were in high flood, the Micalong water was clear and sparkling. The watershed of the creek above section 20 is 44 square miles, on which are a few settlers but no agricultural land. There are also a few miners washing gold in dishes.

I attach a map showing catchment area coloured red, and the pipe line to Yass, with aneroid levels marked along its course, and also the rainfall observation taken at Weejasper for 1899, and the first six months of 1900.

The heights of the various portions of the proposed pipe line are as follows:—

Yass Tramway	1,623 feet above Sydney h.w.m.
Murrumbidgee River, at Taemas Bridge.....	1,223 " " "
Narrangullen Hill—highest point between Yass and Weejasper	1,813 " " "
Goodradigbee River	1,203 " " "
Weejasper Creek	1,278 " " "
Crossing on Micalong River	1,358 " " "
Section 21 on Micalong River	1,778 " " "
Section 20 on Micalong River	2,123 " " "

T. W. SEAVER,

Assistant Engineer.

Rainfall at Weejasper for Year 1899.

January	1.42 points.	August	3.1 points.
February	1.47 " "	October	2.80 " "
March	1.18 " "	November	2.71 " "
April	1.97 " "	December	0.12 " "
May	2.17 " "		
June	4.28 " "	Total.....	22.89 " "
July	1.21 " "		

This year was the lowest rainfall for many years past, and during last summer the Nottingham Creek almost ran dry, which had not occurred before since selectors first took up land upon it.—T.W.S.

For 1900 (first half).

January	2.36 points.
February	Nil
March	3.96 points.
April	4.9 " "
May	5.50 " "
June	6.26 " "
Total	22.17 " "

NOTE.—The above gives the rainfall at Weejasper; but, as the Micalong catchment area is about 1,500 feet higher than this, the rainfall will be increased.—T.W.S.

Yass, 3a.

MINUTE PAPER:—PROPOSED SITE, NEAR YASS, FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Department of Public Works, New South Wales,

Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 12 October, 1900.

SINCE my previous Report on the above subject, I have again examined the Micalong River, which, on my previous visit, was in high flood, and the surrounding country difficult of access.

The Federal City Site, which was before fixed on the south side of Yass, has now been transferred to the plains along the Railway Line, under Bowning Hill.

From the point of view of Water Supply, this is a better position, as, being lower than the other, a better head is available, which will equal about 690 feet; or, allowing 100 feet head for distributing reservoir = 590 feet available head.

I have made further inquiries as to the flow in the Micalong Creek, and all the replies I received showed that it was permanent during the driest summer. In case, however, it is found necessary to store water at the head of the pipe line, a good reservoir could be constructed on portions 9, 20, and 30, parish of Napier, as shown on attached sketch:—A dam could be built in the narrow gorge, as shown, which, with a height of 60 feet, would store about 500 million gallons of water = 403 days' supply for 40,000 people; or, allowing for evaporation, say, one year's supply. The

The foundations of the dam would be on red granite on bottom and slopes [sample herewith]. The length of the pipe line to the new Site will be about the same as the first line, viz., about 35 miles.

Attached is a statement of the average and least rainfall at Kiandra, Red Hill, and Weejasper for a series of years :—

Rainfall at Kiandra—average, 1866 to 1898.....	= 64	inches.
" " least (1895)	= 53	"
" Red Hill—average, 1886 to 1898	= 37	"
" " least (1895)	= 23½	"
" Weejasper—1899	= 22·89	"
" " half of 1900	= 22·17	"

The year 1899 was the driest ever experienced in this district, and in that year the Nottingham Creek went dry for the first time.

F. W. SEAVER.

NOTE.—This copy of Mr. Seaver's Report was received on the 17th October, therefore after the "Conclusions" arrived at had been laid before Parliament.—A.O.

Yass, 4.

YASS WATER SUPPLY.

Dear Mr. Oliver,

Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 13 September, 1900.

When the rough estimate, sent to you on the 12th July, was prepared, we had very limited information available. Subsequent investigation shows that the length of pipe-line would be about 38½ miles, or 3½ miles longer than first anticipated. This would necessitate a larger pipe to carry the same quantity of water; so I have now estimated for an 18-inch pipe. This, with the greater length, brings the cost of pipes up to £270,000; to this must be added (say) £33,000 for head works, weir for storage reservoir, service reservoir, and reticulation; making the total cost (say) £303,000. Of course, this is a very rough estimate, as it is impossible to say at this stage what extent of reticulation would be required. Approximately, this may be put down at £1,000 per mile. I have included 20 miles, or £20,000 for this service.

Seeing that the growth of the town must be more or less gradual, it is a question whether a lesser quantity of water might not suffice for some years to come, and thus a smaller pipe might be laid.

The 18-inch pipe estimated for would carry 2½ million gallons per day. A 14-inch pipe would carry nearly 1½ million gallons per day, and effect a saving on first cost of £70,000.

The total cost for the smaller pipes, with head works, reservoirs, and reticulation, &c., as before, would be £233,000.

When the consumption demanded it, a second main could be laid, and the town would not be dependent upon one main.

Alex. Oliver, Esq.,

President of Land Court.

Yours, &c.,

C. W. DARLEY.

Yass, 5.

11 May, 1900.

THE stone examined by me at "The Gap," Mundoonan, and Hatton's Corner, in the neighbourhood of Yass, appears to be of fair quality for ordinary building purposes, and occurs in considerable quantities.

1. "The Gap" (10 miles south-east of Yass)—The stone here consists of soft red, brown, and yellow sandstones, shales, mudstones, and quartzites, occurring in narrow beds and having a vertical dip.

The stone could be easily worked, but the bedding planes are set close together, thus preventing the quarrying out of large blocks.

2. *Mundoonan*.—Similar stone to that found at the "Gap" (2 miles away) occurs here. Two of the most massive sandstone beds are from 4 to 6 feet thick. They are, however, intersected by closely set master joints. This prevents the extraction of stone suitable for important edifices.

Good flagstones can be obtained easily.

3. *At Hatton's Corner*.—Beds of an indurated sedimentary rock, from 1 to 2 feet in thickness, underlie the limestone beds in that locality. A system of joints causes them to split into losenge-shaped patterns, from which they would have to be squared by the "plug and feather" system. These beds have a dip of about 20 degrees.

The stone is similar to granite to chisel.

Quartz-felsite and porphyry of black colour occur in vast quantities in and about the town.

Massive limestones and marbles exist in the neighbourhood.

E. C. ANDREWS,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

Yass, 6.

YASS FEDERAL CITY LEAGUE.

REPORT of Mr. Geo. Thompson (for many years a builder and contractor at Yass), on the various kinds of building stone to be found in and near Yass.

Freestone.—This is found in Mundoonan Range, distant from Yass between 7 and 8 miles. Two places have been worked, viz., on the old Sydney Road, near "The Gap," and on the Yass River, road to Gundaroo. Both places are about equal distances from Yass, and about 1½ mile from each other. There have been no regular quarries opened, but simply surface work. The stone is yellow colour and very fine in the grain. That which is taken from the surface is soft when quarried but hardens afterwards; it stands the weather well. A store which has been erected in Yass for more than forty years from surface stone (no quarry being as much as 6 feet in depth), has stood well, there being no sign of decay about it.

There is, to all appearances, every facility for opening good quarries, as the hills rise to a considerable height above the gullies, and stone is to be found all over them.

Sandstone.—This occurs at several places in and around Yass, viz., at "Bellevale," Jones' Creek, Barber's Paddock, near the tram line, at the Show Ground, and on the high ridge on Douro Estate towards the Trigonometrical Station. There have been no quarries opened on this line—merely surface work. The stone is hard and well suited for building. It makes excellent steps, standing any amount of wear. Steps made of this stone are to be found in all the gate openings and most of the door openings at the Court-house and the Convent Schol. The largest shows of this stone on the surface are in Barber's Paddock, Jones' Creek, and near the Show Ground.

Local Greenstone.—On Black Bog Creek, at the back of the township range, there are large deposits of stone of a greenish tint, very strong and hard to work. It would probably take a beautiful polish. There have been only a few natural face steps taken from here; but if the stone is the same under the surface, there are then, practically, unlimited quantities of it.

Limestone.—Limestone is found in large quantities all over the proposed Federal Area. At the Murrumbidgee, from 10 to 14 miles distant, it forms great ranges of hills. It could be quarried in any size and is not too hard to work. It is very suitable for buildings. The limestone of this district burns into a powerful lime, much in request for making mortar.

Granite.—There is no granite proper in the neighbourhood; but a bastard granite forms the bulk of the stone on the north-east of the bridge over the Yass River within the township; also to the west and north-west. It presents a bold face at the precipice near the Police Barracks. This stone is of a very dark blue colour and is very hard; some of it is very fine in the grain. It could be quarried in any sized blocks with proper appliances, and is inexhaustible in extent.

Marble.—There is a deposit of marble or white limestone near Coolalie, 6 miles distant, but it has not been worked except for burning into lime. It would not be hard to work as a building stone, and could be got in fair sized blocks.

GEORGE THOMSON,

Stonemason, Yass.

Yass, 7

Yass, 7.

NOTE on the Deposit of Marble at Yass, by G. W. Townsend, C.E.

Yass, 7 September, 1900.

IN view of the possibility of the Site for the Federal City being chosen in the vicinity of Yass, I can conceive, save in the matter of water supply, no more important factor in favour of such a choice than the existence of a durable, strong, easily worked, and beautiful building stone in practically unlimited quantity within the area chosen.

Such a stone is to be found within 8 miles of the town of Yass, and 1 mile from Coolalie Station, on the Main Southern Railway, in the form of an extensive bed of very handsomely variegated light-coloured marble of excellent quality for building stone, blocks of the largest size required for large buildings being readily obtainable. A geological surveyor from the New South Wales Department of Mines recently inspected Yass District for deposits of building stone, and in his report mentions the fact of the existence of massive deposits of limestone and marble in the Yass District.

It is a pity that the valuable bed of marble at Coolalie was not brought prominently under the notice of the officer making the inspection, as there can be but one opinion as to the vast importance of this deposit, both as regards a practically unlimited supply of excellent building stone, as well as lime of exceptionally good quality, that can be burnt from the quarry refuse.

The marble deposit at Coolalie has been proved to exist over an area of 25 acres, and there are fairly sure indications that it extends over a considerably larger area—probably about 50 acres. From my experience of similar beds over a large portion of the Colony, I consider the depth of the Coolalie deposit will probably be found to be about 300 feet. As a matter of fact, the supply is practically inexhaustible.

As a building stone, marble of course ranks among the most valuable, though its usual costliness precludes the use of it for general purposes. The resistance to crushing is about 8,000 pounds per square inch, equal to over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons;—rather less than that of granite of average quality.

The durability of marble—unless exposed to air containing acid fumes, as is the case in districts where large smelting operations are carried on—is quite equal to that of the best granite, while the ease with which it can be sawn into blocks of any required size make it as easy to work as an ordinary freestone. I saw a piece of Yass marble tried under a mason's chisel, and it worked as easily as any good freestone would do; while the superiority of this marble, in point of durability and strength to resist crushing, place it far, in point of value as a building stone, in advance of the best Sydney sandstone. I see no reason why it should not be obtained at a moderate price—probably not exceeding that at which the Pyrmont or Waverley stone is sold in Sydney.

GEO. WM. TOWNSEND, C.E.

Part V.—Summaries of Evidence.

ALBURY SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Albury on 2nd, 3rd, and 11th April, 1900.

Robert Aikins,
Hon. Secretary,
Albury Federal
Capital League.

Produced Report prepared by League in response to the Commissioner's circular, also returns furnished by the Government Astronomer, showing—(1) Highest shade temperature with the lowest shade temperature recorded on the same day; (2) Lowest shade temperature with the highest shade temperature recorded on the same day. These returns cover a period of twenty-eight years.

Robert Rixon,
hospital
collector.

Climate.—Had forty-two years' experience of the climate of Albury district. Had been engaged in farming, and was brought up amongst stock. The rainfall over the 64,000 acres proposed as Federal Territory was evenly distributed, and was well suited for stock.

John Maclure,
wine-grower.

Rainfall.—Seventeen years resident of district. Considered the rainfall as good as in any part of the Colony. It averaged about 29 inches, fairly well distributed through the year. Had never known a failure of the crops through drought, though frosts sometimes caused a deficiency in the vintage and fruit-trees.

Food Supply.—Considered the district well adapted for growth of all ordinary cereals and root crops. The district, with intelligent labour, was as good as, if not better than, any part of Australia for cereals, and quite capable of supporting a population of 40,000 souls.

Patrick Edwin
Fallon, wine
merchant.

Food Supply.—Forty-six years resident in Albury. Had forty years' experience in wine-growing. Had never known a failure of wine crops from want of rain. As good a wine crop could be grown in the district as anywhere, and the industry was capable of large expansion, so that a population of 40,000 could be supplied. Had grown wheat and oats and other cereals. As high as 48 bushels of wheat to the acre had been obtained near the town. The district would support an immense number of farmers.

James
Colquhoun,
wheat buyer.

Food Supply.—Had fourteen years' experience in the district, buying and selling wheat. The wheat grown was of excellent quality, and averaged 10 to 12 bushels per acre per annum,—in good seasons, 20 bushels or over. A great deal more of the land would grow wheat, and cereal products to support a population of 40,000 could be grown in the district. The rainfall is suitable to cereals. Fruit of nearly all varieties can be grown in sufficient quantities for all requirements.

Thomas Plum-
mer, retired
fruit-grower and
dairyman.

Food Supply.—Resident in district over forty years, and had large agricultural experience. Never had a crop that did not pay. The district would grow fruit of all kinds, and cereals sufficient for a population of 40,000. Potatoes grow in large quantities. By sowing artificial grasses, enough stock for all requirements could be raised.

Climate.—Had worked in the hottest days in summer. The climate was genial and bracing, and very healthy. He had never had a day's sickness.

Accessibility.—As regards productiveness, water supply, climate, and accessibility, Albury was the best Site in the colonies. Beechworth (Vic.), a beautiful and bracing climate, only 10 miles distant.

Defence.—For defence purposes, Albury is well situated, being surrounded by hills.

Charles Lucas
Griffiths,
auctioneer, and
stock and station
agent.

Climate.—Had lived in Albury district about twenty-two years. The district has a varied climate within a reasonable radius. That of Albury was preferable to that of Melbourne or Sydney. Hot nights in summer were exceptional. The district was not subject to sudden or violent changes of temperature. The biggest drop he knew of was about 50 degrees, and the highest temperature 106 degrees in the shade.

Rainfall.—Very regular. Has never gone below 20 inches, and is suitable for cereals and any farming and grazing. Droughts practically unknown.

Water Supply.—The Murray River, than which no better could be had anywhere.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Had large dealings in cattle, horses, and sheep, and for over ten years was a grazier. Albury and Wodonga one of the largest stock centres in the interior of Australia. Had never to go outside their own district for supplies. Local demand always over supplied. District capable of much higher development. Many present holdings too large to work profitably. Dairying can be profitably carried on.

Arthur Andrews,
resident medical
officer.

Climate.—Albury is as healthy as any district in the Colony. No complete mortality tables exist, but the death rate among the younger members of the community is very low. Albury is used as a health resort. Epidemics and infectious diseases do not trouble the district much, and it is free from diphtheria and typhoid; very little rheumatism or rheumatic gout. Had recorded the temperature for many years. The lowest drop in temperature would be 60 degrees or 65 degrees. The maximum period of heat is confined to about six or seven weeks in the summer. Sunstroke and heat apoplexy were rare. The heat is rarely oppressive during the day; it is not a depressing heat, but rather a stimulating dry heat. The winter climate is perfect.

Drainage.—The town is well drained. Garbage could be disposed of by sewerage farms, treated bacteriologically as in London, Exeter, and Taunton.

Water Supply.—This is excellent and unlimited; an analysis was taken a few years ago.

Building Stone.—There is an unlimited supply of granite suitable for building purposes. Some of this had been tested at the Sydney Museum, and was reported to be the soundest and best sample produced in the Colony. There is also useful freestone at Tabletop (about 15 miles distant), which was practically imperishable; and an abundance of clay for brickmaking.

W. N. M.
Edmondson,
Merchant.

Climate.—Had resided in the district since 1860. Considered the climate very endurable, summer or winter. The summer climate would not affect the most delicate constitution. In 1865 the temperature rose to 118 degrees. There was a great drought that year. It has never approached that temperature since.

Accessibility.—It is on the main trunk line, and had several branch lines. Beechworth, a cool climate, was within easy reach, and the high Bogong and other mountains are easily accessible. The Murray River could easily be rendered a valuable alternative means of approach by an inexpensive system of locking.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district could grow anything, except tropical products, and was capable of supporting 100,000 people.

Climate.—

Climate.—Resident thirty years in the district. Knew of no better climate in the colonies than that of Albury. Droughts, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, were unknown. George Edward Mackay, stock inspector.

Rainfall.—The average is about 28 inches. The district is not subject to destructive floods.

Food Supply.—A large quantity of stock is exported to other colonies, as also to other districts of this Colony. During 1899, 40,156 fat and 69,427 store sheep were exported to other colonies, and 40,120 fat sheep and 1,905 cattle were, during the same period, exported to other districts of the Colony. District celebrated for its fruit.

Altitude.—Had been Staff Surveyor for thirteen years. Produced plan of the proposed Federal Territory. There was ample area alongside the present town, and extending north and east, to provide for a city of 40,000 people. The altitude of the proposed Territory would on an average be 600 feet above sea level. It was 694 feet at Ettamogah, 534 feet at Albury, 571 feet at the Racecourse, and 797 feet at Tabletop. Maurice Barlow, Staff Surveyor.

Water Supply.—Colonel Home had furnished a report *re* a scheme for water supply from a place 40 or 50 miles above Albury, where a reservoir could be constructed sufficient to irrigate a great portion of Lower Riverina. He put in a copy of reports of analysis of the water from the present water supply of Albury.

Accessibility.—Albury is 190½ miles from Melbourne and 386 from Sydney. Thought the site of Albury would be most suitable to the Southern Colonies, and admitted that, under a common tariff, Sydney could not compete successfully with Melbourne for the trade of the Albury district.

Food Supply.—He had an intimate knowledge of the district, and considered it, within a radius of 50 miles of Albury, capable of supplying a population of 40,000 with cattle, sheep, and grain. Produced statistics of wool, wheat, hay, and chaff passing through the railway stations of the district. The average yield of wheat for the last six or seven years has been about 12 bushels to the acre.

Drainage.—The facilities for drainage were good.

Foundations.—Suitable for heavy buildings.

Climate.—An ideal spot for the Federal City; climate most agreeable; rarely an oppressive night in summer. Heat in daytime never so oppressive as to debar work being done. Malcolm McTaggart, Government Architect.

Foundations.—Was familiar with the site of Albury, and had practical experience of important buildings there. No signs of subsidence were visible in their foundations. Heavy buildings could be erected with perfect safety. Concrete was hardly necessary.

Drainage.—The buildings would not be affected by the drainage.

Climate.—Hot days occasionally, but no hotter than elsewhere.

Water Supply.—A scheme was proposed to utilise the river for electric lighting and other motive power, and the figures show that it was ample for a city of ten times the size of Albury. Walter Joseph Billson, Mayor of Albury and Chairman of the Federal Capital League, brewer.

Ownership and Value.—Knew the contents of document produced; assisted in preparing it, and believed it to be substantially correct. The Crown lands were made up by two Commons. The unimproved value of private lands, estimated at £5,400, refers only to the private lands which have not been improved. It does not include estimated unimproved value of improved land. If the Commonwealth resumed our waterworks at face value, would be glad to hand them over to-morrow; the same with regard to other Municipal works.

Climate.—Had lived in the Albury district for fifteen years, and considered the climate a very good one; had been in Queensland and all through New South Wales, and thought Albury the best average climate. John Charles Chennery, auctioneer and stock and produce manager for Younghusband & Co., Ltd.

Food Supply.—It was one of the finest stock and wool-producing districts in the Colony.

Accessibility.—Albury is very central, both with regard to Victoria and New South Wales.

Water Supply.—A fall of 70 feet can be got within 30 miles, and of 200 feet by going further, with good foundations for a weir.

Climate.—Fifty-nine years in the district; forty years at Tabletop, 14 miles from Albury. One of the finest and healthiest in Australia. There had been no epidemics within his knowledge. Had never seen a case of sunstroke. For a few days of two months of year the heat may be oppressive, but when hot at Albury it is hot everywhere. James Mitchell, grazier, of Tabletop.

Food Supply.—The district was extremely fertile. A magnificent wheat country. All kinds of cereals could be grown. The district was not subject to droughts. The district could easily support a population of 40,000, with closer settlement.

Building Stone.—There is plenty of granite and freestone in the district; also fireclay, a few miles from Albury, and sandstone and lime at Tabletop.

Climate.—Eighteen years resident of Albury. Particularly healthy district. The summer heat is a bright dry heat. The changes are not sudden. Was not aware of any epidemics. Henry Headley, brewer.

Building Material.—Particularly good clay for bricks. Plenty of sandstone at Tabletop.

Climate.—Resident in Albury for twenty years. From a sanitary point of view Albury is very healthy and conducive to longevity. There is no endemic disease, except an occasional outbreak of typhoid, which you get everywhere. The climate would not be conducive to pneumonia or phthisis. Only two months of the year to which exception could be taken, but then it is a dry heat. It is not a relaxing heat. Sunstroke is rare. The nights are not invariably cool, but most frequently so. Patrick Kennedy, medical practitioner.

Climate.—Resident in the district for sixty-two years. The district is decidedly conducive to longevity; was himself 80 years of age, and an evidence of it. His wife is strong and well, and she had been in the district since 1845. They had ten children, all born in the district. District not subject to epidemics. David Reid.

Food Supply.—Thought the district would support a population of 400,000 without any trouble. Better country for grazing and agriculture could not be found.

Altitude.—Albury is 534 feet above sea level, at the railway station. The average height of the proposed Federal Territory would be about 700 feet. Irwin Smith, licensed surveyor.

Accessibility.—Albury is most central, being on a main trunk line, with feeders on each side of the Murray River.

Climate.—Thirty-one years in the district. Had to work a great deal out of doors, and never felt any inconvenience from the climate. John Wenke, farmer.

Food Supply.—Thought the district could support 400,000, and endorsed prior evidence as to fruit-growing facilities of the district. Climate.

Thomas James Plunkett, farmer and grazier.
Amos Crisp, builder and contractor.

William Joseph Gordon, architect.
George Arthur Thompson, merchant.

Climate.—Thirty-nine years in the district. Was out in all sorts of weathers. January and February were the hottest months. It was a dry heat, but did not interfere with his work.

Climate.—Twelve years in the district. Did not think Albury hot; never found the heat interfere with his work.

Foundations.—The foundations were good; no better could be got.

Building Material.—Good freestone was obtainable; also timber, lime, bricks, &c.

Foundations.—Engaged in district twenty-three years. Had generally found clay bottoms in connection with buildings. On the whole, the foundations were as good as could be got anywhere.

Accessibility.—Thirteen years in the district. Albury eminently suited for the Capital, being on the Main South-west trunk line. It was not altogether under the sphere of trade influence of Victoria. In the event of a uniform tariff, the possession of coal would give Sydney a commercial ascendancy over Melbourne.

Climate.—As an employer of about eighty hands, he could speak of the healthiness of the climate. They never had anyone away on account of heat.

BATHURST SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Bathurst on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July, 1900.

Gloster Searle White, Joint Secretary of Bathurst Federal Committee.
Exhibit A.

COMMITTEE formed to forward claims of Bathurst as a Site for the Federal Capital, at a Public Meeting held February 25th, 1899; sub-Committees were also appointed. Committee still in existence, and ratifies reports of sub-Committees. Put in plan showing proposed Federal Territory.

Climatic Conditions.—Had been practising in Bathurst over thirty years. Produced a report (Exhibit B) prepared by himself, on the suitability of Bathurst from a health and sanitary point of view. The report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. He could give no information as to the death rate of Bathurst, but it is less than the sea coast. There were no endemic diseases. They had had cases of typhoid, but they came from all parts; he did not attribute the cases to the defective drainage of the town. The climate was antagonistic to consumption, asthma, and kindred complaints. They had a considerable range of temperature, but not injurious to health. The evenings, as a rule, were cool, and sunstroke was of rare occurrence.

Altitude.—Bathurst is about 2,200 feet above sea level.

Physical Conditions—Drainage.—Not satisfactory, but could easily be made so.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of Bathurst seven years; previously practising in Sydney twelve years. The proposed territory generally is very healthy, and especially beneficial to weak lungs, asthma, &c. The climate was dry and bracing. Personally, he had been a great sufferer from asthma, and derived great benefit from the Bathurst climate. The sea breezes which reach Orange pass over Bathurst. He could not attribute any ailment to the Bathurst climate, and acquiesced in the report furnished by Dr. Bassett, which he had read.

Drainage.—Was familiar with the proposed territory, and thought it could be easily drained. Bathurst, at present, is not well drained, but it was no worse than any other country town; but it could be easily drained if taken in hand.

Water Supply.—The present water supply to the town was insufficient.

Climatic Conditions.—He produced certain returns (Exhibit C) obtained from a work published by the Government Astronomer. He was the local Observer, and first furnished the information to the Government Astronomer. These returns are accurate copies of the official information. The mean altitude of the whole Federal area was about 2,300 feet. The rainfall average is for each year, and the average for forty years is 24½ inches.

Accessibility.—Was a resident of Sydney, but was engaged mostly travelling on duty on all lines. The radial limit of 100 miles from Sydney would cut through Bathurst at about the Railway Station. Bathurst is 145 miles from Sydney by rail, and about 100 miles direct. Produced a Return, showing the distance of Bathurst from the various Capitals of the colonies, compiled from official sources, and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. This Return includes distances by projected railway lines. Also produced a map showing a system of railways in connection with a transcontinental railway in relation to Bathurst and district. This line would open communication with all the eastern ports, and lessen the time of journey to England by ten days. The location of the Capital at Bathurst would make the Blayney-Harden line a paying one. There is a good prospect of the Werris Creek-Wellington Line being constructed. In the absence of large rivers, a transcontinental railway is inevitable, and, in such case, Bathurst would be the most central place for the Federal Capital.

Water Supply.—Simply a question of choosing one of three Schemes. The Campbell's River Scheme would meet all requirements. It is a clean catchment, nearly all Crown land, and a gravitation scheme which would be as good a supply as the Prospect Dam in Sydney.

The Possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Good timber, such as turpentine, blackbutt, and mountain-ash can be obtained from the mountains in the police district of Bathurst; also pine on the Mudgee Line. Bathurst is not well supplied with timber within a few miles radius, but is well situated as a centre to command good supplies of timber. Good ironbark commences at Koorawatha on the Southern Line, and extends to Narrabri. At Munderoran there are 260,000 acres reserved for timber. Very good freestone is obtainable at Wallerawang and on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range; and good bricks are got from Orange and Lithgow.

Foundations.—Granite foundations would be obtained, and none are better. The Railway Station at Bathurst, erected in 1876 on granite foundation, has not a crack in it.

Nature of Soil.—Nearly the whole of the proposed Federal Area is granitic—that is, a granite basis, with basaltic deposits or overflows in places on the Bald Hills. The granite is hornblende, very much decayed near the surface. The rotten granite is not an ideal foundation for heavy buildings; but, with proper precautions, a good foundation can be obtained. The shifting of foundations at Bathurst is due to a substratum of clay under the surface soil. Produced Report on the Geology of Bathurst and its neighbourhood, which he had prepared.

W. J. Clunies Ross, B.Sc., London, and F.G.S., Resident Master in charge of the Technical College, Bathurst.
Exhibit E.

William Alfred Blackstone, Telegraph Master and Meteorological Observer at Bathurst.
Exhibit C.

John Bligh Suttor, Railway Engineer to the Commissioners.
Exhibit D.

Exhibit D.

The Possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Fine granite obtainable at Locksley and Mount Pleasant—a good building stone for decorative purposes. It is in any quantity, and superior to the Moruya granite. There is no freestone near Bathurst, and no sandstone like the Pyrmont stone nearer than Lithgow. Limestone exists, but not suitable for building purposes. Marble occurs in large quantities. Basalt is plentiful in the Bald Hills. There is fireclay at the Bald Hills, and deposits of very fine sand. There is no sign of Carboniferous rocks around Bathurst. Produced

Exhibit F.

Nature of Soil.—Had resided in Bathurst since 1897, and had been engaged in similar work all his life. The proposed Federal Area included the Experimental Farm. The soil was generally granitic, with deep black clayey loam on the river frontages. The surface soil generally was about 10 inches deep, resting on rotten granite.

Alfred Allen
Dunncliff, head
Manager of
Bathurst
Government
Experimental
Farm.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Cereals thrive in the Bathurst district, especially wheat and oats. About 10,000 acres of the proposed Federal Area are under crop. The country would average 12 bushels of wheat to the acre under a better system of farming. Splendid lucerne has been grown on the river bottoms. Root crops and all English fruits grow splendidly.

Nature of Soil.—Had been in Bathurst eleven years, and was well acquainted with the proposed Federal area. The soil varies—parts decomposed granite, and parts volcanic loam—but, as a whole, is fertile. Some of it had been cropped for sixty years. Was not an expert in agriculture, but was a horticulturist. The soil in the area was still unexhausted. On the downs above the river flat the cultivable soil is 3 or 4 feet deep.

Alfred Andrew
Patterson, head
gardener to
the Bathurst
Municipality.

Other Physical Features.—Most of the European trees grow at Bathurst. Oaks, elms, and plane trees thrive in perfection, but the district generally has gone in more for coniferas than deciduous trees. The proposed area is well situated for ornamental tree planting and landscape gardening, and several sites in the area are especially suitable for a park with artificial lakes.

Nature of Soil. (Foundations).—Had been connected with the Government Architect's Department about thirty-three years, and had had considerable experience in putting in foundations of large buildings during twenty-three years. Underlying the whole of the Bathurst district is a layer of decayed granite, on which is a layer of decayed granite in clay, and above which again is a layer of soil. The clay beds are undulating, and to get a good firm foundation you must go down to the substratum of decayed granite, following the deep undulations of the clay. Good foundations for the heaviest buildings could thus be obtained. Some of the river flats would be suitable for building. There the depth of soil varies. Generally, over the whole area of Bathurst, a sound foundation could be obtained at from 6 to 15 feet deep.

William Roberts,
Government
District
Architect
(retired).

Possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—The available material consists of stone, brick, and river shingle. Basalt, from the Bald Hills, is used for foundations and guttering. It is too curly for working. Excellent building granite at the Rocks, large blocks of which, capable of polish, can be obtained. There is no sandstone, but excellent marble is obtainable in various colours. Tolerably good slate, suitable for flagging, can be got, and lime is plentiful. Some of the finest clay for brickmaking exists in the district. The clay is impregnated with iron in solution distributed equally through it, and makes bricks of good colour, and impervious to damp. Fire bricks are also made. Sand and good river shingle can also be obtained.

Foundations.—Had forty years' experience of building in Bathurst, and confirmed Mr. Roberts' evidence in respect of foundations.

Robert Baldwin,
builder and
contractor.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Was familiar with the Bathurst district, of which he was a native. Knew the proposed Federal Territory and had been all over it, and had visited all the proposed sites for water supply but one. Visited the Lagoon Site, but found it too low for a wholly gravitation scheme. He wrote the Report on the Wallsbrook scheme from information supplied, and favoured either that scheme or the Brisbane Valley Creek scheme. Did not favour the Winburndale scheme. The Brisbane Valley Creek is 16 or 17 miles from Bathurst, and the site of the weir would be 600 feet above the town. There was a good foundation, and the dam would be 100 yards long by about 50 feet deep. The catchment area is about 40 or 50 square miles. A weir 50 feet high would cover with water an area of about 1,100 acres, about 25 feet deep. About 25 miles of pipe would be required. He had not personally inspected the Site.

Edmund Tom
Webb,
merchant.

Exhibit G.

Other Physical Features.—He considered the land south of Bathurst, at the foot of the Bald Hills, the most favourable building site. There is a band of clay running through Bathurst, varying from 18 inches to 5 feet in depth; foundations on that would crack unless carefully laid.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Was a native of Bathurst, and had been engaged in agriculture and grazing. The Committee decided on the Federal Capital Site shown on plan by blue edging. The Site adjoins the city. There are three schemes of Water Supply to that area. He preferred the Wallsbrook, the catchment of which is about 100 square miles, mostly Crown lands, including the sources of all the tributaries on the Abercrombie Mountains. The proposed reservoir would be on freehold land, worth about 30s. per acre, and is about 1,000 feet above Bathurst. There could be a service supply from the Lagoon, 10 or 12 miles from Bathurst, and about 150 feet above the town. The pipe lines would be about 35 miles, and would cost about £2,000 a mile, exclusive of the weir. The site of the weir is basaltic, with a good bottom, and the crest of the weir would be about $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile wide. There are two other schemes, but the Committee prefer the Wallsbrook.

Robert Lionel
Gilmour, Mayor
of Bathurst.

Ownership and Value.—Had been a grazier all his life, and knew something of land values. If the whole area of 64,000 acres were valued for sale with improvements, he would assess it at £4 per acre. Some of it, on the Bald Hills, was only worth £1 per acre, and some is worth £30 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district was principally used for fattening stock. If Bathurst were chosen as the Site, there would be no difficulty in housing and feeding 2,000 operatives, and when the city was built, Bathurst and district could supply it with food. Closer settlement would render the land five times as productive.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Was a native of Bathurst, and knew the upper part of the Campbell River. Knew the Wallsbrook Swamp, and knew the proposed site of weir. The catchment was clean and at least 100 square miles, mainly Crown lands. Had never seen the watercourse dry; it is beautiful water.

John
McPhillamy,
solicitor.

Water

Alfred Andrew
Patterson
(recalled).

Water Supply and Catchment.—Had accompanied Mr. Blomfield (the Water Conservation Officer) in his inspection of the Lagoon and Bathampton Schemes. The latter would be high enough for Bathurst, but not for a higher town. Had also examined, with Mr. Campbell, the upper part of the Campbell River. Wallbrook is 35 miles from Bathurst by road, and 25 miles direct. Wallbrook is one of the best sites for water supply for Bathurst. It is about 1,000 feet above the town, and the swamp runs back, with varying width, for 3 miles. The Campbell River runs through the swamp. By making a weir, enough water could be impounded to supply Sydney. The catchment is 100 square miles, mostly Crown lands. A weir 50 or 60 feet high would throw the water back about 23 miles. The water is pure and clean.

Exhibit H.

Facilities for Food Supply.—He put in the following returns:—

- (1) Return of live stock in the Bathurst District.
- (2) Total area of green and grain crops in Bathurst District, year ending 31st March, 1897.
- (3) Butter, cheese, and bacon made in District, year ending 31st March, 1897.
- (4) Production per acre of grain and hay crops in Bathurst District, year ending 31st March, 1897.
- (5) Return of Crown lands within boundaries of proposed Federal Territory.

The Returns are for the Police District of Bathurst, and were prepared by direction of the Committee, from Mr. Coghlan's last available Return.

Alfred Gordon
Thompson.

Was familiar with the Campbell River, and knew the proposed weir site for thirty years, and concurred with Mr. Patterson's evidence. Had never known the river dry. There was always a strong stream of clear water.

John Job Cope-
man, architect.
Exhibit J.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Put in a return of building material procurable in the locality of Bathurst. The statements therein he stated to be true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

William Henry
Hudson, timber
merchant.

Had been in the timber trade for twenty-five years. The local supply of timber was very meagre. For a large city, timber would have to be imported. Did not regard the Blue Mountains as part of the district, and timber there was only suited to cheap buildings. A little Dubbo pine was used in the district, but for good sound timber you had to go to the Northern Rivers.

James Dewar,
brickmaker.

The clay in Bathurst was the finest in Australia for bricks. They were impervious to damp, and could be baked any colour. Fireclay could be obtained in the Bald Hills at a depth of 100 feet. There was splendid gravel under the clay.

James Ruther-
ford, resident of
Bathurst since
1861.

Nature of soil.—Had heard evidence as to foundations, and had good experience in building. The cracks in the Bathurst buildings were the fault of the builders. If timber were put in so that the foundations would settle evenly, the cracks would not occur.

Was familiar with the proposed Federal area, and endorsed the evidence of the previous witnesses as to building material. There was plenty of timber for rough heavy buildings. There was plenty of splendid freestone at Lithgow.

Water Supply and Catchment.—There was catchment enough in the Campbell River to supply, with storage, 100,000 people. The water was clear and pure.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district could supply itself with food generally for an additional population of 40,000 people. It is a good district for wheat and other cereals, also for English fruits, and would carry as much stock per acre as any place he had seen.

Mineral Products.—Gold and iron were plentiful, and copper could be got at Cow Flat. The nearest coal was at Piper's Flat and Wallerawang, but the coal used in the town was mostly brought from Lithgow.

John Joseph
Sullivan, grazier.
Exhibit K.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Put in a statement in reference to the capabilities of the Bathurst District for grazing, raising, and fattening stock. The statements therein were prepared by him, and were true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. The district could support an additional population of 40,000 from its own resources and drawing on adjoining districts.

Peter Furness,
farmer.

The proposed Federal area is good wheat-growing country, and would average 12 bushels per acre, or 20 to 25 bushels of oats per acre. English fruits flourish in the district. The soil varies in depth, but did not think it was being exhausted, though there had been some exhaustion which could be minimised with more skilful cultivation.

Jacob Knights,
farmer and pro-
duce dealer.

Resident in Bathurst since 1855. The soil of the proposed area was good and fertile, suited to all kinds of cereals, roots, and English fruits.

William Gilbert
Thompson,
Secretary Local
Agricultural
Society

Their exhibition of farm produce was one of the most successful in the Colony. Wheat grown in the district went as high as 67½ lb. to the bushel. Oats grow fairly. Barley for malting can be grown successfully. Root crops and English fruits thrive in the district. Some of the finest cattle in the Colony are produced in the district. It is a splendid fattening district.

Daniel Veness,
Town Clerk.

Water Supply and Catchment.—The present water supply of Bathurst was handed over by the Government, and is used by about 99 per cent. of the people. Did not think it an inefficient or precarious supply, though at times they had to make it intermittent. It is a pumping scheme, and the water is of fair quality. The average cost of the supply is £1,100 or £1,200 a year.

Ownership and Value.—Had been Town Clerk for ten years. Inside municipal boundaries, the population of Bathurst is approximately 9,300, as per census of 1891. The aggregate value of improved lands inside those limits is £913,184, and in the same area the unimproved land, exclusive of reserves, the Model Farm, and Government land, is valued at £18,263. He could not give values outside the municipal area.

William Henry
Webb.
Exhibit L.

Miscellaneous Conditions.—Put in a return prepared by him as one of the sub-Committee, showing mineral products and capacity to support population, also conditions favourable to commercial and industrial development.

Captain Forsyth
Cheffins,
Captain of
Reserve of
Officers.

Defence.—Was Captain of the 3rd Regiment stationed at Bathurst, which he thought the best naturally defended city in New South Wales. Surrounded by hills, some of which were practically impregnable. There was good ground round the city for manœuvring troops. It had natural facilities for hasty defence, and you could heliograph to Sydney by intervening stations.

BOMBALA-EDEN SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Bombala on 24th, 25th, and 26th April, 1900.

Produced copy of report (Exhibit A) sent to the Commissioner, which was a true copy of original, prepared by sub-Committee, appointed by their League.

Climate.—Resident of the district about fifty years. Had kept a thermometer, but did not keep records. During last heat-wave the thermometer did not quite reach 100 degrees in the shade on the hottest day. In extreme cases there might be a fall of 40 degrees from highest to lowest temperature. Never saw the thermometer below zero. There might be 10 degrees or 12 degrees of frost. Southern Monaro is milder in winter than Northern Monaro. This is due to the prevailing direction of the wind and the distance from the mountains. The figures in report under climatic conditions were prepared from information furnished by the Government Astronomer. Snow falls in the district, but seldom lies on the ground all day except in the highlands. Southern Monaro is visited by unpleasantly cold winds in the winter, but they are infrequent and of short duration. Bombala gets sea breezes in summer about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They reduce the heat, and are exhilarating and refreshing. The nights are, as a rule, cool. There might be two or three hot nights in the summer. Eden possesses one of the best climates in New South Wales.

Altitude—The figures produced in report were furnished by the Government Astronomer. Bombala is about 2,400 or 2,500 feet above sea-level. Murray's Look Out on the proposed Site is about 3,190 feet. The lowest point of the proposed territory is 2,150 feet above sea-level.

Rainfall.—The annual rainfall is 29 inches for a period of ten years, including the last droughty years, when the average would be only about 20 inches. The district is not subject to droughts. The proposed source of water supply averages over 30 inches per annum.

Accessibility.—The Bombala-Eden Site is nearly equi-distant from Melbourne and Sydney. The distances are :—

Bombala from Sydney, by land	325 miles
Bombala from Melbourne, by land	330 "
Eden from Sydney, by water	290 "
Eden from Melbourne, by water	397 "

Adelaide, 804 miles by land, and 900 miles by water; Brisbane, by land 1,048 miles, by water 793 miles; Hobart, by water 360 miles, by land and water about 420 miles; New Zealand, by water 1,260 miles. Cooma must be connected by rail with Bombala for defence and commercial purposes, and thence through the proposed Federal Territory to the Victorian Border. A railway from Bombala to Eden is part of our scheme, with a strip of land along such railway together with 10,000 acres round Eden as Federal Territory. The Cooma-Bombala Railway, *via* Nimitybelle, which we favour, would cost £455,270. That estimate is ten years old. This line must be constructed at the expense of New South Wales to relieve the congestion of traffic on the main trunk line, Sydney to Melbourne, *via* Junee and Albury. We favour the proposed line, Bombala to Eden, *via* Bondi. This route would be about 70 miles, and the cost of construction would be borne by the Commonwealth. Eventually the railway would have to be carried on to the Victorian Border to join with Bairnsdale, and thus complete the connection between Adelaide and Brisbane.

Physical Conditions—Nature of Soil.—Principally a rich loam, a slight proportion of basalt and some granite; very fertile, and for the greater part deep. No analysis has been made, but the formation might be classed as principally granitic and slate. It would grow anything.

Building Material.—Immense supplies of timber on the ranges. Iron is found in the district, and slate at Delegate; stone is dealt with in the Report. The Eden-Bombala Railway would considerably cheapen cost of building and construction.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district is very productive. Dairying and fruit-growing flourish. The district could supply the Capital, and what the high lands could not produce could easily be brought from the coast. Any crop that can be produced in a cold climate will grow. Wheat and oats are grown—wheat only in small areas, as there is no market for surplus, though we can grow 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Sheep farming pays better than agriculture at present.

Miscellaneous Conditions—Defence.—The proposed scheme of railways, taken in conjunction with the seaport of Eden, would form an admirable feature for military and defence purposes. It would be necessary to erect a breakwater at the port of Eden to make it fit for a Federal Port, and the town would probably have to be fortified.

Trade.—The Bombala district is not under the commercial influence of Victoria. All the supplies of the district are obtained from Sydney.

Ornamental Trees and Lakes.—The area proposed would lend itself readily to the making of artificial lakes and ornamental tree-planting. All English trees would thrive. American trees do even better. The lakes could be filled by gravitation.

Climate.—Was resident of the district for fifty years. The climate was a very healthy one—not more liable to sudden changes than any other part of the Colony. Concurred with Mr. Campbell's evidence as to the heat. They got about 10 degrees of frost.

Accessibility.—The extension of the railway, Cooma to the Victorian border, and thence to connect with present Bairnsdale terminus, was a national undertaking, and was absolutely necessary, whether the Federal Site was chosen in the district or not; it would relieve the congestion of traffic on the present trunk line *via* Albury. The proposed line, Bombala to Eden, would provide alternative sea-carriage. Most of the trade of the district goes to Sydney, and, in the event of Federation and the construction of the Cooma-Bairnsdale Railway, the business of the district would still remain with Sydney.

Nature of Soil.—Particularly suited to aboriculture. Had large experience in tree-planting, and had largely cultivated ornamental trees. All the English trees thrive well. The district is one of the richest in New South Wales.

Drainage.—The site chosen for the Capital is sufficiently undulating to be suitable for excellent sanitary conditions and drainage.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The Monaro district could provide meat and food for a city of 40,000 people. Cereals could be grown, also potatoes in large quantities, whilst all the rivers are stocked with fish.

Defence.—The opening of a railway from Cooma to Bombala, and thence to the Border, and through Gippsland, is necessary for defence purposes.

Building

Coulson
Murphy,
auctioneer and
commission
agent, Hon. Sec-
retary of the
Southern
Monaro Railway
and Federal
Capital League.

Ronald Camp-
bell, grazier,
Member and
Chairman of the
Southern
Monaro Railway
and Federal
Capital League.

Henry Tolle
mache Edwards,
grazier.

Thomas Moore,
carpenter.

Building Material.—Had been sixteen years working at his trade in the district. Had very good building timber, suitable for large buildings. They had messmate, white or mountain ash, cut-tail, blue-gum, and box. Some of this timber is obtained on the mountains. Splendid clay, suitable for bricks, existed, and very good bricks were made locally. There was freestone and good flagstone, also granite.

Robert Hugh
Cook, bank
manager.

Conditions Favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Had been resident in Bombala three and a-half years. The proportion of banking business done with Victoria was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Outside banking, almost all the business of Bombala and district was done with Sydney. After Federation the business would still remain with Sydney.

Estimated Value of Land.—As an average, the value of the site selected is from 30s. per acre to £6 or £7 per acre, as improved.

Robert Watson
Dawson, stock
inspector.

Food Supply.—Gave returns of stock in the Bombala and Eden districts. The carrying capacity of the district was one sheep to the acre, year in and year out. It was excellent fattening country, and fat stock from it were sent annually to Sydney, Melbourne, and Tasmanian markets. There was a large dairying industry. Maize grows to perfection in the Eden district, and oats up to 75 bushels per acre in the Bombala district. Wheat and other cereals succeed very well, also all root crops.

Robert Eddie,
medical
practitioner.

Climate.—Had been seventeen years in the district, which was free from epidemics, though measles and influenza had been experienced. There was no endemic diseases. Had only seen three cases of typhoid in the district, and one diphtheria; consumption and asthma were almost unknown. There had been a few cases of hydatids. The district was a very healthy one, owing to the purity of water and altitude—about 2,400 feet. Eden is one of the healthiest places in Australia; it has a very even climate, with no frost. Typhoid is unknown there. Had always recommended it as a health resort. Had seen no ill results from changes of climate in Bombala. It might range from 90 degrees to 55 degrees in the summer months. No more liability to asthma and bronchitis than in Sydney or elsewhere.

Drainage.—There is a good system of sanitation in the town of Bombala at present. The site of the proposed capital is favourably situated for drainage.

George Kellond,
stone cutter and
bricklayer.

Building Material.—Had been in Bombala about forty-three years. Was continually using the local stone, and had built the principal buildings in Bombala. Quarried his own stone. It was a sort of grey sandstone. It cuts clear and hard, and hardens on exposure to the weather. It exists in large quantities. There is also plenty of granite and flagstones. Splendid clay for bricks exists, also fire clay. Good lime can be obtained locally, also sand in any quantity for mortar can be obtained from the river beds. Timber in any quantity can be got from the mountains.

Morris Samuel
Emanuel,
general store-
keeper.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Fourteen years resident. Deals in hardware, groceries, drapery, produce, and every general requisite. Mostly everything obtained from Sydney. If the railway from Cooma, *via* Bairnsdale, &c., were constructed the trade would still be with Sydney. With Federation, and a uniform tariff, the district would still do business with Sydney.

Henry Lancaster,
carpenter
and builder.

Timber.—Had exercised his trade in Bombala for twenty-three years. Native timber used for superstructures of the local buildings, also for joists, studs, and roofing. Timber could be procured almost any size wanted. Mountain-ash, messmate, grey and flooded gums, and ironbark were obtainable, either on the site selected or on the adjacent coast district.

Building Stone.—Sandstone, freestone, and granite were obtainable in the district; likewise plenty of clay for bricks.

Edward Neale
Flowright,
storekeeper.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Nine years resident of Bombala. Stocked hardware, grocery, and drapery. All his supplies obtained from Sydney. Did no business with Victoria. Federation would not disturb existing arrangements in regard to business.

James McCoy,
farmer and
grazier.

Food Supply.—Resident of the district for fifty years. Had cultivated wheat, and obtained an average of 20 bushels to the acre; but knew of a farm near the proposed site which yielded 45 bushels to the acre, and had thrashed for neighbours as high as 43 or 45 bushels to the acre. Taking good and bad seasons together for ten years, you could average 10 bushels to the acre. Oats were better suited to the district than wheat. Other cereals could be cultivated; especially maize. Potatoes thrive. With closer settlement, the district would easily support a population of 40,000 people. Dairying is carried on. The district comprises about 200,000 acres of good agricultural land.

Building Material.—Resided at Delegate, and was secretary of the Delegate Federal League. There were expensive deposits of slate at Wollondilly suitable for roofing.

James
McNought,
farmer, Chair-
man, Candelo
Progress
Committee.

Climate.—Thirty-four years of age, and resident of Candelo District, where he had been all his life. The climate of his part of the district was a genial one. Only two months winter.

Rainfall.—More than 30 inches per annum.

Water Supply.—Plentiful.

(The evidence of
this witness has
reference wholly
to the Candelo
District.)

Timber.—Spotted gum, box, and blue-gum.

Food Supply.—Principally a dairying district. Maize is grown abundantly. Wheat averages 25 bushels to the acre. Other cereals also do well. Vegetables and fruit may be grown, whilst oysters and fish are in abundance.

Charles Edwin
Blomfield,
Resident Engi-
neer, Depart-
ment of Public
Works.

Water Supply.—Inspected proposed Federal Territory for water supply purposes. Lord's Hill, at the 5-mile post on the Bombala-Delegate Road, would make a good site for a storage reservoir to supply any part of the proposed Federal City site by gravitation. The Delegate River is the best of the sources. The water was pure and good, with a discharge of 100 cubic feet a second. If the supply was only one-sixth of this it would suffice for a city of 250,000 people at 36 gallons per head per day. A storage reservoir would not be required for some considerable time; but, if required, a good site was obtainable at an elevation of 60 feet above Lord's Hill, where an inexpensive weir could be erected 30 feet high and 600 feet long with good foundations. This would be about 280 feet above Bombala. The Bombala River could also be utilised to bring water to Lord's Hill, and thus supplement the Delegate River supply if necessary. This site is about 250 feet above Bombala, and about 17 miles from the town. Other rivers, *viz.*, Saucy Creek, Little Plain River, Jackson's Bog, and Nicholson's Bog, and Coolumbooka River could also be utilised for gravitation for the greater part of the proposed territory. Estimated cost of Lord's Hill scheme £40,000. He had seen nothing that could be utilised for power for generating electricity, &c. The Lord's Hill supply could be used for hydraulic lifts, &c.

BRAIDWOOD SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry, held at Braidwood on 14th and 15th June, 1900.

Initiation of League.—League initiated by public meeting convened at Council Chambers, when Committee appointed, which still exists. Whatever has been done was done in a formal and regular way.

Climatic Conditions.—Produced return from Government Astronomer, giving particulars of Braidwood climate, viz., mean temperature, hottest and coldest months on record, hottest and coldest day on record, and rainfall per quarter. This return covers a period of twenty-one years.

The Government Astronomer also gave the altitude of Braidwood as 3,157 feet, but this is not verified.

Climatic Conditions.—Practising in Braidwood eight years. District remarkably free from epidemics; they only occur in very mild form. Climate in favour of stamping out any epidemic. Sun-stroke very rare; knew only of two cases. Typhoid for a number of years unknown; cases had occurred, traceable to preventible causes. Diphtheria and ophthalmia practically unknown. Measles not prevalent; a few cases had been brought from Sydney. Consumption rare; owing to altitude of Braidwood, patients do well. Greatest range of temperature in his knowledge, 35 degrees. Residents not liable to sudden chills. The sea breeze generally reached Braidwood about 4 p.m. in summer, and lowers temperature about 20 degrees. Considered climate very good, and during prevalence of sea breeze, town healthier. District favourable to longevity. Local water principally obtained from wells and tanks. Traced no ailments or illness to its use.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of Braidwood. Practising in Colony twenty years—in New England, Tamworth, Gunnedah, Scone, Sydney, Kiama, and Braidwood, so had a varied experience of climate. Wholly concurred with Dr. Cummings' evidence. Hereditary consumption only consumption known in district, and patients have a greater longevity, owing to altitude, than in any other district he knew. Death rate of district was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of population, mostly comprising aged people from 60 to 98 years of age, and young children. Very few adult deaths between 20 and 50. Over sixty persons in district over 80 years of age. Births in 1899, 168; and for 1900, up to date, 58—a fair annual average. Population of police district, about 6,000. In 1899, 81 deaths; and 1900, up to present, 42 deaths. The healthiest district he had ever lived in.

Altitude.—Resident of district since 1880. Formerly Road Superintendent. Altitude obtained from Under Secretary, Public Works, 2,136 feet at Solus-street. The mean altitude of the whole proposed Federal Area was, approximately, the same as the town—in round figures, 2,200 feet. Had accompanied Mr. Blomfield, who took levels of part of the Area, so was able to speak *re* altitude.

Accessibility.—The Report contained all information obtainable under this head, and he swore the contents are true to the best of his belief.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Accompanied Mr. Blomfield in his inspection. Heard his Report read, and agreed with it. They had gone 20 miles up the Shoalhaven River to a point about 50 feet above the town. Mr. Blomfield had two aneroids with him, and check measurements were taken. They had the railway levels as a datum. A higher supply might be got further up river, but the river is flat, and some distance would have to be travelled. There was plenty of water. The Mongarlowe Site is about 30 feet above Braidwood Court-house. A ridge, 200 feet high, intervenes. That would have to be a pumping scheme. Mr. Wade's scheme is not high enough for gravitation. His Report was for the supply of the town of Braidwood—not the Federal Capital Site. Went about 13 miles up the Mongarlowe. Did not think it would be possible, by going higher up, to get a gravitation scheme.

Climatic Conditions.—Over forty years resident of Braidwood. Never felt uncomfortably hot, or had a day's illness in Braidwood. Considered it a very healthy climate. The changes in summer were not prejudicial to health. The sea-breeze generally came about 4 p.m., and lowered the temperature, but never found it cause chills. Had been through the whole of New South Wales. Braidwood the healthiest, and conducive to longevity. He was nearly 80 years of age. Did not know a better climate or a better Site for the Federal Capital.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Could grow good beef, which he attributed to the good grasses. Braidwood cattle always topped the market. The natural grasses throughout the country noted for their fattening qualities. Could supply fifty times as much meat as was consumed locally. A granite country. With closer settlement, could be made much more productive, and support a large population. Had got 40 bushels of wheat to the acre at Ballalaba. District celebrated for potatoes. Tropical fruits could be grown at Araluen.

Nature of Soil.—Resident and native of Braidwood. Was thoroughly familiar with proposed Federal Territory. Soil nearly all granite formation, with either clay subsoil or decomposed granite; in the hills, decomposed granite without the clay. Soil very porous. About 4 miles east of the town the soil is more of a sandstone. Slate formation commences 5 miles east of town. Did not know of any volcanic soil in the area. Out of the 64,000 acres about 20,000 acres arable land.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Large amount of timber on the Dividing Range, just outside proposed Area; also at Reidsdale, and back of Major's Creek. They had mountain ash, messmate, stringybark, and sassafras. Very little box, and no pine or cedar.

Ownership and Value.—Some of proposed building sites more valuable than other parts. As improved, he valued it at £5 per acre inside the Municipal area, but excluding the town of Braidwood. Some of it is worth £6 per acre. The land is slightly improved; about £1 per acre. For the whole area of 64,000 acres, very difficult to estimate and value; thought a fair average, £3 per acre. There is some rough country in it. Any increment of value by reason of location of Federal Capital Site in the area should go to the Commonwealth.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Worked cattle entirely, but thought it good sheep country with moderate rainfall. The quality of the beef grown in district remarkably good. Thought district could supply sufficient meat for a population of 40,000, but doubted if it could supply its own breadstuffs. Dairying confined principally to the farmers, but large quantities of milk and butter could be produced. District very suitable for establishing chilling and freezing works. Not sufficient sheep in district to encourage establishment of woollen industry. Monkitee an excellent portion of district for wheat raising. Average 16 bushels to the acre.

Richard Mitchell Higgins, Mayor of Braidwood and President of the Local Federal League.

Donald McDonald Campbell, Journalist and Secretary of the Local Federal League.

Harold Lytton Cummings, medical practitioner.

George Read, medical practitioner.

William Frederick Bundock.

Row and Hassall, grazier.

Robert John Coghill Maddrell, grazier.

John William Bunn, grazier

Nature of Soil.—Resides close to Braidwood. Engaged grazing fifty years. Had cultivated and knew nature of soil of the proposed Federal Area. Granite formation, with clay subsoil. Top-dressing shallow as a rule—9 inches deep; some places deeper, but exceptional. Below clay, rotten granite. In 4 or 5 feet sinking you would strike decomposed granite. Fertile soil for grass. Grain crops would wear it out in three or four years, but would recover if properly treated. In places good for root crops. The flats are good, but the hills only fit for grass. Better country for cattle than sheep. There may be trap soil at Reidsdale, but very little of it. Soil suitable for elms, pines, oaks, and generally for ornamental planting.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Fine grazing country, fattens cattle as well as any place in Colony. Cereals will grow. Potatoes and turnips do well. English fruits will grow, but the soil has to be trenched.

Julius Vider, storekeeper.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Sandstone of good quality at Corang. Enormous deposits of limestone at Long Swamp and Larbert. Enormous quantities of timber within 20 to 25 miles of Braidwood, and within 8 or 9 miles towards the coast. Messmate, mountain-ash, mountain-gum, white-gum, stringybark, blackwood, and sassafras obtainable within 10 or 12 miles. Further away spotted-gum, &c.

Ownership and Value.—Familiar with the district. Was one of the Government Assessors for Land and Income Tax. Knew the proposed Federal Area. Not much rough land in it. All useful country, and very fair as a whole. Valued the whole area as improved, excluding town of Braidwood, at £3 per acre. Some of it is worth £6. Doubted if any of it is only worth 30s. per acre. Would value the proposed Capital Site, excluding the town improvements, at £5 per acre.

James Henry Byrne, grazier.

Nature of Soil.—Thirteen years in district. Grazier all his life; also cultivates land. Acquainted with Federal Area. Soil granitic, with here and there a subsoil of clay.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Had obtained 20 bushels to the acre outside the area, and 35 bushels of oats. You could get 50 bushels of barley in some places. Potatoes, for yield and flavour, could not be beaten. Very good grazing country; 5 acres to the beast for ordinary cattle, and 10 acres to the beast for fattening. More a cattle than sheep country, but sheep do well in ordinary seasons.

George Arthur Basingthwaite, farmer and grazier.

Nature of Soil.—Resident of Larbert, 10 miles north of Braidwood. Familiar with the 64,000 acres Site. About one-third of it is arable or agricultural land. Agreed with previous witnesses as to soil.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Good country for cattle. Could supply meat, and, probably, butter and milk, for a population of 40,000, but hardly breadstuffs. Oats, wheat, barley, and English fruits will grow.

George McRae, saw miller.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Resident of Braidwood. Mill about 12 miles out. Very good timber available for building purposes; mountain-ash, messmate, mountain-gum, sassafras, and plum-tree; blue-gum at Araluen; blackbutt about 20 miles away, towards Bungendore.

William Augustus Kershaw, builder and contractor.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Practising his calling fifty-one years in district. Splendid granite in any quantity; first-class quality, good colour, capable of good polish; equal to Moruya granite. Abundance of freestone within 30 miles of Braidwood, at Corang. It has been used for tombstones, and stood the test for thirty years; it is free from flaws and joints, and will cut in any direction. Limestone of an excellent character within 14 miles of Braidwood. Had seen slate in the district. Had good clay for bricks, and had seen a little fire-clay. Timber grown in district had stood test in some buildings for forty years. They had stringybark, mountain-ash, messmate, mountain-gum, and sassafras; also blackwood and plum-tree.

Other Physical Features.—Foundations very good if dug deep enough. Had seen signs of subsidence, owing to shallow foundations.

William Cunningham, agr. culturist.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Resides Braidwood. Cultivates wheat, oats, and barley—principally wheat—on alluvial land. Experimented for the Government on various wheats, and sent specimens of his main crop to Professor Cobb, who reported favourably on it. It averaged 27 bushels per acre. The Federal Area would not all average that; but, in favourable seasons, 30,000 acres of it would average 20 bushels per acre. It is all good country. He spelled his land for four years. It is country which exhausts itself under cropping. Had grown oats up to 40 to 50 bushels per acre, potatoes 18 tons per acre, and hay 30 cwt. per acre. With closer settlement and mixed farming the Area would support a much larger population.

William Frederick Bundoock, recalled.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Heard Mr. McRae's evidence. Would add that spotted-gum is obtainable within 20 miles; blackbutt and ironbark within 26 miles, in lengths up to 40 feet; grey gum and box obtainable at Araluen; and blue gum, stringybark, and white box towards Nerriga. White ant not troublesome in locality.

William John Chapman, commission agent.

Ownership and Value.—Value proposed Federal Territory, as improved, from 50s. to £3 per acre. Not highly improved. Excluding the Capital Site, the remainder is worth 50s. per acre, and the Capital Site, excluding Braidwood, £3 per acre as improved.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Braidwood a great stock centre, but not a depôt. Buyers come there for stores. District good for grazing and fattening.

Henry Francis Maddrell, grazier.

Nature of Soil.—Resident of Braidwood. Born in district. Knows the Federal Area. Granite soil with alluvial flats. Some very good grazing land, and some very good agricultural land.

Facilities for Food Supply.—A good cattle country. Enough stock to keep a chilling factory going; great numbers of cattle sent to Sydney. Will fatten sheep very well in fair seasons. Dairying carried on by a number of small farmers. Had let his land to farmers. In fair seasons they got 18 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre. Lucerne is cultivated. Soil not easily exhausted.

James O'Brien, grazier and farmer.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Resident of Braidwood forty-six years. Cultivated land on Jembai-cumbene Creek—wheat, oats, potatoes, barley. Soil fertile. Got 20 to 30 bushels wheat per acre; had grown as high as 40 bushels per acre, and 60 bushels oats. Grew lucerne, but not in the Federal Area. As a whole, good country for sheep and cattle, and good dairying country, which could stand a drought. Country suitable for closer settlement, and would then support a large population.

Henry Lutwitz Mater, stock inspector.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Resident of Braidwood. District embraced Police District of Braidwood, from 6 miles north of Nerriga and 40 miles south of Braidwood. Extends 22 miles west and about 14 miles east, including Araluen. Produced Return of Stock in district, as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	
Horses	4,225	3,716	
Cattle	33,237	27,012	
Sheep	85,210	77,353	Very

Very good fattening district. Carry one sheep to the acre in most places. Produced a large number of fat stock in the year. About 5,000 or 6,000 fat cattle, and about 25,000 sheep exported annually. District too small for large-stock chilling or freezing works. Good dairying country, if provision made for winter feed.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Resident of Braidwood forty years. Knows the proposed Federal Area. Timber of very good quality can be obtained in any quantity. Plum-tree very good timber for flooring and furniture.

Mineral Products.—Ironstone outcrop at Buddawang; said to be an indication of coal. Cobalt, going $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and copper also found there. Tin got on the Shoalhaven.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Would bear closer settlement and carry a large population. Brewing could be established, and malting barley produced. District favourable for woollen manufactories.

Mineral Products.—Put in a return showing mineral product of Braidwood Electorate for 1898, obtained from Mr. Coghlan's report for that year. Confirmed Mr. Musgrave's statement *re* iron. Stream tin in the Shoalhaven. Assayed black sand, which went 29 oz. 12 dwt. 8 gr. of gold to the ton. Copper and lead obtainable. Produced sections, showing coal, sandstone, and shale bands in parish of Endrick, county of St. Vincent.

Mineral Products.—Residing about 15 miles from Braidwood. Produced sample of coal and shale found close together about 25 miles from Braidwood. They were found in the face of the mountain—the shale about 15 feet above the coal and under Carboniferous sandstone. The coal seam was about 2 ft. 6 in. through. Had it assayed; equal to Newcastle coal. The shale specimen went 52 per cent. Thirty miles from Braidwood there is a 7 ft. 6 in. seam of coal under the same sandstone.

John Musgrave,
journalist.

James
McDonald,
storekeeper.

George Webb,
farmer and
grazier.

CARCOAR-GARLAND SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Orange on 27th March, 1900.

Had twenty-four years' experience of the district. Had been constantly resident and familiar with it. The Carcoar-Garland Scheme for the Federal Capital was his own proposal, and he produced a map showing it. The Site was that inspected by the Commissioner. He also produced a Report referring to the Site, and following the heads of the Commissioner's circular.

Climatic Conditions.—The information under this head contained in the Report was obtained from the Postmaster, Carcoar, and the Government Astronomer. The figures refer to Carcoar, but would apply generally to the Site proposed for Capital on plan. The altitude is about 50 feet below that of Carcoar. He also put in a certificate by the Carcoar Postmaster, showing the highest temperatures registered in Carcoar for three days in November and December, 1899, and in January and February, 1900.

Accessibility.—The centre of the proposed Capital Site is $442\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Melbourne by the trunk line and the Harden-Blayney connection. Sydney is distant 189 miles, and Brisbane 700 miles, by the Werris Creek and Wellington proposed loop-line. Adelaide is distant 923 miles *via* the proposed Cobar-Broken Hill extension, and 925 miles *via* Melbourne. Hobart, *via* Melbourne, is 820 miles; and Adelaide 710 miles, *via* the Murray Valley, should Hay and Morgan be connected. Perth would be distant 2,200 miles, *via* Port Augusta (by Transcontinental Railway) and Broken Hill.

Nature of Soil.—Very rich and fertile in places, and, for a considerable extent over the whole area, may be classed as fair to good. Information under this head is furnished in the Report.

Water Supply.—For this purpose, a point on plan between Lyndhurst and Manduramah on the railway line has been taken. There is a choice of supply, and a number of catchment areas are shown on plan. Any one of the Brown's Creek, Belubula River, or Coombing Creek sources of supply would be sufficient for a city of 40,000 inhabitants. These would be the principal sources of supply; but there are two other creeks. Each of these sources would give a fall of 300 feet to the proposed City Site. The catchment areas get the 39 inches of rain of the higher portions of the district.

Ownership and Value.—There are about 1,500 acres of town and suburban lands, and about 50,000 acres of country lands. The town of Carcoar is excluded, as it includes £32,000 of improved value. The Church and School lands in the area have been regarded as Crown lands, though a large portion of them has been converted into holdings under the Crown Lands Acts. None of the Church and School lands are included in the proposed City Site. The estimates of value are given in the report. The rough estimate for resumption of the whole area, improved, is £200,000. Leaving out the Church and School Estate, it would be £185,000.

Miscellaneous Conditions.—No part of the area cuts into the proposed Forest Reefs Site. The centre of the City Site is between Lyndhurst and Manduramah, and central to Bathurst, Orange, and Cowra, and there are no towns of importance to be overshadowed or deteriorated by its selection.

COOTAMUNDRA SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Cootamundra on 8th and 9th June, 1900.

Initiation of League.—Committee formed at public meeting. Was a member, and afterwards Secretary. Committee responsible for everything done and information collected.

Nature of Soil.—Resident of Cootamundra twenty-three years. General character of proposed Federal Territory described by Dr. Curran as porphyry. The soil is chocolate loam, with a belt of white granite country.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Produced statement showing area under cultivation of wheat and hay in counties of Harden, Clarendon, and Bland during period 1894 to 1899. Other products of district are sheep, cattle, pigs, horses, oats, maize, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, and dairy produce.

Mineral Products.—Cootamundra the centre of numerous gold-fields, and the district also produces chrome, asbestos, slate, steatite, manganese, and iron oxide.

Frederick
Pinkstone,
journalist,
Hon. Secretary
of Cootamundra
Federal Capital
League.

Climatic

George Stephen Hay, Post and Telegraph Master, Cootamundra; District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

William Hall Matthews, storckeeper.

John Thomas Stratton, Mayor of Cootamundra

William Falconer, builder and contractor.

Samuel Highfield Dickson, monumental mason and general agent.

William Miller, stock and station agent.

Climatic Conditions.—Produced return from Government Astronomer of temperature and rainfall for thirteen years.

Altitude of Cootamundra, 1,079 feet above sea-level.

Produced return of births, deaths, and marriages in Cootamundra district within a radius of 14 miles for ten years ending December, 1899.

Accessibility.—Resident in Cootamundra twenty-six years. Familiar with lines of communication with other Colonies. Melbourne 323 miles by rail, and Sydney 253. Brisbane 976 miles distant, but reducible 100 miles if proposed Werris Creek to Dubbo Line constructed. Adelaide 682 miles by present railway routes. Junee about equi-distant from Melbourne and Sydney. Junee to Hay Branch Line is 35 miles from Cootamundra, and the connection with the Great Western Line 21 miles distant. Cooma Line about 130 miles distant. Railways go west from Cootamundra to Temora, and south-easterly to Gundagai. If line to Temora extended westerly to Hillston and Wilcannia, would considerably reduce distance to Adelaide.

Ownership and Value.—Highest value town property Cootamundra, unimproved, £20 per foot; lowest value for business purposes, £3 per foot. Beyond business area, values vary from £40 to £500 per acre. The average value of the agricultural country lands in the parishes of Cootamundry, Jindalie, Cowcumber, Cullinga, Muttama, and Wallendoon is from £3 10s. to £6 10s. per acre as improved. In parishes of Muttama and Cootamundra there is a certain amount of rough land worth 10s. or 20s. per acre. From 4,000 to 5,000 acres of land, about 15 miles from Cootamundra, realised £3 per acre within the last year.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Present town supplied by gravitation and pumping. Supply ample, so far as the reticulation goes. Consumption of water about 12,000,000 gallons per annum. Supply not sufficient for a population of 40,000 people.

Ownership and Value.—Ratable property in the Borough of Cootamundra valued at £254,000; area of Borough, 3,040 acres; street mileage, 20½; population inside Municipal area, 2,650; dwellings, 530. This information taken from the Council books. Present waterworks, completed, will cost £30,000, and gasworks, £11,000.

Facilities for Food Supply.—District second to none in New South Wales. Very large product of wheat; average, 10 to 12 bushels per acre in a fair season. Could easily supply 40,000 people with bread-stuffs. Flour exported to Sydney, Japan, the Islands, &c. Any grain will grow in the district.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—In building trade nineteen years; in district twenty-seven years. Good building-stone rubble at Bethungra; splendid granite at Wallandbeen; no sandstone; no marble; good slate at Gundagai; limestone at Galong and Illabo. Abundant clay for bricks, also splendid clay for fire-bricks obtainable at Temora. Material for concrete available. Hardwood not much used on account of white ant. Ironbark, stringybark, red-gum, wattle, and kurrajong obtainable locally. The railway, Temora to Wyalong, would open up large quantities of Murrumbidgee pine.

Other Physical Features.—Country about Cootamundra not too good for foundations. About Wallandbeen as good as could be got anywhere.

Altitude.—Knew Site chosen at Wallandbeen. A gently undulating country, averaging about 600 feet higher than Cootamundra. Wallandbeen Station, the lowest portion of the Site, is 50 or 60 feet below average height of Site.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Adjinbilly Creek, which flows into the Murrumbidgee about 36 miles from Cootamundra, the best supply for a large population. The Murrumbidgee would have to be crossed by a syphon.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Inexhaustible supply of first-class granite at Wallandbeen; nearly equal in quality to Moruya granite. Flagging stones at the Black Ranges, about 10 miles from Galong Platform. Limestone or marble deposits at Tarrabanda, near Gundagai. No sandstone or freestone in district. Fine quartz gravel for roadmaking, and good clay deposits for brickmaking. Material for firebricks at Temora. Produced samples of ironbark, red-gum, stringybark, white box, and Lachlan or local pine grown in district. White ants will not tackle red-gum or ironbark. Not much trouble with white ant in district.

Drainage.—Wallandbeen Site easily drained—partly into Murrumbidgee, partly into Lachlan River. Sanitary drainage to be disposed of by sewerage farms.

Other Physical Features.—Site chosen very suitable for a large city. Foundations very good.

Accessibility.—Resident of district twenty-five years. Cootamundra situated centrally between Adelaide and Brisbane on railway communication, and nearly semi-distant between Melbourne and Sydney. Commands important Railway junctions of Cootamundra-Temora and Cootamundra-Gundagai lines, 20 miles from Murrumburrah-Blayney Junction, and will command the traffic from the Lachlan-Koorowatha line.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Well acquainted with the district sources of supply. Did not favour pumping. 40,000 people could not be supplied economically by pumping. Gravitation scheme could be established on the Tumut River, about 50 miles above Tumut, at a cost of about £250,000. Knew the Adjinbilly Junction, about 12 miles above Gundagai. Sufficient height could be got there. The water would have to be brought less than 60-miles. This scheme would not cost more than £200,000. The third scheme was the Government one at Barren Jack, or Goodradigbee. He preferred the Adjinbilly scheme.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Were Gundagai line extended, extensive supplies of mountain ash, gum, and messmate on the tableland above Tumut would be tapped.

Ownership and Value.—The Wallandbeen proposal is principally private lands, comprising parts of the Wallandbeen, Nubba, and Berthong Estates, which could be resumed at a maximum cost of £4 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The resources of the Riverina District sufficient to support 40,000 people if Capital established at Wallandbeen.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Large quantities of stock pass through Cootamundra en route to the mountains. With sufficient population meat chilling works would be successful.

Climatic

Climatic Conditions.—Resident over five years. Cootamundra a healthy place. Fall in temperature on very hot days not great or trying; chills do not ensue. The winters are very mild, and the cold not severe. Occasionally very hot winds occur, and a few nights are oppressive. A week of such weather very unusual. Heat much greater than usual during last five years, on account of drought. Knew only one case of sunstroke. The Wallendbeen Site very healthy, and much cooler than Cootamundra. Cootamundra free from endemic disease; no diphtheria; occasionally a case of typhoid; consumption very unusual; ophthalmia not common. Duration of life quite up to the average. Death rate below the average.

Other Physical Features.—Cootamundra, on a flat, might easily be drained better than it is. Wallendbeen Site more easily drained.

Walter Hull,
Government
Medical Officer,
Cootamundra.

FOREST REEFS AND CALVERT SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Millthorpe on 5th and 6th July, 1900.

Initiation of League.—The League was initiated by public meeting. The Committee appointed is still in existence.

Climatic Conditions.—The returns furnished by the League, obtained from the Government Astronomer, are the same as those of Orange, no Government Observer being stationed at Millthorpe.

Accessibility.—Information under this head was prepared by the sub-Committee, and is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Ownership.—The proposed Territory contains all the Church and School lands in the district. Some of it contains briar and is let under improvement leases.

Climatic Conditions.—Had been practising in Millthorpe six months. No Government Medical officer in the place. Had sufficient hearsay experience of general healthiness of the climate, which his own experience supported. Thought it nearly as perfect a climate as existed in Australia. Knew of no consumption of local origin. There had been two suspicious cases of diphtheria, but no certainty. Had not seen any asthma, influenza, or bronchitis. Thought district not liable to pulmonary attacks owing to sudden changes. A few cases of typhoid had occurred; one came from Blayney. No cases of sunstroke within his knowledge. Thought Millthorpe a splendid sanatorium, and had never seen a better climate.

Climatic Conditions.—Resided in Millthorpe thirty and a half years. Kept the rainfall record for the Government Astronomer since 1889. Did not record temperature. The annual rainfall from 1890 to 1899 averaged 33.32 inches. A more healthy climate than Millthorpe was not obtainable. It was phenomenal to get a shade temperature over 90 degrees. Millthorpe possesses all the advantages of Orange climate, with an increased altitude of 287 feet. The climate is very bracing. Changes are not sudden. The temperature has never reached zero, and its highest was about 100 degrees at the time of the heat wave.

Nature of Soil.—Resided at the Forest. Had been thirty-years in the district, and knew the country well. Prepared part of the report furnished the Commissioner. The soil was principally red, of basaltic formation with alluvial flats. Subsoil principally clay, with underlying basalt. Surface soil averaged 2 to 5 feet in depth. Away from the alluvial the bed-rock is diorite.

Water Supply.—Ample water supply at the Forest. Directly you strike the basalt you get water; that is the great drawback to mining there. Know the source of supply for the proposed capital—Flyer's Creek, Brown's Creek, and Slattery Creek. The first two are relied on, which means a reservoir and weir; the latter to be erected within 2 miles of Millthorpe, from which a gravitation scheme could be got.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber and other Building Materials.—No granite suitable for building. Any amount of limestone. Marble obtainable near the Forest, and freestone at Byng, 15 miles distant. The basalt is good building stone, cuts straight and works well. Slate is got 4 miles away towards the Canobolas. Gravel is plentiful, but not much sand.

The only timber adjacent is stringybark. Very good bricks are made locally. No fire clay.

Foundations are good on the site chosen for the Capital.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district is very fertile, and produces strong crops of cereals and potatoes. In good seasons, 20 bushels of wheat to the acre; average of ten years, about 15 bushels. Oats average 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Root crops thrive, also English fruits. Average size of the holdings, about 300 acres. The country is well farmed. A large amount of stock is raised. The country is capable of supporting a population of 40,000 people. Agriculture prevails, but a great many small holdings carry sheep.

Nature of Soil.—Resident in the district twenty-one years. Corroborated Mr. Norman's evidence re depth and fertility of soil; also agreed with his evidence as to capabilities of food supply. They could also draw for supplies on neighbouring districts of Bathurst, Carcoar, &c. Agreed with Mr. Norman as to sheep, but district principally used for fattening owing to severity of winter. The rich soil made farming the most profitable. No failure of crops in the district to his knowledge.

Ownership and Value.—Valued the private land in the proposed Territory at £6 per acre as improved. Produced map showing geological features of proposed Federal Area.

Facilities for Food Supply.—In business in Millthorpe thirteen years. The district was very strong in breadstuffs, but not so much in meat. Had good grazing land for fattening, but country chiefly agricultural. The country is closely settled. Average acreage is about 200 or 300. Within a radius of 50 miles the country is capable of supporting a population of 40,000.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Agreed with Mr. Saunders' evidence, but added that produce is sent from Millthorpe to almost every part of the Colony.

Drainage.—Resident of district for fifty years. Knew site chosen for Federal Capital. It is undulating country, well-suited for drainage. Properly drained, it would become naturally dry. Sewage farms could be established at convenient places. The fall would be, principally, into Brown's Creek.

Miscellaneous Conditions.—Had been in Millthorpe three and a half years. Prepared the returns under this head, which are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Large quantities of the local produce went to the local mill, especially wheat. Large quantities of potatoes, chaff, and flour go to Orange by road and rail. Since he had been at Millthorpe the general traffic on the railway had more than doubled itself.

John Henry
Dobbin (Secretary of the
Forest Reefs and
Calvert Federal
Site League).

Alexander
Young
Fullerton,
medical
practitioner.

William Webb,
retired Public
School teacher.

John Norman,
farmer and
grazier.

Samuel
Whitmee, farmer
and grazier.

Matthew
Saunders,
storekeeper and
produce dealer.

James William
Hayes, store-
keeper and
produce
merchant.
William Clark,
saddler.

John Bates,
railway
station-master
Millthorpe.

Had

Bartholomew
John Harris,
blacksmith.

Had been twenty-two years at Forest Reefs. Had experience in mining. One of the finest copper-mines in the Colony was at Cadia, but it has not been worked to any extent for twenty years. The Forest Reefs is auriferous country, but the great drawback is the water. It is a very wet country. There were large beds of ironstone, and silver has been a prominent feature in combination with copper and gold. Had been a Volunteer, and could speak on the subject of Defence. The site chosen for the Capital was peculiarly fitted for defence, owing to the physical character of the surrounding country.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

REPORT showing suitability of the Forest Reefs and surrounding country as a Site for the Federal Capital. The Registrar, Land Appeal Court, Sydney,—

Dear Sir,

Millthorpe, 13 June, 1900.

On behalf of the combined Federal Capital Leagues of Millthorpe, Forest Reefs, Carcoar, and Blayney, we have the honor to suggest, as a Site for the Federal Capital of Australia, an area of about 82,000 acres, the position of which is indicated by the accompanying plan, full area shown by red band, Church and School Estate by green shading, and private lands by blanks within red band. The Site embraces, roughly, 128 square miles, and is situated within the parishes of Belubula, Beaufort, Calvert, Errol, and part of Lindsay, in the county of Bathurst. Centre of City Site shown by red cross.

In compliance with your requirements, indicated by a circular of 23rd October last, we now furnish information on the subjects specified therein, viz. :—

1. *Climatic Conditions.*

(a) Range and Mean Temperature during each quarter of the year, beginning with January.

Quarter.	Mean temperature.	Hottest month on record.	Coldest month on record.
January 1st to March 31st.....	66·3	75·2	58·3
April 1st to June 30th.....	48·6	64·6	37·5
July 1st to September 30th	44·2	50·4	36·9
October 1st to December 31st	60·4	69·8	49·8

These figures show the mean for twenty-seven years, and have been obtained from the Government Astronomer, and are those of the district of Orange, none having been kept of Millthorpe nor of the Forest Reefs ; but the proposed City Site would be practically the same temperature as Orange.

(b) Altitude above sea level, and mean altitude of the Area as a whole.

Mean altitude 2,200 feet, approximately. Highest point 3,500 ; and, by slightly extending the Area, the Canoblas could be included, and an altitude of more than 4,600 feet obtained.

(c) Rainfall.

January 1st to March 31st	...	...	8·99 inches, ten years average.
April 1st to June 30th	...	...	8·42 " "
July 1st to September 30th	...	...	8·58 " "
October 1st to December 31st	...	...	7·48 " "

33·47 inches per annum.

These figures show the average for ten years, and have been supplied by the Government Astronomer.

2. *Accessibility.*

(a) By Railway (existing or to be constructed).

The proposed Federal Area would embrace a tract of country lying between Carcoar, Blayney, and the Forest Reefs, and would be connected with Sydney by the Main Western Line—distance 181 miles ; also with Melbourne (through the connection between the Western and Southern Lines of New South Wales which already exists, the junction with the Western Line being by the Blayney to Harden Branch)—distance 456½ miles ; also with Adelaide, *via* Melbourne, distance 939 miles to Carcoar at southern end.

The connection of Brisbane by rail is at present *via* Sydney only—distance in all, 904 miles ; but the proposed connection of the Western and Northern Lines of New South Wales—now under consideration of the Government—from Werris Creek to a point on the Western Line (probably at Wellington, 75 miles north of Blayney), will cause the distance by rail from Blayney to Brisbane to be reduced to about 700 miles, approximately. The distance from Sydney to Brisbane, by rail, is 723 miles. Another proposed line of railway is that to connect Adelaide (*via* Broken Hill) with the Western Line of New South Wales—probably by means of the Cobar Line, which junctions with the Western Line at Nyngan, about 925 miles, and *via* Morgan and Murray Valley, about 724 miles, to Carcoar.

It will thus be seen that the proposed Federal Area has a central position on the existing and proposed railway lines between the various State Capitals.

The connection with Hobart is, of course, *via* Sydney or Melbourne.

(b) By Road.

The Main Western Road from Sydney to Bourke and Queensland passes close to the proposed Area, and other main roads junction with it within the proposed area.

(c) By Water.

Access to other State Capitals *via* Sydney, by water.

3. *Physical Conditions.*

(a) Nature of Soil.

The soil within the proposed area is principally rich chocolate volcanic, with black soil in valleys, with a small area of inferior soil on the highest points.

(b) Water Supply and Catchment.

A good water supply is obtainable from Flyer's Creek, and Brown's Creek, which run through the proposed Area, and the enormous catchment provided by the Canoblas Mountains could be made available.

(c)

(c) The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.

The stone within the proposed Area is principally basalt, which is easily obtained in suitable blocks in any size, and in any quantity.

Granite also exists in easily accessible positions.

There are flagstone quarries on the eastern slopes of the Canobolas Mountains.

Limestone is also available in immense quantities.

An unlimited supply of superior marble can also be obtained within an easy distance of the proposed Area.

Good hardwood timber is also procurable within a reasonable distance of the proposed Site.

A superior quality of clay for bricks is abundant at shallow depths within the area, and is already extensively used in the manufacture of bricks.

(d) Drainage.

The drainage matter is an easy one, both as regards surface drainage and sewers, for there are three main streams falling away southerly from the City Site, the main central one being Brown's Creek.

(e) Other Physical Features.

The average elevation within the proposed area would be 2,900 feet—that would be the northern portion; the southern portion, say, 2,500 feet; while the whole would average about 2,700 feet above sea-level.

The altitude of the proposed City Site is about 3,000 feet.

Permanent streams are within the proposed area.

The country is, in part, undulating and of a hilly character, with considerable areas of tableland.

4. *Ownership and Value.*

(a) Area of Alienated or Private Lands.

There are 31,360 acres of privately-owned lands within the proposed area.

(b) Area of Crown Lands (including Church and School Lands, Reserves, &c.).

The office estimate of lands within the Church and Schools Estate in the proposed Area is set down at 50,640 acres. There is no Crown land (other than the Church and School Estate) within the Area.

(c) Estimated Value of Private Lands (Unimproved).

The value of unimproved private lands will average £2 per acre.

The small areas of "suburban land" near Blayney and Carcoar, together with those Boroughs, are excluded from the proposed Area.

(d) Estimated Value of Private Lands (with existing Improvements).

The improved value of privately-owned lands will average £3 10s. per acre.

5. *Miscellaneous Conditions, &c.*

(a) Character of Neighbouring Country, having regard to—

(1) Facilities for Food Supply.

Sheep, cattle, poultry, &c., are raised and fattened for market in large numbers in the proposed Area and neighbouring country, which also comprises rich agricultural land, with abundant rainfall, ensuring heavy crops of every description. Failure of crops from drought is unknown.

Surplus produce sent out of the district during two years, from Carcoar, Millthorpe, Blayney, and Spring Hill Stations, according to official records, as follows:—Chaff, 20,898 tons; produce, 22,034 tons; total, 42,932 tons. The produce includes:—Potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, wheat, oats, flour, and fruit. The chaff includes:—Chaff, straw, and hay.

The total tonnage, as specified, having been despatched from the four stations named, falls far short of the actual surplus sent out of the district, as a great quantity goes to Orange and intermediate stations.

A very large increase of production is possible, as there are large areas of land still uncleared within the Area which are suitable for cultivation.

(2) Mineral Products, especially Coal.

Extensive gold and copper mines exist within, and adjacent to, the proposed Area, and have been worked with splendid results.

The mineral products within the Area are gold (principally) and copper. Various gold and copper mines are now at work within, and adjacent to, the proposed Area.

Coal is obtained at Lithgow in unlimited quantity and quality for all purposes, and is supplied at a low price; the distance by rail being, say, 82 miles.

(3) Capacity to support a considerable Population.

The Area proposed, and the surrounding district, are adapted for the growth of most of the necessaries of life, and are conveniently situated for obtaining other supplies elsewhere.

The climate conditions are entirely favourable to health and comfort.

(4) Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.

The pre-eminence of the proposed Site is indisputable, from the fact that its position, with regard to the railway system, controls the markets of the south, south-western, and western districts, and already immense quantities of produce grown in the vicinity are supplied to these markets as well as to the metropolis.

We shall be prepared to submit to the Commissioner, when he visits Blayney, the names of various persons as witnesses to give evidence with respect to the several matters herein referred to, and to have such persons in attendance at the inquiry.

We have, &c.,

J. W. HAYES.

S. C. FRANCIS.

JNO. NOONAN.

J. H. DOBBIN.

(On behalf of combined Federal Leagues.)

GOULBURN SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Goulburn, 7th and 8th May, 1900.

Ernest William Johnson, Hon. Secretary Goulburn Federal Capital Committee.

George Henry Sheaffe, District Surveyor, Goulburn.

Exhibit D.

Augustus Kerr, commission agent.

Exhibit E.
Exhibit F.

Exhibit G.

Exhibit H.

Alfred de Lisle Hammond (Master of Arts), grazier.

Exhibit I.

(According to telegram from Government Astronomer, afterwards received, the greatest range in May, 1891, was 33 degrees on 14th.)

Plan of Site.—Produced map showing proposed Federal Territory of 64,000 acres, including the City of Goulburn.

Climatic Conditions.—The temperature tables in the report furnished by the Committee were obtained from the Government Astronomer.

Situation of Site.—The 100 mile radius from Sydney would be measured from the nearest boundary of the City of Sydney. Had discussed the matter with the Chief Surveyor, and it was agreed that the measurement should be so made. According to the charting, not more than 5 acres would be included in the proscribed area. Handed in a report prepared by him under the several headings of the Commissioner's circular.

Range and Mean of Temperature during each Quarter of the Year, beginning with January.—Produced return under this head, comprising information obtained from the Government Astronomer.

Altitude, &c.—Produced document showing the mean of various altitudes about Goulburn, prepared by Mr. Sheaffe and himself.

Rainfall.—Produced Table of Rainfall at Goulburn for each quarter for twenty-nine years, obtained from the Government Astronomer.

Accessibility.—Produced document compiled by himself, showing distances of the proposed Federal Capital by land and sea from the various Capitals of the Colonies—those by sea computed from Sydney. The distance, Goulburn to Melbourne, *via* proposed Cooma-Bairnsdale line, is given.

Range and Mean of Temperature during each Quarter of the Year, beginning with January.—Resident in district thirteen years. Produced summary of his own records of temperature for last ten years, being copy of those supplied the Government Astronomer. The mean observations of temperature were furnished him by the Government Astronomer. As to range of temperature on one day, 25th May, 1891, which was physically a severe day, the maximum was 94 degrees, and the minimum, 30 degrees; and, again, in the same month, the maximum was 94 degrees, and the minimum, 32 degrees. During the last ten years temperature getting more equable, and the range gradually diminishing. In 1892, the greatest range was 42 degrees on two days; in 1893, greatest range, 63 degrees; in 1894, 54 degrees; in 1895, 47 degrees; in 1896, 50 degrees; in 1897, 46 degrees; in 1898, 44 degrees; in 1899, 44 degrees. The mean daily ranges for the whole year were as follow :—

1891	...	29.89 degrees.	1894	...	24½ degrees.	1897	...	21 degrees.
1892	...	25 "	1895	...	20½ "	1898	...	20 "
1893	...	25 "	1896	...	25 "	1899	...	19½ "

Highest shade temperature during above period, 108 degrees, on 7th February, 1894; and lowest in same time, 20 degrees, on 24th July, 1892, and on 10th and 30th July, 1895. Considered the weather is changing all over Australia; not so hot in summer, not so cold in winter.

Altitude.—Had made notes as to altitude on return. His own place was about 20 feet above Yarra Platform, which is 2,231 feet above sea level.

Rainfall.—Kept the rainfall records. That produced from the Government Astronomer is practically the same as his, except that his record was only for ten years.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of Goulburn thirty-seven years. District eminently qualified, climatically, as the Site for the Federal Capital. No more healthy climate in Australia. Only 56 miles from the sea; hence gets sea breeze in summer, making the nights cool. Heat considerable at midday in midsummer owing to clearness of atmosphere, but generally followed by cool nights.

Accessibility.—Goulburn possesses great facilities of access by rail. Situated on Main Southern line, between the two principal capitals of Australia, less than fourteen hours journey from Melbourne, and less than four hours from Sydney. Goulburn to Brisbane, by rail, 857 miles; and to Adelaide, 924 miles. To Hobart, *via* Melbourne, 852 miles; thus nearly equi-distant from the three outside Capitals—Hobart, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Principally a question of storage. Present water supply of Goulburn a pumping scheme. An abundant supply obtainable at moderate cost. A weir could be constructed at several places on the Wollondilly River, and a sufficient supply impounded for a large population, which could be supplemented, if necessary, by resorting to the Mullwarrie Ponds. A dam could also be constructed at a small cost on Sooley Creek, a few miles from Goulburn, which, according to Mr. Clark, C.E., would impound 69 million gallons of water, which, if the Wollondilly supply ran short, could be run off by gravitation. It would not command the highest part of Goulburn; it would have to be pumped. The catchment area of Wollondilly, Mulwarrie Rivers, and Sooley Ponds is about 515 square miles, compared with 354 square miles catchment area of Sydney Water Supply; said to be ample for a million people. The rainfall on the Sydney catchment is 61 inches, while that of the Goulburn is about 28 inches, though over an extent of country in the catchment area the rainfall is much greater. By comparatively small outlay a weir could be erected across the Wollondilly below its junction with the Mulwarrie, which would throw water back above the city.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Goulburn suitably situated in this respect. Marble and slate in abundance. Lime a special article of export. Good stone for building purposes; evidenced by the two Cathedral churches in Goulburn. Clay for brickmaking in unlimited quantities. Valuable deposits of fireclay. Proximity to Sydney renders cost of carriage of building material comparatively light.

Ownership and Value.—Private lands, 61,750 acres; Crown lands, 1,000 acres; reserves, 1,250 acres; total, 64,000 acres. Estimated value unimproved private lands outside municipality, £2 10s. per acre; with improvements, £3 10s. per acre. Unimproved value of lands inside municipality, £378,000—excluding Crown lands, public parks, reserves, or lands vested in Borough Council. Value of same lands as improved, £560,000. These valuations are based on the municipal assessment, and outside that on his knowledge of sales.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Large quantities of produce grown in surrounding districts, especially, Taralga, Crookwell, and Gullen. Soil and climate admirably adapted for fruits. Cereals extensively grown. Dairying is extensively carried on, and increasing every year.

Minerals.—

(Witness corrected his evidence later, and valued land inside municipality, with improvements, at £676,737.)

Augustine Matthew Betts, solicitor.

Minerals.—Coal of good quality at Bundanoon in large deposits.

Capacity to support a considerable Population.—Within a radius of 50 miles, capable of supplying a large city with food of every kind. Sydney, as a source of supply in case of necessity, was within easy distance.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Goulburn a large and important centre. Large business transacted at Post Office. Quoted statistics as to number of postal notes, money orders, postage stamps, &c., issued.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Was delegated to examine the water supply and catchment of the proposed Site for the Federal Capital at Goulburn. Examined it during three days early in April, and was accompanied by the person appointed by the Committee to point out their proposed sources of supply. (Admitted at this stage that Goulburn would be a fair datum for the Site to be supplied with water.) Read his report. (Exhibit L.) Possible to combine three sources of supply, viz., Sooley Ponds, Wollondilly, and Mullwarrie Ponds. If combined, pumping would be necessary; not sufficient elevation for gravitation. The Wollondilly, at Woore's old mill, alone, would permit of gravitation. It is about 50 feet above the present reservoir site, and about 190 feet higher than the main street of Goulburn. By going further up the river you could get a higher fall. Sixteen or 17 miles of piping would be required. The foundations are good, but the river does not open out much; but a weir 20 to 40 feet high and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length could be built; but the storage with one dam would not be sufficient. Estimated cost of supply £60,000 or £70,000, not including reticulation, allowing 30 gallons per head. That is the only gravitation scheme available. Heffernan's Creek is, perhaps, a little higher, but the storage accommodation is inferior. It would be possible to augment the Wollondilly gravitation scheme from Heffernan's Creek. The Baw Baw pumping scheme could also be increased by it. Baw Baw has a much bigger catchment, and would cost less than his scheme, taking the capital cost into consideration, but with a population of 40,000 would not cost much less. He did not see any place for developing higher power for electric traction, &c. Mullwarrie Ponds are only suitable for a supplementary supply. It is not a good catchment. It is big; but flat.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Last summer, driest on record in Goulburn for many years. Ran out of water in January, 1899. Town supplied from two waterholes on Wollondilly and Sooley Creek for ninety-two days—about 200,000 gallons a day. Most water obtained from the Sooley Creek waterhole, which was fed by springs, which ran more as the weather got drier. The Government sent an officer who reported that a dam erected below junction of Sooley Creek and Wollondilly River, at cost of £2,000, would impound 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, which would supply Goulburn 140 days, or 240 days with present supply. Present weir will supply 10,000 people, and the Sooley Creek weir, 12,000. The Baw Baw weir would supply 40,000, and the Upper Wollondilly, 70,000; total, 132,000 from the four schemes. Did not think Mr. Blomfield's scheme involved excessive expenditure; but thought if he went higher up Wollondilly, he would have got a higher fall. The river rises near Crookwell, which is 1,000 feet above Goulburn. Thought Mr. Blomfield's estimated cost of weir (£70,000) high, comparing it with estimated cost of weir by Mr. Wade.

Nature of Soil.—Master of College, fourteen years. Frequently examined district soils, both chemically and mechanically. Silurian shale weathered down to clay soils exists; also extensive sandy areas (decomposed quartzites) and those derived from limestone. West and north of Goulburn are red and chocolate soils of volcanic formation; this might be one-fourth of the area. There is very rich soil, capable of successful cultivation, connected with the two rivers, Mullwarrie and Wollondilly, and extending $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from their beds. Granite no nearer than Marulan; no slate; there are very hard shales.

Drainage could be readily established owing to natural formation of country.

Climatic Conditions.—Practising in Goulburn eighteen years. Climate very healthy; only four medical men in the place. Population of Goulburn and district, 12,000. Average length of life not known as there was no local health officer and no statistics kept. District not subject to epidemics. Had influenza and typhoid; but they were not epidemic. Tuberculosis had occurred; but the cases came from Sydney. No diphtheria. Consumptives were sent to Goulburn for the dry and healthy air. Heat apoplexy was almost unknown.

Produced statement, copied from official records, showing death rate for a period of five years, based on a population of 10,000 for the city of Goulburn. The return included deaths in the hospital, which were largely from the surrounding district.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Practising in Goulburn twenty years. Nearest freestone at Marulan, 20 miles distant; also stone at Bundanoon, 30 or 40 miles distant. Plenty of marble of good quality about the district; some within 20 miles. Slate for flagging in the Cookbundoon Ranges, also at Kerrawarry. Sand and lime plentiful. All the materials for Portland cement. Produced copy of paper he had written on the limestones of the district. Bricks are manufactured locally, also fire bricks. No timber suitable for building. Hardwood obtainable about Wingello. Foundations relatively good; the subsoil, largely ironstone, gravel, or clay. The western portion of the area chosen for the Capital Site is very suited for building.

Drainage.—Goulburn capable of good drainage. No special difficulty in sewerage. Drain pipes are made locally.

Other Physical Features.—The existence of Goulburn would not be a disadvantage; it is the making of a very fine city. No objection to its conversion into the Federal Capital. It would be a great advantage in laying out a Federal City adjacent to it. The natural features of the Site chosen are good, and would be satisfactory for the laying-out of parks, domains, plantations, &c.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Resident over thirty years. Engaged in stone cutting twenty-five years or more. First-class freestone obtainable at Marulan and Bundanoon; granite within 3 or 4 miles; marble at Kingsvale, Marulan, Longreach, and Wandellima; limestone in large quantities close to the town; slate at Kerrawarry and Cookbundoon. Bricks, in all colours, made locally.

Forty years in district. Freestone, of first-class quality, obtainable within 3 or 4 miles of Goulburn. Soft, when taken out, but hardens on exposure. Bluestone in inexhaustible supply within 3 miles. Blue granite in the town, also granite at Pomeroy and Woolloogorang. Marble of different colours at various places. Plenty of slate for roofing and building about 25 miles distant. Limestone nearly everywhere. No better bricks in the Colony. Mountains of fire-clay. Abundance of gravel and sand in the river bed. Subsoil clay, then shale. The clay is impregnated with ironstone, and makes good foundations.

Frederick Durham Badgery, grazier.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of Lake Bathurst. On and off, in district forty years, but regularly for last sixteen years. Goulburn second to no climate in New South Wales, in regard to healthiness. Nights very cool; hot nights rarely occur.

Accessibility.—With the 100 miles limit, did not know any place so suitable for the Federal Capital as Goulburn.

Nature of Soil.—Large proportion of very good soil, with good clay underlying, which, if dug or trenched, would be very productive.

Ownership and Value.—Unimproved value of proposed area outside Municipality, £2 10s. per acre; with improvements, £3 to £3 5s. per acre.

William Sands, stock and station agent.

Ownership and Value.—Came to Goulburn, 1853. Was local valuer for the Land and Income Tax Department. Outside the Municipality, he assessed the unimproved value of the land at £3 per acre; with improvements, about £3 10s. per acre.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Goulburn admirably adapted for establishment of killing and meat chilling works, owing to its railway facilities, climate, and being a large stock centre.

William Henry Wheatley, auctioneer.

Ownership and Value.—Native of district. Valued the land outside Municipal boundaries as unimproved at £2 10s. per acre, and improved, £3 to £4 per acre.

Alfred Ernest Stuart, journalist.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Capable of supporting a large population. Goulburn's position as second inland city of the Colony due to great pastoral and agricultural resources of surrounding district. Wheat and potatoes two main agricultural products; but oats, maize, barley, rye, sorghum, pumpkins, &c., grow almost anywhere. Dairying an important industry in Argyle. Last year 37,000 head of dairy cattle in district, and 5,000 to 6,000 pigs. Large export trade in fruit.

Russell Edward Conolly, flour-mill manager. Exhibit N.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Thirteen years in Goulburn. Produced return for ten years to 30th June, 1899, of revenue of Goulburn Railway Station, giving number of tickets issued, revenue from tickets and coaching traffic, inward and outward tonnage of goods, coal and other minerals, wool, hay, straw, &c., and live stock. The Return is compiled from the Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners.

William John Bartlett, brewer.

Climatic Conditions.—Twenty-six years in Goulburn. Found the climate excellent, health-giving, and invigorating. Evenings, in the hottest season, cool and refreshing, the sea breeze invariably setting in at the close of a hot day.

Nature of Soil.—Surface soil of fair quality. Subsoil of stiff clay, impregnated with ironstone thick enough to withstand immense pressure and ensure solid foundations.

Water Supply and Catchment.—The Wollondilly and Mullwarrie offer facilities for weirs at many places at small outlay, impounding practically unlimited supplies of water. The Murrumbidgee could be tapped at Bredbo or Micalago. The natural watershed of the Wollondilly and Mullwarrie is about 500 square miles.

Drainage.—Surface well adapted for perfect system of drainage, at comparatively low cost.

Other Physical Features.—Contour of surface formed by a series of lightly-timbered, undulating, and gently sloping hills, admirably adapted for building purposes. Climate and soil favour cultivation of English ornamental plants and shrubs, with a more rapid and vigorous growth. Close proximity of Lakes George and Bathurst and the Mountains.

Facilities for Food Supply.—All kinds of fruits common to the temperate zone. Cereals, root crops, and fodder plants.

John Cole, farmer and grazier.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Forty-six years resident in district. Engaged in farming and grazing all his life. Products of district: wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley, rye, lucerne, apples, cherries, apricots, plums, quinces, and almost every kind of vegetable. His land, some 200 or 300 acres, a fair sample of the land suitable for cultivation in the proposed Federal Area. His average crops were:—Hay, 2 tons to the acre; wheat, 35 bushels to the acre; barley, about 50 bushels to the acre; potatoes, 6 tons to the acre (saleable). Dairying one of the main industries of the district. Number of large factories in district, and considerable output of butter. Stock fattened in district bring highest prices in Sydney market.

Alexander John Wares Manson, fruit-grower.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Engaged fruit growing in district about seventeen years. Very suitable for cool-climate fruits. Apples, pears, cherries grow remarkably well. The quality of fruit is very good. Good grapes can be grown. Several of the prizes for the best orchards in the Colony came to the district.

George Henry Sheaffe (re-called)

Ample facilities for getting food into proposed territory from surrounding districts.

Drainage.—The conformation of the land on which Goulburn is built is very favourable for the construction of street sewerage.

Joseph Longmore Henderson, inspector of stock.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Produced return of stock sold at Goulburn Saleyards during fifteen years. It represents about one-quarter of the number of stock yarded. The number of stock depastured in the Sheep District of Goulburn for the year ending 31st December, 1899, is: Sheep, 404,000; cattle, 36,874; horses, 7,654; pigs, 5,000. Goulburn would be one of the best sites for slaughtering and chilling.

Exhibit R.

Abram Orpen Moriarty, late Chairman, Goulburn Land Board.

Climatic Conditions.—Chose Goulburn fifteen years ago as the most suitable residence for himself and family. Climate not excelled by any part of Australia, if any part of the world. Range of temperature moderate. District healthy, fruitful, and, as a Site for the Federal City, unrivalled.

ORANGE SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Orange on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th March, 1900.

Climatic Conditions.—Put in return from Government Astronomer (marked "Exhibit A"). Orange was not, as a rule, subject to sudden and violent changes. Such changes were very rare in summer. The temperature might fall 20 degrees or more. The evenings in summer were generally cool, whilst the heat was never humid or oppressive. The winters were very cold, but the cold was remarkably dry and not dangerous to health. Orange was largely used as a sanatorium, chiefly for pulmonary complaints.

George De Vial
Pilcher, resident
of district for
twenty-five
years.

Altitude.—The average altitude of the proposed territory is 3,200 feet above sea level. The Canobolas Mountain is about 4,500 feet, and the Railway Station at Orange 2,843 feet, above sea level. A great deal of the proposed Territory is much higher than the Railway Station, and some of it is lower.

Rainfall.—The figures (Exhibit A) were obtained from the Government Astronomer, and comprise twenty-seven years' records, showing a fraction over 39 inches per annum.

Accessibility.—Had been twenty-three years in Orange District, and nineteen years Station-master there. Orange Railway Station is 192 miles from Sydney and 481 miles from Melbourne *via* Harden-Blayney connection. From Adelaide, *via* Melbourne and Harden-Blayney, it is 900 miles. A line from Broken Hill to Menindie and Cobar to Wilcannia would considerably lessen the distance to Adelaide. From Brisbane, *via* Sydney, Orange is distant 915 miles by existing lines; but this distance will be reduced to 625 miles if the proposed Werris Creek and Wellington Junction is carried out. Access to Orange by road is also obtainable by the Great Western Road, *via* Bathurst; also *via* Young, Cowra, Carcoar, and Blayney. There is also the North-western Road through Wellington and Bourke to Queeneland.

Fred. Richardson,
Railway
Station-master,
Orange.

Miscellaneous Conditions.—Produced return of products of the district exported by rail for a period of ten years. Exhibit C.

Orange was largely used as a health resort. His position as Station-master gave him ample opportunity of knowing that sometimes in summer it was difficult to obtain accommodation for all the visitors. People came there from all parts, and benefited greatly by the change. Fruit of all kinds, and of a most superior character, was produced in the district. He was a practical fruitgrower himself.

Physical Conditions.—Had thirty years practical experience in Orange and district. He was at present Town Surveyor.

John Hale,
architect and
surveyor.

Stone.—Basalt of good quality was very plentiful. Sandstone could be found in several quarries in the district, and there were several deposits of limestone. Marble suitable for mantelpieces was obtainable, also slate, whilst granite suitable for building purposes could be obtained near the town. Every variety of clay could be got, and bricks could be made anywhere in the district. Very little gravel, but good sand for building was available.

Timber.—Cypress pine from Parkes, ironbark from Dubbo, mountain ash, stringybark, and box from the Canobolas. Hardwood was obtainable from the coast, but Oregon timber was mostly used locally.

Nature of Soil.—Had been a storekeeper and farmer, and was familiar with the various soils in the proposed Territory. The soil was principally red volcanic, varying in quality, and suitable for the growth of cereals and potatoes, and generally good for farming. It had been largely cultivated since 1862. The land could produce 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and a large area of it was suitable for fruit-growing. It was more suitable for wheat than oats, and very well suited for barley. Potatoes thrive very well. They had never had a total failure of crops in the district.

George Hawke,
resident of
Orange forty-
three years.

Capacity to support a considerable Population.—The district itself would grow sufficient cereals to support an additional population of 40,000 people. Had not seen a portion of the Colony which would better carry a large population. The soil stood a long time without manuring. Dairying was not successful, as the winters were severe; but sufficient dairy produce was procurable to supply the district.

Ownership and Value.—Orange was a Borough of 640 acres. The total unimproved value of the land, including reserves, was £157,381, and the improved value was £461,225. This valuation is exclusive of the Borough of East Orange. He produced return showing number of live stock sold through the Municipal Sale-yards at Orange during the last five years.

Francis James
Mulholland,
Town Clerk of
Orange.

Exhibit E.

Conditions Favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Had been a storekeeper in Orange for twenty-five years, and had opportunity of judging of capabilities and potentialities of the district. Orange was a great centre of supply for farm produce for adjoining districts not so well favoured. The climate of the district was suitable for the establishment of various industries, and was especially favourable to factories. Goods could be stored that, in other climates, would perish. Orange was an emporium for stock coming from other districts, and was a central place of sale. It would be a very suitable place for killing and freezing of stock, and the district could produce sufficient of its own stock for the purpose.

James Bonnor,
storekeeper.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Had been Member of Parliament for the district, and had ample opportunities of knowing the district's capabilities. Large quantities of farm produce were exported from the district. There had been no failure of crops for forty years. All British fruits grow in profusion. The town of Orange was a large business centre, and the most progressive town in the West. A large amount of business was done with mining townships in the vicinity, and a great number of people periodically visit the town. There were great facilities in the district for the establishment of various industries.

James Torpy,
resident of
district for over
thirty years.

Drainage.—Orange is admirably situated for easy natural drainage. The present drainage is into Summer Hill Creek, and thence into the Macquarie River. The existing methods are satisfactory, except, perhaps, the open drain in the town, which the Municipality intend to cover in. By a series of concrete water-tables, this town could be made one of the cleanest and sweetest in the Colony.

Other Physical Features.—There are vast deposits of limestone close to the Railway Station, and in the district some of the finest marble in the world. There were plenty of flagstones of sedimentary rock, whilst the locally made bricks are equal to anything in Australia.

Ownership and Value.—Had been an auctioneer in the district for twenty years, and had a large experience of land values within the proposed Federal Area. Excluding the Municipal area of Orange, he would value the land at £2 per acre all round, unimproved. The same land, as at present improved, he valued at £5 per acre. Had sold a good deal of land in the Area. It mostly consisted of small farms, averaging 200 to 250 acres.

James Stuart
Leeds,
auctioneer.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Orange is a great emporium for stock, and the chief centre for sale in the Western Division. The natural grasses of the district are fattening. The district is a good pastoral and agricultural one.

Miscellaneous

Henry Augustus
Crouch, District
Surveyor.

Miscellaneous Conditions.—Had been District Surveyor at Orange for eighteen years, and had been familiar with the district for twenty-eight years. Produced a plan prepared by him of the district and proposed Federal Territory. The plan included an area of 64,700 acres. If it should be extended, he would agree to the north-western extensions shown on tracing supplied by the Orange Federal League. He thought the town of Orange should be included; if not, the Federal Territory should not extend north of Orange. If the capital were built 7 or 8 miles from Orange, it would depreciate the value of property in Orange, but the district would not suffer. If the town were resumed, there would be no escape from the value of improvements, but the cost of resumption could be avoided by building the new City alongside the present town; but he thought it would be better to resume the town, and pay the cost. He did not know of any better Site in the district than that proposed.

Water Supply.—The Site commanded the best water supply within a radius of 20 miles. He thought the Forest Site would be objectionable for a city on account of having no railway communication. It could get a good water supply, but it would be more expensive. Mandurama would be a good Site for a city; the railway passes there. It lacks elevation, and is not so central as that proposed. The Orange Site has a purer water supply than the Mandurama Site. The latter would get all the Blayney drainage. He estimated the various catchment areas as follows:—Gosling Creek, 4,500 acres, and if Brandy Creek were added, 6,100 acres; Devil's Hole Weir would have a catchment of 2,240 acres. That is Mr. Clark's scheme. The creek at Devil's Hole has never been known to cease running. The weir would be 350 feet above Orange, and the water is singularly pure. According to Mr. Clark's scheme, the dam would be 325 feet long, and 62 feet high, with an available storage capacity of 100,000,000 gallons. The formation is basaltic. A very good scheme could be adopted for water supply for the Forest district proposal if the Federal City were located there; but he did not think he could choose a Site there equal to the Orange proposal. The map prepared by him showed all the sources of water supply, the present reservoir for the town, and the approximate watersheds of the various creeks.

Drainage.—If the Capital be at Orange it would have a fair site for drainage into the Macquarie River, and the flat land to the north-east of the town could be used as a sewerage farm. It is porous, absorbent soil.

Other Physical Features.—If the Site of the Federal City was to be an expansion of the present town of Orange, it would be best to the south. The cost of resumption would be small by going that way. The proximity of the existing town would be an advantage at the outset in accommodating the builders of the new city. There would be no objection to Orange forming part of the Federal City, as regards its laying out, though it is not a modern city; still, it has good wide streets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains wide, and good building sites exist to the north of the town. There is, however, country between the town and the grants to the south, which would practically be a clean sheet. It would include the Common, about 1,000 acres, and the site for the Lunatic Asylum, about 400 acres (1,400 acres of Crown land), and the two adjoining sections are very lightly improved.

Ownership and Value.—The proposed territory embraces 10,850 acres of Crown lands. As District Commissioner of Taxation, he was able to state that the unimproved value of the land in the area, for taxation purposes, was £127,303, excluding Crown lands. That valuation is for 1895. It might be 10 per cent. higher now. The improved value of the same lands was estimated at £365,000. With Municipal valuation, the total amount would be £1,020,000. This does not include roads. The alienated lands in the Gosling Creek watershed amount to 4,212 acres, valued at £19,000, as improved. The additional Brandy Creek watershed contains 1,154 acres of alienated land, which, with improvements, is worth about £5,000. There are 210 acres alienated above Devil's Hole weir, worth about £600. A weir put in at north-east corner of portion 84, parish of Towal, on Meadow Creek, would have a watershed of about 3,200 acres, worth £8,000, as improved. The Site for the Capital, shown on map by red hatched lines, includes about 1,650 acres of alienated land, worth, as improved, about £27,000, and about 1,200 acres of Crown land. These values are on a freehold basis, but a larger area of the land is conditionally purchased.

Charles Edwin
Blomfield, Civil
Engineer, Water
Conservation
Branch, Depart-
ment of Public
Works.

Water Supply.—Had ten years' experience in New South Wales and eighteen months in Victoria in connection with water supply. Examined the various catchment areas in connection with the proposed Federal Capital Site, near Orange, all being within the proposed Federal Territory. The district water resources were sufficient for a population of 40,000 people in the near future for domestic purposes, but not for electrical power. Examined the localities in company with the Mayor of Orange, beginning with Spring Creek, which he considered of no value as a water supply, the catchment being nearly all alienated cultivated land with deep soil, with only one possible reservoir site, which was hardly high enough to give sufficient pressure. Spring Creek could be eliminated from consideration without loss. Gosling Creek, which supplies the present reservoir, was next examined. It has an effective catchment area of 7 square miles, nearly all alienated and under cultivation. The present reservoir has an effective capacity of about 90 million gallons, allowing for soakage and evaporation, but could be enlarged and a supplementary reservoir placed in the creek above it. Brandy Creek could be utilised, adding a further catchment of 2 square miles, and there would then be a supply for 20,000 people at 30 gallons a day. Molong or Meadow Creek, the site of Mr. Clark's proposed weir, was next examined. It is too high up, the catchment is small, and would throw the water only a short distance back. Lower down the creek a larger catchment and a better storage reservoir could be got. A reservoir at Devil's Hole would have a drainage area of 1,600 acres according to Mr. Clark. This Site has decided advantages, as it drains the highest parts of the Canobolas, has a steep rocky catchment of volcanic basaltic formation, and the catchment area is largely Crown land. He did not take the elevation of the Devil's Hole site, nor its height above the present reservoir. A dam about a quarter of a mile long would be required above where the Molong Railway crosses the creek. It would have to be higher than the present dam at Gosling Creek to store a greater volume of water; but if it was the same height as the present reservoir, it would store about 140 million gallons. The effective catchment area above the site would be about 8 square miles, including 1,400 acres of Crown lands, and the site would be about 100 feet above the Railway Station, at a point about a mile above the railway line. The fall in the Creek is about 100 feet to the mile for the first few miles above the railway, and the water particularly clear and pure. A service reservoir in connection with this site could easily be obtained. For the reasons stated, I consider the Meadow Creek the best source of supply. Taking a rainfall of 20 inches per annum, with a loss of one-fifth, a supply of 460,000,000 gallons could be obtained. The water would have to come about 5 miles to the town of Orange, and would be sufficient for all domestic purposes for a population of 40,000 people. On a second visit to the site, he took barometrical readings, which confirmed his opinion that the site was over 100 feet above the town of Orange.

Minera

Mineral Products.—Had been in charge of underground operations in the Wentworth Proprietary and Aladdin's Lamp Mines at Lucknow, 6 miles from Orange, for some years. Extensive gold-mining operations had been carried out there for some years. There had also been gold-mining in the Ophir and the Forest districts. Silver and copper are found at Lewis' Ponds, 16 miles, and Byng, 11 miles, from Orange. A copper-mine on a large scale is being worked at Blayney. There are sufficient mining capabilities in the district to employ a large population.

Building Material.—At Caloola, extensive marble deposits; at Beneree, black marble, on the common basalt, in unlimited quantities; on the eastern slopes of the Canobolas, flagging stones; and, at Rosedale, limestone in unlimited quantities.

Water Supply.—Produced plan of present reservoir, and analysis of water in Meadow Creek. The available supply in the reservoir is 125,000,000 gallons, according to plan, but 18 inches have since been added to the height of the wall, giving an additional 20,000,000 gallons. The total depth is 25 feet, but the capacity given is taken from a depth of 16 feet. The analysis shows no deleterious matter in the water.

Estimated Value of Private Lands unimproved.—The estimated value in the Borough for the present year is £78,783, or with all improvements, £178,909.

Rainfall.—Produced rainfall records. During fifteen years, from January, 1885, the lowest annual rainfall was 20.63 inches in 1888, and the highest 53.72 inches in 1887.

Climatic Conditions.—Had fifteen years experience of the district. Considered the climate very good, but rather severe for two or three months in the year.

Accessibility.—The Site chosen, so far as climate, water supply, drainage, &c., is concerned, is as good as could be found in the Western District; but as regards railway communication, he thought a better Site could be obtained on the Southern lines.

Climatic Conditions.—Had been practising in Orange ten years. The climate is healthy, atmosphere comparatively dry, bracing, invigorating, and salubrious. The temperature fairly even, the exception being when a heat wave is over the Colony generally; but even then the heat is not continuous—at most not more than three or four days—and the nights invariably cool. Changes are not rapid. You might get a fall of 20 degrees to 30 degrees, but they caused no ill effects. The winters for the last four or five years were very mild; the cold is dry and bracing. Orange is recognised by the profession as one of the best places to send pulmonary patients to. Typhoid occurs, most of the cases coming from East Orange, where they obtain water from wells.

Drainage.—Did not consider Orange properly drained, but that was a common fault with country towns. The drainage of the proposed Site would be good.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Had twenty-seven years business experience in the Orange district, and had been engaged in the chilled meat industry. It could be revived in Orange, which should be a suitable depôt for receipt of live stock and despatch of killed and dressed meat. 250,000 sheep in carcase could be sent to Sydney if proper freezing works were established here. Within a radius of 50 miles of Orange, sufficient meat could be obtained to support a population of 40,000.

Facilities for Food Supplies.—Had thirty-five years' experience of Orange, and was resident of the town for the greater part of that time. Was one of the original proprietors of the old Orange Freezing Works, now defunct. From his experience of that enterprise, the chilled meat industry, if again started in Orange, would be a great success, and enough stock could be raised, within a radius of 50 miles of the town, to supply a population of 40,000 people.

Proposed Name of Territory.—Mr. Crouch suggested as an appropriate name "The Canobolas Territory." Mr. Stobo suggested that it be called "Chamberlain."

QUEANBEYAN SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Queanbeyan on 11th June, 1900.

Initiation of Committee.—Formerly Mayor of Queanbeyan. At a public meeting a Committee was appointed to collect information in furtherance of Queanbeyan's claim to be the Federal Capital. He was appointed Chairman, and the Report furnished was carried out by resolution of the Committee.

Climatic Conditions.—Twenty-two years in district. Regarded it as very healthy. Temperature changeable, but unless a thunderstorm occurred the fall was not material. Never had it 100 degrees shade, followed by frost. Cases of heat apoplexy occurred chiefly on the plains. Typhoid more prevalent this year than for seven or eight years, owing to the five years' drought. Measles and influenza had occurred, but they are independent of climate. Diphtheria had also occurred, owing to insanitary causes. The climate was conducive to longevity. Residents of the district upwards of 80 and 90 years of age could be met. Most death certificates given by him were either for very young or very old people.

Water Supply.—At present from underground tanks. Sometimes in the summer the river water is used.

Drainage.—The surface drainage of the town is not good. Cesspits are used for nightsoil, and the surface drainage goes into the river.

Climatic Conditions.—Practising at Queanbeyan ten years. Produced Return showing number of births and deaths in Registry District of Queanbeyan. District a pleasant, healthy climate, free from endemic disease. Most deaths caused by diseases prevalent everywhere. Perhaps pneumonia more prevalent than elsewhere in Australia, on account of the cold climate; but the mortality from other diseases being comparatively low may make pneumonia seem more prevalent. Had practised in other country districts, and thought Queanbeyan the healthiest district he had ever been in. Did not think people had to protect themselves more from chills than elsewhere. There might be one or two nights in the summer when sleep is difficult on account of the heat.

Drainage.—The present sanitation of Queanbeyan was unsatisfactory. There should be no trouble with the drainage. The soil is of a character suitable for filtration if it was decided to treat sewage that way.

Climatic Conditions.—Put in returns obtained from the Government Astronomer, giving particulars of temperature, also rainfall, for a period of twenty-nine years. That showed the average annual rainfall to be 23.55 inches.

The altitude of Queanbeyan, also given by the Government Astronomer, is 1,899 feet.

Accessibility.—

Frederick William Moppett, underground mining superintendent and licensed surveyor.

Charles James Smith, Mayor of Orange.

William Ernest Bouffier, Council Clerk, East Orange.

Edye Hayes Stobo, land agent, and Secretary to the Orange Federal Capital Committee.

Charles Edward Finch, Chairman of Local Land Board.

William Keltie, medical practitioner.

Henry William Larence, butcher and cattle dealer.

John Charles McLachlan, solicitor.

William Pike, Chairman of Queanbeyan Federal City Committee.

Sydney Longden Richardson, Government Medical Officer at Queanbeyan.

Patrick Blackall, medical practitioner.

Theophilus Cox, journalist and Hon. Secretary of the Committee.

Accessibility.—The figures in the Report were prepared by him from various publications to which he had access, and were accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Besides the railway, access was obtainable to Queanbeyan by steamer to Nelligen, and by road thence *via* Braidwood. Large quantities of goods came by this route. Nelligen was 60 miles distant by road; and Sydney, by road and water, 240 to 250 miles.

Nature of Soil.—Over fifty years in district. Had no geological knowledge of soil, apart from knowledge as a farmer. Was familiar with the proposed Territory. It is mostly light red soil, chiefly granite, nearly a foot deep. Underlying soil, rotten granite and clay. No volcanic formation. Some of the soil is deep red—a ferruginous soil. Should say the soil of district is a strong soil, which, with proper cultivation, would last a number of years.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Limestone, ironstone, and freestone.

Facilities for Food Supply.—He cultivated about 70 acres, but outside the proposed Area. His crops are wheat, oats, maize, and potatoes. Regarded the proposed Territory as chiefly pastoral, but if cut up into small areas of 150 to 200 acres would be suitable for agriculture and mixed farming, and would support a much larger population. It would grow sufficient wheat and other crops for a population of 40,000. Barley for malting could be grown. It is a good dairying country.

Altitude.—Resident of Queanbeyan for forty years. One of the observers for the Government Meteorologist in Sydney. Knew the altitude of the proposed Territory from the Railway Time-table and known elevations in the Area, such as Mount Ainslie, The Black Hill, Taylor's Hill, and the Mugga Mugga Range. The altitude in Report is a mean taken from these. Knew the proposed Area intimately. That selected as the Capital Site would be lower, if it is near or around Canberra Church. It would not be less than 2,000 feet.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Large deposits of sandstone contiguous to the Territory. Inexhaustible supply of freestone at the Black Hill. The spire of Canberra Church was built from these quarries. Limestone deposits, a large proportion of which is admirably adapted for building purposes. Slate in the neighbourhood of Stringy-bark Hill. Marble outcrops on the Queanbeyan River. Numerous pipeclays, suitable for delf. Material for concrete in the river.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Had grown nearly every species of English fruit in his own garden, and his table grapes had been awarded first prize for several years at Agricultural Show, Sydney. Had also taken prizes for honey.

Mineral Products.—The Cotter contains gold, silver, and copper. Iron outcrops are also observable in the proposed Area. District capable of great commercial and industrial development. Produced article written by him for the *Queanbeyan Observer*, the statements in which were true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Nature of Soil.—Native of district. Engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Knew the proposed Territory. The soil varied from the richest in the country to poor, consisting of alluvial slate formation, ferruginous, and decomposed granite, besides evidence of basaltic formation. There is a great deal of limestone. The district was originally called Limestone Plains. The soil, as an average, is fairly deep.

Water Supply and Catchment.—The Cotter River supplies water of the purest quality; it could hardly be contaminated, being in a rough country where farming could not be carried out. River not affected by drought. There is a collecting lagoon at its head largely fed by springs. The head of the Murrumbidgee would also supply pure water, and would give a good gravitation supply. The Queanbeyan River would be a third source of supply.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Blue granite, sandstone, limestone, porphyry, and slate. Unlimited clay for bricks, and excellent sand. Mountain ash within easy access, red box, messmate, and stringybark.

Drainage.—The proposed Capital Site would be easily drained. There is a fall in all directions.

Other Physical Features.—For foundations of heavy buildings, Site is suitable. Stone or clay is met a few feet from surface. Canberra Church, a heavy building with spire, shows no cracking. The foundations are in clay, 4 feet deep. Great advantages offered to sightseers. Site about 80 miles from Kosciusko, and in close proximity to Lake George. Great variety of climate in 30 or 40 miles of country. Within two hours of Tharwa Bridge a height of 5,000 feet can be reached.

Ownership and Value.—The proposed Territory, as a whole, with improvements, could be secured for less than £3 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Had known yield of 60 bushels of wheat to the acre in picked places. If Capital located on proposed Site, could be supplied with food of all kinds from a district of 30 or 40 miles radius for a population of 40,000. You could grow anything that can be grown in the south of England. The present yield of cereals could be increased 100 per cent., and the Site itself could be cultivated fifty times as much as it is at present. The grasses are remarkably fattening for sheep and cattle, and grazing at present pays best. The country carries one sheep to the acre; in very good seasons it would carry ten. Quinces, apricots, apples, peaches, loquats, gooseberries, and table grapes are grown, and wine has been made in the district. Malting barley has been grown. Dairying would succeed with increase of population.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—District very favourable for all manufacturing industries. Woollen manufactories, tanneries, fellmongeries, and iron manufactories should do well. With existing railway routes, the Site, commercially, was in favour of Sydney.

Climatic Conditions.—Left England at end of 1868 on account of consumption, and arrived in district 1869. Considered climate one of the healthiest in the world, being sufficiently warm without being distressingly hot, and the cold is not too raw, as it is sheltered from the cutting winds. Had gained in health and increased in weight since arrival in district.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Granite the principal building stone. Unlimited supply of limestone at junction of Cotter and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

Ownership and Value.—As a whole, and as improved, considered proposed Territory worth £3 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Lifelong resident of district. Knew proposed Territory. Thought it equal to any similar sized area he knew of in the Colony, and better supplied with water. Capable of carrying

Sampson Southwell, farmer.

John Gale, journalist.

Frederick Campbell, grazier (Yarrowhulmla).

William Farrer, Government Wheat Experimentalist.

Andrew Jackson Cunningham, grazier.

carrying one sheep to the acre all the year round. A large quantity of wheat could be grown. Fifty times the present cultivation could take place in the district. A city of 40,000 people established on the proposed Site could draw its supplies from the surrounding district with closer settlement. A first-class dairying district.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Any amount of stone; excellent granite and limestone. John Fitzgerald, farmer.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Farming for about ten years at Tuggernong and Naas. Had cultivated wheat, potatoes, &c., a great deal, and had been engaged in dairying, grazing, and pig-raising. The district averaged one sheep to the acre. There would be sufficient stock to supply a population of 40,000 with meat.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Resident and native of district, which, in vicinity of proposed Site, is particularly well watered. Accompanied Mr. Blomfield in inspecting the Cotter. The water is always clear and cold, and it runs through higher elevations than the Murrumbidgee. William Davies Wright, stock and station agent.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Large blocks of limestone at the Cotter River. Limestone, marble, and ironstone at Cuppacumbalong; also large deposit of superior limestone within a mile of Queanbeyan.

Ownership and Value.—Thought the value of proposed Territory would be fully £3 per acre; some of it worth more. Four thousand or 5,000 acres at Duntroon, excluding the homestead, worth £5 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—A breeding district for cattle and sheep. It would be favourable place to establish freezing and chilling works for export. Crossbreds of large frame would grow here. Within a radius of 30 or 40 miles of proposed Site, you could support a population of 40,000 on meat and breadstuffs. Had seen 48 bushels of wheat to the acre realised on several occasions. Hops grow luxuriantly at Cuppacumbalong, and raspberries grow there in tons.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Had been Road Superintendent five years. Available stone in district for building limited to freestone or sandstone suitable for rubble work. Abundance of granite, which, with machinery, could be used for building. Very little basalt. Porphyry makes good road material, but had not seen it used for building. Had seen diorite at Captain's Flat. It is a disappointing stone for macadam. Limestone is good for road making; also hematite. Plenty of river shingle and clean sharp river sand. Had not seen marble in the district. Good clay for brickmaking was available. The principal timbers were red and yellow box, stringybark, messmate, and mountain-ash. Charles O'Hanlan, Road Superintendent, Queanbeyan.

Other Physical Features.—A couple of never-failing creeks (Jerrabomberra and Woolshed Creeks) traverse the Site, which could be utilised for ornamental purposes, artificial lakes, &c.

TUMUT SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Tumut on 11th and 12th May, 1900.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of district, forty years. No record of range of temperature kept, as no official observer at Tumut. Highest temperature in his recollection 110 degrees; and the lowest on same day, 90 degrees. Average highest summer reading for ten years, 90 degrees, and lowest for same period 60 degrees. The highest autumn temperature averaged 70 degrees, and the lowest 40 degrees. Prevailing wind in summer easterly, in winter westerly and south-west. Had never known the winter temperature to be below 40 degrees at midday. The climate was very healthy, and the district free from epidemics. John Weedon, storekeeper.

Altitude.—Tumut is 930 feet above sea level.

Rainfall.—He kept the local records for the Government Astronomer. The average annual rainfall for a period of eleven years, commencing with 1889, is 33 inches. The average rainfall for each quarter of the year during the same period is:—1st quarter, 7.40 inches; 2nd quarter, 9.86 inches; 3rd quarter, 8.54 inches; 4th quarter, 7.17 inches. It will be seen that the rainfall is very evenly distributed over the whole year. The rainfall for the first quarter of the current year is 9.73 inches.

Accessibility.—Tumut is 310 miles from Sydney—by rail to Gundagai, and thence by road. It is 350 miles from Melbourne, 1,000 miles from Brisbane, and 810 miles from Adelaide. Gundagai, the present terminus of the railway, is 21 miles distant from Tumut. An extension of the railway has been recommended by the Public Works Committee. R. V. Kearney, journalist.

Nature of Soil.—Rich chocolate basaltic soil, with alluvial flats, very suitable for the growth of cereals and fruits. Undulating country. Within a 20-mile radius of Tumut there are 70,000 acres of rich chocolate soil, and 30,000 acres of rich alluvial flats.

Water Supply and Catchment.—An unending supply from the Tumut River. Catchment area almost unlimited, and ample facilities for storage.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Blue granite in unlimited quantities; marble, slate, limestone, in plenty. Clay suitable for brickmaking is found on the proposed Site, and sand and gravel are procurable in large quantities. Timber, including ironbark, pine, box, mountain ash, messmate, and urabbi, is within easy reach.

Drainage.—The physical conformation of the country made drainage an easy matter. Sewerage could be utilised on the farms, or destroyed by incineration.

Other Physical Features.—The proposed Site is in the midst of beautiful surroundings, the elevated portions affording good grazing. About 20 miles from the Site are the Buddong Falls, of 250 feet, on the Tumut River, which could be readily utilised as a motive power for electric lighting, &c.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Sufficient food stuffs could be grown in the district to support a population of 200,000. The average wheat crop is 25 bushels to the acre. Maize grows abundantly. There has never been a failure of crops. In the drought season, hundreds of thousands of sheep are sent from other less favoured districts.

Mineral Products (Gold).—The Adelong gold-field is one of the richest in the Colony. Chrome, iron, copper, silver, lead, tin, and asbestos are found in good quantities.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—The pastoral, agricultural, and mineral resources of the district were capable of supporting a large population, and the conditions were favourable to the establishment of almost any kind of industry, such as woollen mills, boot factories, tanneries, freezing works, &c. Facilities

William Bridle,
land owner.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Over forty-seven years resident of district. Tumut district premier maize-growing centre in Colony. He had raised from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre. Lowest average crop for the Tumut Valley was 50 bushels to the acre. Wheat averaged 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Some crops had gone over 40 bushels to the acre. Oats averaged 40 bushels. Root crops flourished. Tobacco was grown extensively a few years back. The district would easily supply a population of 40,000 with grain and breadstuffs.

Frederick
Kindred,
stonemason.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Twenty-three years in his trade at Tumut. Grey granite was the best building stone in the district. It was obtainable in large blocks, and worked very hard. Limestone, marble, and serpentine were obtainable in large quantities; also good flagging slate. Clay suitable for bricks, tiles, and pipes could be got.

H. W. Mason,
medical
practitioner.

Climatic Conditions.—Practising in Tumut sixteen years. District as healthy as any in the world; not subject to epidemics. Consumption was rare. He had treated cases, but they came from elsewhere. The climate is bracing and invigorating, with cool nights in the warmest weather. The district favoured longevity. Had only treated one case of sunstroke in sixteen years.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The soil is exceptionally rich, especially the valleys and flats. Had some experience in farming, and knew that maize varied from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Had personally grown tobacco, obtaining 2,300 tons from 100 acres. District very favourable for dairying. The weather was never too hot. Had obtained 6 lb. of butter per head per week from seventy cows during last summer.

Capacity to support a Considerable Population.—The district could be self-supporting, if population increased by 50,000. Without calling on outside districts, they could supply foodstuffs to a population increased by that number. Mining was progressing, and would help to support a large population.

Alfred Henry
Chesterman,
District Staff
Surveyor.

Altitude.—Produced map of the proposed Territory. Considered the Site most suitable. The altitude of Tumut is 925 feet, and that of proposed Site from 1,000 to 2,000 feet; the average, roughly, about 1,300 feet.

Nature of Soil.—Generally granitic, with outcrops of basalt and volcanic rocks, and varied from alluvial flats to forest country, suitable for cultivation, and high ridges. Belts of limestone were in close proximity to the Site. The granite was a bluish grey. Slate formation existed in the north-east corner of the Territory, with slate outcrops on the eastern slopes.

Water Supply and Catchment.—There are three watersheds—Tumut River, Adelong Creek, and Sandy Creek.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Freestone quarries near Gundagai. Marble was obtainable in the higher portions of the Site. Granite is plentiful.

Ownership and Value.—The proposed Territory comprised 64,000 acres, of which 41,800 acres are alienated and 22,200 acres are Crown lands. He valued the alienated lands, as unimproved, at £151,000, made up as follows:—

41,000 acres country lands	104,000
300 " town "	37,000
500 " suburban "	10,000
As improved, £322,000, viz.—	
Country lands	172,000
Town "	125,000
Suburban "	25,000

Crown lands, including reserves, commons, &c., comprised 21,500 acres country lands, 300 acres in the town of Tumut, and 400 acres suburban lands, mostly within the Tumut Common.

W. H. Hilton,
Council Clerk.

Ownership and Value.—Excluding Government land, streets, and Church property, the value of land in the municipal area of Tumut is £112,000, as improved. The population of the Municipality is 1,439, and that of the Police District 4,170. The average annual death-rate of the Police District is 1·2 per cent.

Frank Taylor,
solicitor.

Climatic Conditions.—Had come to Tumut on account of his health. Had derived great benefit from the climate, which was inimical to pulmonary complaints.

Charles Edwin
Blomfield,
Resident
Engineer,
Department of
Public Works.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Had inspected the proposed Territory, with the view of reporting upon the facilities for Water Supply. Had taken the hill at Gadare as the proposed site for a storage reservoir. Had visited the Buddong Falls, from which water could be conveyed to the proposed Site by piping—about 20 miles. The Buddong Creek is a tributary of the Tumut River. A large part of its watershed is an extensive timber reserve of unalienated land. At the time of his visit a large supply of clear water was flowing in the creek. It was clearer water than that in the river. The falls are about 1,800 feet above the datum hill, and about 2,900 feet above sea level. There would be no difficulty in storage. Did not measure the discharge, but there was sufficient water flowing to supply 500,000 people. Without storage there was enough water to supply 40,000 people. The water could be carried to the Gilmore and down the valley. It could also be taken close to the proposed Federal Site without a dam being necessary. There was sufficient fall to generate electric power if necessary, and by going higher up the river a supplementary supply of large volume could be obtained by gravitation.

Alexander Davis,
farmer.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Produced samples of wheat and oats he had grown; the former averaged 42, and the latter 50, bushels to the acre. Excellent flour is made from the local wheat. Malting barley could be grown, also potatoes and maize. Grapes, apples, pears, and other fruits grow luxuriantly. Mixed farming was very successful in the district. Two first prizes offered by the Government for mixed farming were won by Tumut.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Timber suitable for all kinds of work are obtainable within easy distance of Tumut, comprising ironbark, pine, gum, box, mountain ash, messmate, and urabbi.

Clement Vernon,
builder.

Climatic Conditions.—Endorsed previous witnesses' testimony re climate. No better could be found anywhere.

Robert Donald-
son, Member of
Parliament for
the district.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Had experience as a bridge contractor. Within a radius of 15 miles from Tumut, mountain ash and messmate existed in inexhaustible quantities, measuring from 3 to 5 feet in diameter at the butt, and very little less at a height of 50 feet.

Capacity to Support a Considerable Population.—The district supplied the town with stock, and could, if necessary, raise enough to supply the requirements of 40,000 people.

WAGGA WAGGA SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Wagga Wagga on 17th and 18th April, 1900.

Initiation of League.—Was Chairman of the Committee appointed by public meeting called by advertisement, and presided over by the Mayor. The Committee is still in existence, and had prepared a Report, and had adopted plans prepared by him.

Constantine Francis Bolton, forty-one years resident of Wagga Wagga, and formerly District Surveyor.

Nature of Soil.—Granitic, with alluvial flats of rich quality along the river which get deeper as you go up river. Undulating chocolate soil away from the river. The Model Farm is typical of the soil of the district, which is as uniform as any district in the Colony. Soil not easily exhausted by cultivation.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Present town waterworks capable of extension. They have been duplicated, and are now more than sufficient for the supply of the town, which has a population of about 6,000. The storage reservoir is 250 feet above the town. There is plenty of force. The water is pumped up from the river. Was in favour of a pumping scheme, as a gravitation scheme might easily be cut off, as evidenced by Ladysmith and Bloemfontein. Endorsed the Committee's Report *re* water supply and catchment. The Murrumbidgee was wholly in New South Wales, and no noxious trades were plied on its banks. Its discharge at lowest was sufficient to supply London. When the river is low, springs flow into it, and flow most in dryest seasons. The evaporation at the present reservoir is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per year, which shows that impounding a large body of water is impracticable.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Limestone about 40 miles north-west of Wagga Wagga, on the watershed of Hoolaghan's Creek. Marble on the left bank of the river at Jellingro, about 40 miles from Wagga Wagga. No sandstone. Clay, suitable for bricks and tiles, of exceptional quality, and sand and gravel in the river suitable for concrete. Not well supplied with timber, except cypress pines and river gum, both of which are very durable. Building timber generally brought by rail.

Drainage.—The alluvial flats are sometimes enriched by inundation. Floods occur periodically—usually in September—caused by the melting snow and local rains. The 1891 flood was about 2 feet deep in the main street, and averaged about a mile each side of the river. From Morris-street South, town not subject to flood, and proposed Federal City Site quite out of flood reach. Approximately, it is about 170 feet above the level of the highest flood. The drainage of the proposed Capital Site trends west to the Flowerdale Lagoon and eventually into the river, if not intercepted by sewage farms. Sewage could be utilised on the rich alluvial flats.

Other Physical Features.—Foundations about Wagga Wagga are good. None of the present public buildings in Wagga Wagga show signs of subsidence. Large alluvial flats extend along the river from Wagga Wagga to the junction of the Yass River—about 100 miles by the river. The features of the country are eminently suited for ornamental grounds and water. Lake Albert capable, without much expense, of being converted into a real lake of about 200 acres, averaging 15 feet deep.

Ownership and Value.—Nearly all proposed Territory alienated. No Church and School lands. Agreed with Report as to estimated value of unimproved land along the river frontage. His assumption was that Wagga Wagga did not exist. If the town is taken into account as remaining as it is, and the Commonwealth wants to secure enough land to serve their purpose of a town, the land without the improvements would be worth about £8 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Soil adapted for growth of cereals and root crops. Grapes and stone fruit are grown.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Tarcutta Creek, about 20 miles from Wagga Wagga, would afford splendid facilities for impounding water. It is a very large catchment with little settlement, affording good supply of water with little chance of contamination. The water could be piped to Wagga Wagga. The present supply to the town was sufficient when the river was at its lowest.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Thirty-six years of age. Native of, and practically resident of, Wagga Wagga all his life. Partially responsible for the figures under this head in Report. Wheat returns obtained from the Government Statistician. Since 1870 area under wheat cultivation gradually increasing. A great deal is exported. The quality is good and brings top prices in Sydney market. 1899 was a bad year. Could not say what were wheat returns for that year, but think about 8 bushels to the acre. Farming in the district is chiefly wheat and oats, with a little grazing. Some of the land has been continuously cropped since 1876 without showing exhaustion, but it has been the custom of late years to fallow the land—give it a spell for a year. Agreed with Mr. Pulver's Report, *re* canning and drying fruit. Had seen both canned and dried fruit from the Experimental Farm. It was the best he had seen. Wine had been produced at Lake Albert since 1870. There is a large area of land in the district capable of wine growing.

Henry Oliver Heath, solicitor

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Did not recollect when all the business of Wagga Wagga was done with Melbourne. It may have been a fact. He knew that steamers used to come up the river, presumably from Melbourne. Thought the greater part of the local trade was now done with Sydney. Knew of no other industries that could be added to the League's Report. Successful freezing works had been carried on at Narrandera. Wagga Wagga ought to be very suitable for similar works, in view of the large pastoral area surrounding it. Woollen-mills could also be established. They had no iron.

Climatic Conditions.—Native of district, and Council Clerk for two and a-half years. Member of sub-Committee appointed to obtain information as to climatic conditions. The figures in the Report were obtained from the Government Astronomer. No information is given as to range of temperature. (Information *re* temperature withdrawn at this stage with the view of substituting information at a later stage containing range of temperature.) The information as to altitude was obtained from the Government Astronomer.

Robert Emblen, Council Clerk, borough of Wagga Wagga.

Water Supply and Catchment.—About 4,000 people out of a population of 4,800 take and pay for water from the present town supply. About 80 gallons per head per day is pumped, and about 45 gallons per head per day is the average consumption all the year round. Present reservoir capable of extension, but it would be costly, as it would have to be blasted out of rock. Present plant could be extended to supply ten times the population. At present it could not supply 40,000 people. The capacity of the river, from what he had heard, was about 10 million gallons per hour at its lowest.

Drainage.—They had no drainage system at present.

Other Physical Features.—The present parks would be hardly worth considering for a large city. Did not think any of the municipal works, except the waterworks, could be utilised for the Federal City. Did not think the Site of the Federal City would be on the present town Site.

Ownership and Value.—The capital value of whole area of improved lands inside the Municipal area is £500,000. That is a moderate valuation. Improved lands are rated on the annual value; unimproved are fixed on 5 per cent. of the capital value. His valuation had nothing to do with lands outside Municipal limits, and included no Government land or land exempt from taxation. There were a few travelling stock reserves and Police paddock and barracks in the Area. If these were resumed, it would add £25,000 to his estimate.

Accessibility.—Resident in district nineteen years. Was one of the members of sub-Committee under this head. The information furnished in the Report is true, to the best of his belief. Obtained some of the information from the Railway Time Table, some from his own knowledge. Thought Wagga Wagga fairly equi-distant from the Capitals of the other colonies. The distance in favour of Melbourne was about 60 miles. That advantage would not disappear on Federation. He could not point to a place in New South Wales equi-distant from the Capitals of the other colonies. Fifty or 100 miles either way did not matter much to South Australia or Queensland. Had considered possibility of distances between the Capitals of South Australia and Queensland being shortened by Hay to Morgan Railway and Dubbo to Werris Creek. There was a chance of the river being again used for carrying produce. It would be much longer, but would be of use where time was not of great moment.

Nature of Soil.—Good workable soil—principally chocolate loam—and, with proper cultivation, suitable for growth of cereals. He manured his land from year to year. Wagga Wagga district the best pastoral and agricultural district he knew in New South Wales.

Other Physical Features.—Wagga Wagga did not feel the drought as much last year as other districts lower down; they were able to keep their stock going.

Facilities for Food Supply.—He grew wheat and hay every year; also oats. The soil in the district would grow all kinds of cereals; also mangolds, turnips, parsnips, beet, oranges, lemons, stone fruit, apples, cherries, and raspberries. District well situated for meatworks, both for killing and freezing.

Ownership and Value.—Resident of town over ten years. The area of 23,440 acres on plan he valued at £8 per acre. As you go back from the river, the value decreases to £2 per acre. Was not an expert on value of land, but thought the Experimental Farm land worth £3 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—District highly favoured for wool and mutton. Sheep principally produced a high-class merino. District capable of carrying a sheep and a-quarter to the acre in ordinary seasons, and could support a much larger population.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Some of the wool clips of the Wagga Wagga district command highest price. Special facilities for growing good wool, viz., soil and climate. Did not know any part of Colony that could produce a better class of commercial wool. At least two-thirds of the wool goes to Sydney. Wagga Wagga well situated for killing and freezing works, and any form of manufacturing or commercial industry.

Capacity to support a considerable Population.—Had been in business in Wagga Wagga a great many years. The district had immense resources. A large portion of the present sheep pastures are adapted to agriculture, and the district generally capable of much closer settlement.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Seven-eighths of his business was done with Sydney. He was a general storekeeper. He imported wire and kerosene from Melbourne as the freight was lighter. The majority of the wool goes to Sydney. Not much goods came across the Border under drawback. There would be an advantage to Sydney, under present conditions, if Wagga Wagga were made the Federal Capital. The trade is guided by the freight. If the freight was a mileage rate, the nearer you go to Albury the less you would have to do with Sydney. Assuming mileage rates and a uniform tariff, Melbourne would have the advantage.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Native of district and owner of a vineyard at North Wagga Wagga. The letter with Report was written by his father. He saw it, and was consulted about it; believed the contents to be true.

Climatic Conditions.—Wagga Wagga climate very good—best he had been in in New South Wales, and he had been all over it. Did not think the thermometer ever reached 120 degrees; had had it 117½ degrees.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Manager of bank in Wagga Wagga eighteen years. Very familiar with the business of the town. The proportion of the wool trade done with Sydney, about 75 per cent., as against Melbourne—that is, within a radius of 40 miles. Other trade does not necessarily follow the wool. About 60 per cent. of station supplies come from Sydney. Did not think Melbourne commercial influence paramount in Wagga Wagga. In his experience, Sydney had the principal trade of the town, the proportion would hardly be 75 per cent. No doubt something was due to differential railway rates. A good deal of stuff came from Melbourne to Albury, thence by teams. Wagga Wagga, centrally situated as regards the Capitals, Sydney and Melbourne, though the distance was in favour of Melbourne. District in good position, financially, though the last five years were very trying to the pastoralists and farmers.

Nature of Soil.—Practised in Wagga Wagga twenty-six years, and put up many buildings. Knew the proposed Federal Capital Site marked on plan. The soil is nearly all granite and changed slate. Some on the east is rough; the rest undulating. Good foundations for large buildings exist, except on the flats, which are subject to flood and would not be built upon. No danger of subsidence. Site very suitable for public buildings of a large city; but he had seen better. He preferred the north side of the river, 2 or 3 miles to the north of the river, that would be detached from the present town of Wagga Wagga. Part of proposed Site, south of Willan's Hill, is too rough; but 3,000 or 4,000 acres in the Site are suitable for building. The river flats are particularly suited for the growth of trees and could be used for parks.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Plenty of sites up river, where water for 40,000 people could be obtained. No gravitation scheme within 50 miles. Fall of river from Gundagai, about 18 inches to the mile. Gundagai, about 160 miles by river from Wagga Wagga. Tarcutta Creek a good catchment; but the water would have to be pumped.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Good granite; no freestone; good gravel for concrete; good sand. Timber, mostly river gum; some pine. Would mostly be imported.

Conditions

Thomas Halloran, grazier and dealer.

Joseph Hayes, wool-classer

David Copland, merchant.

Adolph Edward Pulver, fruit-grower.

Thomas Stewart Gardiner, Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Wagga Wagga.

George Sheppard, architect and surveyor.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Nine years in Wagga Wagga. General storekeeper; principally retail business. His business largely done with Sydney. Wagga Wagga most centrally situated Site for the Federal Capital. William Shaw, merchant.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Constant resident six years; intermittently connected with district sixteen years. Wrote article in the Report on suitability of district for production of wine. With closer settlement, good prospects for wine-growing in district. Climate eminently suitable for wine-making. Never had phylloxera in district. Robert Horatio Caldwell, vigneron and merchant.

Climatic Conditions.—Forty-five years resident. Concurred with Committee's Report. Site selected best in neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga. Heat considerable during portion of the year. During hottest days the heat sometimes continued into the night. Considered 100 degrees a high temperature; over 100 degrees does not make much difference. 105 degrees in the shade at Wagga Wagga less oppressive than 95 degrees elsewhere, owing to dry westerly wind. Kept no records, and could not speak of range of temperature, but considered district healthiest in New South Wales. James Gormly, Member for the district.

Accessibility.—Considered Wagga Wagga the most centrally situated place between Sydney and Melbourne for the Federal Capital.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Had studied water conservation all his life, and traversed the watersheds of all the rivers of New South Wales rising in the Australian Alps, and studied where dams or weirs could be erected and water stored. Sufficient water for a city as large as Sydney or Melbourne could be stored in Tarcutta Creek by constructing a weir where the hills approach. Thought Tarcutta Creek, as a source of supply, equal to the Sydney-Menangle scheme. The water was very pure.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Favourably situated for supporting a large population, and district very suitable for fattening stock. On 31st December, 1898, there were in the Wagga Wagga Sheep District—1,162,000 sheep, 20,500 cattle, and 12,500 horses. District also very suitable for growth of wheat and other cereals, also root crops and fruit of all kinds.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Seventy-five per cent. of trade of Wagga Wagga done with Sydney. If differential rates abolished under Federation, a Federal City at Wagga Wagga would still do the bulk of its business with Sydney.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Ten years engineer to the Wagga Wagga Waterworks, which supplied all the town except North Wagga Wagga. Supplied a population of 4,000, also part of Junee. Average about 70 gallons per day. Present plant could not supply a population of 40,000. Had not considered gravitation, but thought pumping better. Gravitation a stagnant scheme; pumping is live water, if taken from a flowing river. So far as he knew, the river was not polluted. Their water was analysed some years ago, and reported perfectly satisfactory. Knew nothing of the Tarcutta country, but judged that the Tarcutta Creek for some months of the year is stationary. The normal flow of the Murrumbidgee, at Wagga Wagga, about 9,000,000 gallons per hour. George Robert Chappell, engineer to the Borough Waterworks.

Location of Site.—Had submitted four Sites for the Federal Capital—viz., Wagga Wagga, Albury, Corowa, and Tumberumba. His Wagga Wagga proposal differed from that suggested by the Committee, which extended 2 miles further south. He proposed 6,000 acres for the Federal Capital—3,000 acres on each side of the river. His scheme coincided partly with the Committee's, but his was more compact. He would adopt that part of the Committee's Site on the southern side of the river, which comprised about four sections. He marked on plan an area on northern side of river which he would choose for the Federal Capital. It is near the river, and as available for Water Supply as that on the southern side, and preferable as a site to the expansion of the present town southwards, as it brings the Site nearer the central point of the two Capitals—Sydney and Melbourne. The land on northern side of river is an excellent site for building, and could be resumed for £3 or £4 per acre present value, and would be cheaper than the southern Site. He put in his reasons why Wagga Wagga should be the Federal Capital. William Orr, District Surveyor.

Location of Site.—Resident of Wagga Wagga eighteen years. Knew Site recommended by the Committee. As Mayor last year was chairman of the movement. Thought the proposed Capital Site on southern side of the river better than on the north. That on the north would include good undulating land, but would be detached and isolated from the town and separated by low flooded lands. George Coleman, solicitor, formerly Mayor of Wagga Wagga.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Would favour a pumping scheme for the proposed Capital, even in view of cost. The Tarcutta Creek is one of the largest creeks in Australia; has a large catchment, and passes through a district with a large rainfall. Its water is much better than the Murrumbidgee, and the supply is always good.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—Had opportunities of instituting comparison between the business done with Sydney and Melbourne; should say fully 90 per cent. done with the former.

WELLINGTON SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Wellington on 3rd and 4th August, 1900.

Initiation of League.—The League was constituted at a public meeting convened by the Mayor, at which a Committee was formed. The information obtained has the approval of the Committee. John Collins, Secretary, Wellington Federal League.

Climatic Conditions.—Thirty-three years resident of district. Wellington one of the most healthy districts to live in. Had only had a doctor in his house once in twenty-five years, and reared a family of eight. Thought the Site chosen for the Capital the best in the district.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Knew the Macquarie River well; did not think there was a sufficient fall in the river for a gravitation scheme to supply a height of 450 feet. Water could be conserved on the Bell River, about 30 miles above Wellington; but not to take it that height. About ten times as much water could be impounded in the present dam as was there at present. Roger Taylor Burton Gaden, farmer and grazier.

Facilities for Food Supply.—The district was capable of supporting a large population. It is good fattening country, and would be a convenient place to establish freezing works.

Climatic Conditions.—Native of the district and practising in it two years. Wellington extremely healthy. The altitude was good and the climate bracing, except for a few nights in the year. The summer is hot; but did not prevent anyone pursuing his ordinary avocation, and the changes are not sudden and violent. The extremes of the climate are not inimical to health. The winter climate the finest in Australia. Arthur Montague Rygate, medical practitioner.

No

No epidemic diseases. Infectious fevers, especially typhoid, extremely rare. Diphtheria and asthma are very rare and there is no ophthalmia. It is a good sanatorium for chest and renal complaints. The medical profession have sent people here from Sydney and England. The mortality rate is below the average.

Water Supply.—A water supply for a population of 40,000 could easily be obtained from the Macquarie River, with a proper system of filtration.

Drainage.—The Site is suitable for a large city, with good facilities for drainage.

Climatic Conditions.—Had been in Wellington twenty years. One of the healthiest climates in the world. For four months in the year it is very hot; but never heard of a case of sunstroke.

Accessibility.—Produced certain returns relating largely to proposed railway, Werris Creek to Wellington. The district claims as the Capital Site depended mainly on the construction of that line. Without it, Wellington could not be considered accessible, so far as Brisbane is concerned; that objection obtains against all the Western Sites. Joined to Broken Hill and Werris Creek, this district would be singularly central. These railways are certainties; but are a long way off being constructed. If constructed, Wellington would be very accessible to Adelaide, Brisbane, and Melbourne.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident eighteen years in district. Produced certain returns (Exhibit B) showing altitude, temperature, and rainfall. The two latter were prepared from the Post Office records. Determined the altitude himself, from his professional knowledge of the country. Took the Railway Station as a datum point. His experience of the climate was that the extremes were too great. The last four years were the worst in his recollection.

Nature of Soil.—Was familiar with the proposed Territory. It is the most suitable about the district. It is hilly country except in a few places, which might be described as undulating. Mostly limestone country; some of it basaltic. Quality of soil very good and very fertile. A considerable portion is under cultivation, but only a small area for a long period, but it is capable of cultivation for a long period without stimulants.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Knew the Macquarie River. Did not think a gravitation supply could be obtained from it. A gravitation scheme to supply Wellington could be got by going about 10 miles up the Bell River, but not to supply a height of 350 feet. A supply for that height could be obtained by going further up. A large reservoir and 20 miles of piping would be required. There would be no difficulty in choosing a good site, with good foundations for a weir. The fall is not more in the Macquarie than in the Bell River. For a smaller town than 40,000 you could obtain Sites along Curra Creek for water supply. Water could be stored without difficulty within a reasonable distance of Wellington for a large population.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Soil and climate suitable for growing cereals and fruit. Average wheat crop, 20 bushels to the acre.

Climatic Conditions.—Resident of Wellington sixteen years. Was local observer for the Government Astronomer, and was jointly responsible with Mr. Dawson for the returns (Exhibit B). The rainfall is for eighteen years. Did not think the temperature of Wellington out of the way. Put in return—(Exhibit C),—showing range and mean of temperature for each quarter of the year.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Knew the Macquarie River for some distance up. Thought it more suitable for storing water than the Bell River; it contained a much greater quantity of water than the Bell River, and had more tributaries. Had taken levels for sluicing drains. To get a gravitation supply for a height of 450 feet, you would have to go 20 miles up the river, where there are plenty of places for constructing a dam or weir. The hills come close together, and a rock bottom could be got, generally diorite, from 20 to 100 feet. A weir 50 feet high would back water up about 2 miles. There are many places where a 50-acre reservoir could be got by making a weir, notably at Duck Falls, about 3½ miles from Mr. Campbell's. The catchment areas in the district are suited for conserving water. Could not say he knew where 1,000 acres could be conserved, independent of the rivers. Burrendong is the best place; it had an enormous catchment.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, or other Building Material.—Sandstone at Mitchell's Creek, 12 miles from Wellington; bluestone within 3 miles of Wellington.

Capacity to Support a Considerable Population.—Had considerable experience of mining in the district. The Mitchell's Creek Proprietary Mine and other reefs were in the district, and alluvial workings at Jawbone. Coal and copper were to be found, and ironstone at Micketymulga. A large population could be employed mining if the industry were developed.

Nature of Soil.—He farmed on a large scale; cultivated about 6,000 acres, principally wheat. His soil is a rich chocolate, with some limestone on it. The farm is not in the proposed territory, but is just on the boundary.

Facilities for Food Supply.—All cereals will grow, and it is good fruit country, but not wet enough for root crops. Sufficient food could be locally grown to support a large population. It is a great stock carrying district. Lucerne will grow, and grapes are grown for table use. Maize grows along the rivers.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Marble, limestone, sandstone, and granite within 8 or 10 miles of Wellington. Fire-clay not 10 miles away. Pine and iron-bark timber. Bricks are made at Wellington and Geurie.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Irrespective of the rivers, a fair catchment area could be obtained in Middle Gully Creek. There is also Mitchell's Creek, which is always running, and there is a good catchment at the Springs. Good dams could be made at Watson's and Curra Creeks.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Very good granite, suitable for building, 8 miles from Wellington. Freestone of good quality, and in any quantity, at Geurie, 9 miles distant. Limestone exists in unlimited supply, and is a good building stone. Bluestone is obtainable. Sandstone is obtainable within a mile of Wellington. Any kind of brick can be made from the clays in the district. The Wellington bricks are not porous. Pine, ironbark, and hardwood timber are available.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Had thirty years' experience in working limestone and marble in the district. The marble is very workable, and takes a good polish. Freestone, of a very strong durable character and reddish colour, is obtainable. It is the best stone in the country after Pymont stone. The local limestone makes very good lime. Bluestone is plentiful, also a fair supply of granite and good slate for building. The local clay makes excellent bricks.

Water

Charles Hampden Barton, Manager of Commercial Bank, Wellington. Exhibit A.

Samuel Hugh Dawson, licensed surveyor.

Alexander Chrystal, Post and Telegraph Master, Wellington.

Abel Wilkins, agent.

(Note.—This evidence was subsequently corrected by the witness in a letter to the Commissioner, wherein he states that the fall in the river is only 7 to 9 feet to the mile, but that the fall is greater higher up.)

Robert Manackn Smith, manager of "Towri" Estate.

Frederick Henry Kennard, Mayor of Wellington, builder and contractor.

Robert Craig, monumental mason

Water Supply and Catchment.—Water would have to be brought by gravitation from somewhere about Burrendong. Enough could be got to supply a large city, but it would have to be taken from a sufficient height. About 12 miles up the Macquarie would yield a supply sufficient for 40,000 people. There is not a good catchment, but there are good sites for a weir.

Ownership and Value.—The proposed Federal Area is of a very mixed character. A large part of the poor land is Crown land. The freehold, including improvements and excluding the municipal area, is worth £3 per acre.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Within a radius of 20 or 30 miles around Wellington, the land compares favourably with any part of the country for sheep and cattle. Fattening country. Average holding about 320 acres. The country, except immediately around Wellington, is capable of closer settlement, and capable of supporting a very much larger population. Wellington would be a very suitable site for killing and freezing works.

Ownership and Value.—The estimated capital value of all lands within the municipal area, exclusive of improvements, is £167,535 10s.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Resident of Wellington, and mill-owner. Wheat grown in district is splendid milling wheat and the best in the Colony. It got first prize at the recent Sydney Exhibition, and went 68½ lb. to the bushel. The heavy grain is attributable to the nature of the soil. The district is capable of supporting a very large population with cereal food and cattle and sheep, and could be more closely settled.

Had considerable experience in dairy farming, from youth upwards, in various dairying districts in the Colony. Dairying had not been carried on in the Wellington district in a systematic manner, but the land is suitable for it, and, if taken up properly, would succeed. It is a good grassed country, highly productive of cereals and other cattle foods. The natural grasses are good.

Produced a return, showing goods received and despatched from the Wellington Railway Station for a period of three years.

Mineral Products.—Had been connected with the district about six years. The Mitchell's Creek Mine, Bodangora, belonged to one man, but employed between 200 and 300 persons. Within a radius of 20 miles of Bodangora, the country is auriferous, and contains copper, gold, iron, and silver. In ten years £234,142 worth of gold had been taken out of the mine, and its permanency was assured for twenty years. The district is not capable of supporting a large population on present discoveries, but it may yet turn out a large gold or copper field. Expressed surprise that there were not more mines discovered.

Resided at Wellington. There were coal prospects in the district. Twelve miles from Wellington, at Mitchell's Creek, the sandstone formation commences, and 22 miles north from Wellington a coal seam, about 7 feet thick, was found at a depth of about 30 feet. It is not a first-class coal, and not suitable for railway purposes. Put in copy of a Report, dated 1st July, 1852, re discovery of coal. This is on the Wellington and Werris Creek proposed railway, about 28 miles northerly from Wellington.

In Wellington since 1856, and was gold mining on and off since 1853. There was a copper-mine about 3 miles south of Wellington, from which 25 tons of fine ore were taken. There is also an outcrop of copper 1½ mile from the town. The country within 15 or 20 miles of Wellington is capable of supporting a large mining population. The country is conglomerate or Devonian. Mining has been going on about Wellington for forty-four years. Thought any amount of coal would be found about Wellington. The Caves were a source of attraction to visitors, but were capable of much extension if properly explored.

Walter Pridaux Pridham, stock and station agent, and land valuer.

William Gardiner, Council Clerk.

Murdoch McLeod, miller.

John Irving, auctioneer and commission agent.

William Riddle, Railway Station-master at Wellington.

Edward Bristowe, Manager of Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold-mining Company, Bodangora.

Robert Porter, journalist. Exhibit D.

James Sibbald, caretaker, Wellington Caves.

YASS SITE.—Summary of Evidence taken at a Public Inquiry held at Yass on 19th April, 1900.

Initiation of League.—Resident of town nine years. Committee convened by advertisement, and appointed by public meeting. Was concerned in drawing up Report, and, to an extent, responsible for the whole of it.

Climatic Conditions.—Information under this head in Report obtained from Government Astronomer. The proposed Federal City Site is about 150 feet higher than Yass; that would be about 1,800 feet above sea level.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Had drawn Mr. Blomfield's attention to a gravitation scheme from the Murrumbidgee River.

Ownership and Value.—Yass is a Municipal district. Had a very good knowledge of values in the town. The statements in the Report are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Climatic Conditions.—Nine years in district. Had assisted to draw up part of Report submitted by League. Was on Committee. Climate of Yass considered very healthy. Very bracing for nine months of the year. Not too dry or too moist. The hot months are December, January, and February. Lung affections are benefited by the climate. Reported temperature daily to the Government Astronomer. Had seen a drop of 30 degrees, but the average was 15 degrees or 20 degrees. Had only seen thermometer once up to 105 degrees; the drop that day would be 30 degrees or 35 degrees. Mean maximum for January was 89 degrees; for February (the hottest mean maximum for fifteen years), 87 degrees; December, about 84 degrees. The highest temperature at night, about 75 degrees perhaps once or twice in the summer. Always a cool change at night. Sea breezes come to Yass about 6 in the evening, but not to any extent. District not liable to epidemics; particularly free from typhoid. Asthma and influenza much the same as other places. Could speak favourably of the health of the whole place, but could say nothing of the mortality. The altitude is sufficient for a healthy and enjoyable climate.

Drainage.—Wherever the Site of the Federal City is located in the Area, drainage will be easy. The present storm-water drainage goes into the Yass River. Excreta and other matter are buried.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, or other Building Material.—Thirty-four years in Yass. Had prepared Report on building stones (Exhibit, p. 64) found in Yass and vicinity. Its contents are true and correct, to the best of his belief. A building known as the Corner, at Yass, was erected from local freestone, and has been up forty years. This stone cuts well, is soft in the quarry, and hardens on exposure. It has not been quarried any depth. Another stone, called greenstone, is obtainable 1½ miles west of Yass. It is very hard and durable. Limestone is found all over the place. It is a dark lime, not used

Samuel Edward Bradford, Mayor of Yass, President of Yass Federal League.

Joseph English, Government Medical Officer, Yass District.

George Thompson, builder, contractor, and stonemason.

used for burning. (Specimens of marble were produced by the witness and exhibited to the Commissioner.) No pure white marble. No real granite in the neighbourhood; that produced is bastard granite. The sample of slate produced was obtained 22 miles away. It had not been quarried any depth or tested.

Frederick
Norton Oxley,
Road Superin-
tendent.

Nature of Soil.—At Yass five years. Fifteen years in Government service. Had considerable knowledge of Yass district. The material in and about Yass suitable for street and road making is easily obtainable in large quantities. Limestone makes good roads. Good gravel for light roads is plentiful, and is mostly used on the roads. The sample of stone produced is granite, though the Committee say not. Yass Plains, a slaty formation—a decomposed rock—he should think black shale and granite. The Site marked for the Federal City is undulating country, with good building sites.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Not an expert on water supply. Accompanied Mr. Blomfield in his examination. His own opinion was that the water supply should be from the Murrumbidgee. The Yass River not suitable; the water becomes very hard at times, and the supply is insufficient.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—No good building timber in district.

Drainage.—Knew a good deal of the contour of the proposed Federal Area. It would be easy to get good drainage and sewage farms.

Other Physical Features.—By constructing a small dam, artificial lakes could be easily made.

John Russell
Ross, grazier

Facilities for Food Supply.—In district since 1888. Formerly a banker. Yass Stock District would supply animal food for a population of 40,000. As a stock district there is no healthier in the Colony. There are probably only two other towns between Sydney and Albury which pass more stock than Yass. The five years just passed were as bad as the Colony has passed through; but taking three years ending 1899, there was an increase of 20,000 sheep in the district. The loss of stock through drought was comparatively small. With closer settlement a much better supply of farm produce would be forthcoming. A large area is suitable for agriculture, but to support a large population the district would have to depend on outside sources for wheat. Artificial grasses can be grown successfully on the alluvial. Lucerne can be grown with success. The rich agricultural land is along the river, but as a farming district it is only on a small scale.

Conditions favourable to Commercial and Industrial Development.—The great volume of trade is done with Sydney. The town and district are undoubtedly under the commercial influence of Sydney.

Argyle
McCallum,
farmer and
grazier.

Water Supply and Catchment.—Native of the district, and lifelong resident. Knew the district well, and thought Site chosen for Territory the best one. Would cost more to bring water from the Murrumbidgee than the Yass River. Water of the Yass River gets hard as you go down—probably due to mineral deposits it passes through. It is not reckoned good drinking water. Enormous pumping machinery would be required to pump the water from the weir at Barren Jack. He did not know the fall of the Murrumbidgee per mile above Yass.

The possession of, or proximity to, Stone, Timber, and other Building Material.—Agreed with the evidence already given under this head.

Facilities for Food Supply.—District principally pastoral, though there was a large amount of agricultural land. Wheat grown, but not in large areas. He himself had grown 100 bushels of maize to the acre in exceptional seasons. Oats and barley are grown in small patches. Apples will grow anywhere, and the climate suits peaches. Lucerne is grown. District very suitable for stock. Droughts occur, but stock are not lost. Stock come here in drought time from elsewhere. Yass Plains carry about one sheep to the acre; with closer settlement, probably more. On 31st December, 1899, there were 12,131 cattle, 527,938 sheep, and 3,992 horses in the district. It would be a good place to establish chilling and freezing works. Business is all done with Sydney.

Tyndale Stubbs,
stock and station
agent.

Facilities for Food Supply.—Doing business in Yass for ten years. Centrally situated for stock business. More sheep sold there than in any part of Colony except Gunnedah. Not a better district in New South Wales as a centre for sheep selling. Gave statistics of sales by his firm. They averaged over 400,000 a year. Last year's sales were 50,000 over preceding year—all stores, destined for Sydney or Goulburn. Climate very suitable for merino sheep. Not a dairying district.

Capacity to Support a Considerable Population.—Closer settlement would enable Yass Stock District to support twenty times its present population.

Thomas Henry
Furnival Griffin,
bank manager,
Hon. Secretary,
Yass Federal
League.

Five and a half years managing Commercial Bank, Yass. Was concerned in drawing up the League's Report. Obtained the figures *re* Climatic Conditions from the Government Astronomer, and the altitude from the Railway Time Table. The average altitude was assumed.

Accessibility.—Yass, twice the distance from Melbourne it was from Sydney. Could not say it was centrally situated as regards Sydney and Melbourne, but centrality was not a matter of pure mileage. Adelaide and Brisbane and other cities had to be considered. There are countervailing advantages in favour of Yass. If it were 100 miles further south, it would be in a much hotter climate.

I certify that the foregoing Summaries of Evidence, viz., for Albury, Bathurst, Bombala-Eden, Braidwood, Carcoar-Garland, Cootamundra, Forest Reefs, Goulburn, Orange, Queanbeyan, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, and Yass, contained in pages 66 to 94, have been compiled from the depositions taken before me at the Public Inquiries held in respect of each of such Sites.

Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PLANS.

- A. Plan showing 100 mile radial limit from City of Sydney.

Plans of proposed Federal Territories and Capital Sites—

- B. Albury.
- C. Bathurst.
- D. Bombala-Eden.
- E. Braidwood.
- F. Carcoar-Garland.
- G. Forest Reefs and Calvert
- H. Goulburn.
- K. Orange.
- L. Queanbeyan.
- M. Tumut.
- N. Wagga Wagga.
- O. Wellington.
- P. Yass.

Plans of proposed Extended Sites—

- Q. Canobolas.
- R. Yass.
- S. Southern Monaro.
- T. Proposed Railway Extension, Bairnsdale (Vic.) to the Victorian Border.

[19 Plans.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

(OPINION OF MR. R. E. O'CONNOR RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

Opinion.

I HAVE been asked to advise whether any place outside New South Wales can legally be the Seat of the Government of the Commonwealth.

I am clearly of opinion that so long as section 125 remains a part of the Constitution the Seat of Government cannot legally be anywhere outside New South Wales.

That section, which takes effect the moment the Constitution comes into force, enacts in mandatory terms that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in New South Wales. From that moment it becomes impossible that the Seat of Government can legally be anywhere outside of New South Wales.

The portion of New South Wales which, subject to the provisions of the section, is to be chosen as the permanent Seat of Government can be determined only by the Parliament of the Commonwealth; but before the Parliament determines that question there must, of necessity, be some place selected temporarily as the Seat of Government in which the public business of the Executive of the Commonwealth will be transacted.

The power to make this selection must, of necessity, be vested in the Federal Executive, but that power must be exercised subject to the provisions of section 125. To fix the Seat of Government even temporarily outside New South Wales would be as much a breach of the Constitution as to fix it permanently outside of New South Wales.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that under no circumstances can the Federal Executive or any other authority, legally fix the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth outside New South Wales.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

Chambers, 18th July, 1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(PAPERS RELATING TO, PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1900.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. Draft of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill as finally adopted.

II. Addresses from Colonial Legislatures.

III. Correspondence.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.
1	Governor Lord Hampden (New South Wales.)	.....	1899. (Rec. Feb. 3) Telegram.	Reports that the Australian Federation Premiers' Conference resulted in highly satisfactory agreement.
2	To Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria).	.....	February 3 (Telegram.)	Requests him to convey the congratulations of Her Majesty's Government to the Premiers on the result of the Federation Conference.
3	Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria).	.....	(Rec. Feb. 4) Telegram.	States that the Premiers highly appreciate the congratulations from Her Majesty's Government.
4	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Rec. June 21) Telegram.	Reports majority of 21,530 in favour of Federation, but that country returns are not complete.
5	Governor Lord Brassey.....	Victoria	(Rec. July 27) Telegram.	Reports overwhelming majority in favour of Federation, and that further returns are expected to increase the majority.
6	Acting Governor Dodds ...	Tasmania	(Rec. July 28) Telegram.	States that the amended Federal Constitution Bill has been adopted by a majority of 16 to 1.
7	Governor Lord Lamington.	Queensland	(Rec. Sept. 4) Telegram.	Reports majority of 5,136 in favour of Bill, but that returns are incomplete.
8	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	do	(Rec. Oct. 5) Telegram.	Reports that an Address to the Queen for the adoption of the Bill has been carried in the Legislative Assembly by 57 votes to 10.
9	Do	do	(Rec. Oct. 11) Telegram.	Reports that Address has been carried in the Legislative Council by 16 votes to 9.
10	Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia	(Rec. Dec. 1) Telegram.	Reports the passing of a resolution by the Legislative Council, negating the reference of the Federation Bill to the people.
11	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales	December 22 (Telegram.) 1900.	Expresses a hope that Delegates are coming to assist Her Majesty's Government in considering the Bill.
12	Governor Lord Brassey ...	Victoria	(Rec. Jan. 10) Telegram.	Reports that the Hon. Alfred Deakin has been appointed as Delegate for the Colony.
13	To Governor Lord Tennyson (repeated to Governors of Federating Colonies).	South Australia ...	February 19 (Telegram.)	Requests him to send certain statistics.
14	Governor Sir Gerard Smith	Western Australia	(Rec. Feb. 20) Telegram.	Reports that Mr. Parker has been appointed to watch the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament.
15	Lieutenant-Governor Sir F. M. Darley.	New South Wales.	(Rec. Feb. 23) Telegram.	Reports, in reply to No. 13, that statisticians are now conferring.
16	Governor Viscount Gormanston.	Tasmania	(Rec. Feb. 24) Telegram.	Reports, in reply to No. 13, that Tasmania is not entitled to more than the minimum number of members.
17	Lieutenant-Governor Sir F. M. Darley.	New South Wales.	(Rec. Feb. 27) Telegram.	Furnishes statistics of population of the several colonies.
18	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.....	January 13 (Rec. Feb. 28)	Encloses a petition from twelve members of the Legislative Council urging certain objections to the Draft Bill.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.
19	Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden.	Victoria	1900. January 20 (Rec. Feb. 28.)	Reports the appointment of Mr. Deakin as Delegate.
20	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland	March 9.	States that the memorial enclosed in No. 18 will be laid before Parliament with other papers.
21	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	do	February 1 (Rec. Mar. 12.)	Reports that the Hon. J. R. Dickson, Chief Secretary, has been appointed as Delegate for the Colony.
22	Governor Lord Tennyson...	South Australia....	February 5 (Rec. Mar. 12.)	Reports that the Colony will be represented by the Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston.
23	Governor Viscount Gormanston.	Tasmania	February 9 (Rec. Mar. 19.)	Reports that Sir P. Fysh, the Agent-General, will represent the Colony
24	To Governors of Colonies...	New South Wales, Victoria, Queens- land, South Aus- tralia, Tasmania.	March 23.	States that Mr. Chamberlain has had the pleasure of conferring with the Delegates, and conveys the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the appointment of the delegation.
25	The Agent-General	New Zealand	March 27.	Reports that he has been appointed to represent the Colony.
26	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	do	(Rec. Mar. 28) Telegram.	Reports that the Agent-General is acting for and on behalf of the Colony.

I.

ANNO SEXAGESIMO ET SEXAGESIMO PRIMO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1898.

DRAFT OF A BILL

To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

Preamble.	WHEREAS the people of [<i>here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution</i>], humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—
Short title.	I. This Act may be cited as " <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.</i> "
Act to bind Crown, and extend to the Queen's Successors.	II. This Act shall bind the Crown, and its provisions referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom.
Proclamation of Commonwealth.	III. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of [<i>here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution</i>] shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of " <i>The Commonwealth of Australia.</i> " But the Queen may, at any time after the Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.
Commencement of Act.	IV. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.
Operation of the Constitution and laws.	V. This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.
Definition.	VI. " <i>The Commonwealth</i> " shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act. " <i>Colony</i> " shall mean any Colony or Province. " <i>The States</i> " shall mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called a " <i>State.</i> " " <i>Original States</i> " shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.
Repeal of Federal Council Act.	VII. " <i>The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885,</i> " is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth. Any such law may be repealed as to any State by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any Colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.
Application of Colonial Boundaries Act.	VIII. After the passing of this Act the " <i>Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895,</i> " shall not apply to any Colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing Colony for the purposes of that Act.

IX.

IX. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

Constitution
and its Divisions.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

- CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:
 Part I.—General:
 Part II.—The Senate:
 Part III.—The House of Representatives:
 Part IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament:
 Part V.—Powers of the Parliament:
- CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:
- CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE:
- CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:
- CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:
- CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:
- CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:
- CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION:
 THE SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER I.

THE PARLIAMENT.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Chap. I.
The Parliament.
Part I.
General.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth." Legislative power.

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution; such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him. Governor-General.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds. Salary of Governor-General.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth. Provisions relating to Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of The Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. Sessions of Parliament. Prorogation and dissolution.

After any general election The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Summoning Parliament.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth. First Session.

6. There shall be a session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of The Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session. Yearly Session of Parliament

PART II.—THE SENATE.

Part II
The Senate
The Senate

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until The Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

But until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an Original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by The Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

Method of election of senators.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

Times and places.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

Application of State laws.

10. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

Failure to choose senators.

11. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

Issue of writs.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

Rotation of senators.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.

Further provision for rotation.

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

Casual vacancies.

15. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

Qualifications of senator.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

Election of President.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Absence of President.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of senator.

19. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Vacancy by absence.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate.

Vacancy to be notified.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

Quorum.

22. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in Senate

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Part III.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators.

House of Representatives.
Constitution of House of Representatives.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until the Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner:—

- (i.) A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.
- (ii.) The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

Provision as to races disqualified from voting.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows: [*To be determined according to latest statistical returns at the date of the passing of the Act, and in relation to the quota referred to in previous sections.*]

Representatives in first Parliament.

27. Subject to this Constitution, The Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

Alteration of number of members.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

Duration of House of Representatives.

29. Until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

Electoral divisions.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

Qualification of electors.

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

Application of State laws.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

Writs for general election.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives, or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

Writs for vacancies.

34. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:—

Qualifications of members.

- (i.) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen:
- (ii.) He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

Election of Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

Absence of Speaker.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Resignation of member.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

Vacancy by absence.

39. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

Voting in House of Representatives.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Part IV.
Both Houses of
The Parliament.Right of electors
of States.Oath or affirma-
tion of allegiance.
Schedule.Member of one
House ineligible
for other.

Disqualification.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule.

43. A member of either House of The Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

44. Any person who—

- (i.) Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power: or
- (ii.) Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer: or
- (iii.) Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent: or
- (iv.) Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth: or
- (v.) Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons:

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

Vacancy on
happening of
disqualification.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

- (i.) Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section: or
- (ii.) Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors: or
- (iii.) Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in The Parliament to any person or State:

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

Penalty for
sitting when
disqualified.

46. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disputed elec-
tions.

47. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of The Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

Allowance to
members.

48. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Privileges, &c.,
of Houses.

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Rules and orders.

50. Each House of The Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

- (i.) The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld.
- (ii.) The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Part V.
Powers of The
Parliament.Legislative
powers of The
Parliament.

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:—

- (i.) Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States:
- (ii.) Taxation; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States:
- (iii.) Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth:
- (iv.) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth:
- (v.) Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services:
- (vi.) The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth:
- (vii.) Light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys:
- (viii.) Astronomical and meteorological observations:
- (ix.) Quarantine:
- (x.) Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits:
- (xi.) Census and statistics:
- (xii.)

- (xii.) Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- (xiii.) Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- (xiv.) Insurance, other than State Insurance ; also State Insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- (xv.) Weights and measures :
- (xvi.) Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- (xvii.) Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- (xviii.) Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks :
- (xix.) Naturalization and aliens :
- (xx.) Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :
- (xxi.) Marriage :
- (xxii.) Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- (xxiii.) Invalid and old-age pensions :
- (xxiv.) The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the Courts of the States :
- (xxv.) The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- (xxvi.) The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
- (xxvii.) Immigration and emigration :
- (xxviii.) The influx of criminals :
- (xxix.) External affairs :
- (xxx.) The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- (xxxi.) The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws :
- (xxxii.) The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- (xxxiii.) The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- (xxxiv.) Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- (xxxv.) Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :
- (xxxvi.) Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until The Parliament otherwise provides :
- (xxxvii.) Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :
- (xxxviii.) The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- (xxxix.) Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

Exclusive powers of The Parliament.

- (i.) The seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes :
- (ii.) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth :
- (iii.) Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of The Parliament.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licenses, or fees for services under the proposed law.

Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Appropriation Bills.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Tax Bill.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only ; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

Recommendation of money votes.

Disagreement
between the
Houses.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of The Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

Royal assent to
Bills.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of The Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Recommendations
by
Governor-
General.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

Disallowance by
the Queen.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Signification of
Queen's pleasure
on Bill reserved.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

Chap. II.

The
Executive
Government.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Executive
power.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Federal
Executive
Council.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Provisions
referring to
Governor-
General.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Ministers of
State.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

Ministers to sit
in Parliament.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

Numbers of
Ministers.

65. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as The Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.

Salaries of
Ministers.

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.

Appointment of
civil servants.

67. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

Command of
naval and
military forces.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Transfer of
certain
departments.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones:

Naval and military defence:

Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys:

Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General.

CHAPTER III. THE JUDICATURE.

Chap. III.
The
Judicature.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as The Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other justices, not less than two, as The Parliament prescribes.

Judicial power and Courts.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :
- (ii.) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an Address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity :
- (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix ; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Judges' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences—

Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

- (i.) Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court :
- (ii.) Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction ; or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council :
- (iii.) Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only—

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by The Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's Dominions, other than the Commonwealth or a State, are involved.

Appeals to Queen in Council.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative, to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. But The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked.

75. In all matters—

- (i.) Arising under any treaty :
- (ii.) Affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries :
- (iii.) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- (iv.) Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State :
- (v.) In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

- (i.) Arising under this Constitution or involving its interpretation :
- (ii.) Arising under any laws made by The Parliament :
- (iii.) Of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- (iv.) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

Additional original jurisdiction.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections The Parliament may make laws—

- (i.) Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court :
- (ii.) Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is vested in the courts of the States :
- (iii.) Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

Power to define jurisdiction.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

Proceedings against Commonwealth or State.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as The Parliament prescribes.

Number of judges.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Chap. IV.
Finance
and Trade.

Consolidated
Revenue Fund.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Expenditure
charged
thereon.

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Money to be
appropriated
by law.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament.

Transfer of
officers.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of
property of
State.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

- (i.) All property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connection with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- (ii.) The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connection with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- (iii.) The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.
- (iv.) The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

Uniform duties
of customs.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Payment to
States before
uniform duties.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

- (i.) The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.
- (ii.) The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—
 - (a) The expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.
 - (b) The proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.
- (iii.) The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of The Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive. Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect; but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods. Exceptions as to bounties.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free. Trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides— Payment to States for five years after uniform tariffs.

(i.) The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State.

(ii.) Subject to the last subsection, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, The Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth. Distribution of surplus.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth. Custom duties of Western Australia.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides, The Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as The Parliament thinks fit. Financial assistance to States.

97. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the Colony, or the Government or an officer of the Colony, is mentioned. Audit

98. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State. Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof. Commonwealth not to give preference.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation. Nor abridge right to use water.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as The Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder. Inter-State Commission.

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission. Parliament may forbid preferences by States.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (ii.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an Address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
- (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Commissioners' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

Saving of certain rates.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

Taking over public debts of States.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

Chap. V.
The States.

CHAPTER V. THE STATES.

Saving of Constitutions.

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Saving of powers of State Parliaments.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution, exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

Saving of State laws.

108. Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State.

Inconsistency of laws.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Provisions referring to Governor.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State.

States may surrender territory.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

States may levy charges for inspection laws.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Intoxicating liquids.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

States may not raise forces.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

Taxation of property of Commonwealth or State.

States not to coin money.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

Rights of residents in States.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

Recognition of laws, &c., of States.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

Protection of States from invasion and violence.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

Chap. VI.
New States.

CHAPTER VI. NEW STATES.

New States may be admitted or established.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

Government of territories.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and, operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Alteratio of limits of States.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

Formation of new States.

CHAPTER VII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Chap. VII. Miscellaneous.

125. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by The Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and if New South Wales be an Original State shall be in that State and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Seat of Govern-ment.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

If Victoria be an Original State, The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government.

126. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor-General to appoint deputies.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.

CHAPTER VIII.
ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Chap. VIII. Alteration of Constitution.

128. This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of The Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Mode of altering the Constitution.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next Session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of The Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner effecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

THE SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law.

(NOTE.—The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.)

II.—ADDRESSES FROM COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.

No. 1.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Members of the Legislative Council of South Australia, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and sincere attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

We humbly pray Your Majesty to be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for passing into Law the Federal Constitution for Australasia which has been accepted by the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

August 8, 1899.

Legislative Council, South Australia.
R. C. BAKER, President.

August 3, 1899.

House of Assembly, South Australia.
JENKIN COLES, Speaker.
F. HALCOMB, Clerk.

No. 2.

VICTORIA.

Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

WE, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of loyal attachment to Your Throne and Person. We humbly desire to lay before Your Majesty:—

1. That, pursuant to legislation passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, a Convention of Representatives of the Colonies named met during the years 1897 and 1898, and framed a Draft Federal Constitution in the form of a Bill for enactment by the Imperial Parliament.

2. That in the beginning of the present year the Prime Ministers of the Colonies named and the Prime Minister of Queensland, in Conference assembled, amended the said Draft Federal Constitution in certain respects.

3. That subsequently Federation Enabling Acts were passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and those Acts provided for the submission of the Federal Constitution, drafted and amended as aforesaid, to the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania for acceptance or rejection.

4. That the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have accepted the said Constitution as amended, and a vote of the people of Queensland will be taken on the 2nd September next.

5. That the "Victorian Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1896," No. 1,443, provides as follows:—

Section 37—

"If two Colonies in addition to Victoria accept the Constitution, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria may adopt a joint Address to the Queen praying that the Constitution may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament upon receipt from the Parliaments of such two Colonies either of similar joint or separate Addresses from each House at such Parliaments."

Section 38—

"When such joint Address has been agreed to, pursuant to the preceding section, the same shall be transmitted to the Queen with a certified copy of the Constitution."

6. That by the "Victorian Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1899," No. 1,603, which amended Act No. 1,443, called therein the Principal Act, it is provided as follows:—

"This Act shall be incorporated with the Principal Act, and, except so far as inconsistent with this Act or inapplicable thereto, the provisions of the Principal Act relating to the submission of the Constitution to the Electors and its transmission to the Queen for legislative enactment by the Imperial Parliament shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the Constitution as proposed to be amended in the particulars appearing in the First Schedule to this Act."

"The Constitution as proposed to be amended in the particulars appearing in the First Schedule to Act and as set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act shall—

(a) be submitted to the Electors for the Legislative Assembly in Victoria for acceptance or rejection by direct vote, and, if accepted by a majority of the Electors voting, may, afterwards,

(b) be transmitted by both Houses of Parliament to the Queen for legislative enactment by the Imperial Parliament."

7. In pursuance of these powers we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, transmit to Your Majesty the said Constitution and the said Constitution amended as aforesaid, and pray that, upon the transmission to Your Majesty of joint or separate Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of two or more of the other Colonies, namely, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, Your Majesty may be pleased to cause the accompanying Constitution, amended as aforesaid, to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament that it may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament for the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth composed of those Colonies which unite with Victoria in a similar prayer to Your Majesty.

All of which we, the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, humbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your gracious and favourable consideration.

W. A. ZEAL, President.
F. C. MASON, Speaker.

No. 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

WE, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of loyal attachment to your Throne and Person.

We humbly desire to lay before Your Majesty :—

1. That pursuant to legislation passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, a Convention of Representatives of the Colonies named met and framed a Draft Federal Constitution during the years 1897 and 1898.

2. That in the beginning of the present year the Prime Ministers of the Colonies named, and the Prime Minister of Queensland, in Conference assembled, amended the said Draft Federal Constitution in certain respects.

3. That subsequently Federal Enabling Acts were passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and those Acts provided for the submission of the Federal Constitution, drafted and amended as aforesaid, to the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, for acceptance or rejection.

4. That the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have accepted the said Constitution as amended. The vote of the people of Queensland will be taken on the 2nd September next.

5. That the Federal Enabling Act of New South Wales, which was passed during the month of April last, provided as follows :—

“ If two Colonies, in addition to New South Wales, accept the Constitution, both Houses of Parliament may adopt Addresses to the Queen, praying that the Constitution may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament upon receipt of similar Addresses from the Parliaments of two such Colonies, and the Addresses so adopted shall be forthwith transmitted to the Queen, with a certified copy of the Constitution.”

6. In pursuance of those powers, we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, pray that upon the transmission to Your Majesty of an Address from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to the same effect, and of similar Addresses from the Parliaments of two or more of the other Colonies, namely, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, Your Majesty may be pleased to cause the accompanying Constitution to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth composed of those Colonies which unite with New South Wales in a similar prayer to Your Majesty.

All which we, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, humbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your gracious and favourable consideration.

On behalf and in the name of the Legislative Council,—

JOHN LACKEY, President,

17th August, 1899.

JOHN J. CALVERT, Clerk of the Parliaments.

On behalf and in the name of the Legislative Assembly,—

J. P. ABBOTT, Speaker.

9th August, 1899.

F. W. WEBB, Clerk.

No. 4.

TASMANIA.

Address to the Queen from the House of Assembly.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

WE, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Members of the House of Assembly of Tasmania, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of loyal attachment to Your Throne and Person.

We

We humbly desire to lay before Your Majesty—

1. That, pursuant to legislation passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, a Convention of Representatives of the Colonies named met and framed a Draft Federal Constitution during the years 1897 and 1898.
2. That in the beginning of the present year the Prime Ministers of the Colonies named, and the Prime Minister of Queensland, in Conference assembled, amended the said Draft Federal Constitution in certain respects.
3. That subsequently Federal Enabling Acts were passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and such Acts provided for the submission of the Federal Constitution, drafted and amended as aforesaid, to the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, for acceptance or rejection.
4. That the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have accepted the said Constitution as amended. The vote of the people of Queensland will be taken on the second September next.
5. That the Federal Enabling Act of Tasmania, which was passed during the month of January, 1896, provided as follows :—“ If two Colonies in addition to Tasmania accept the Constitution, both Houses of Parliament may adopt Addresses to the Queen praying that the Constitution may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament upon receipt of similar Addresses from the Parliaments of two such Colonies, and the Address so adopted shall be forthwith transmitted to the Queen with a certified copy of the Constitution.”
6. In pursuance of those Powers we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, pray, that upon the transmission to Your Majesty of an Address from the Legislative Council of Tasmania to the same effect, and of similar Addresses from the Parliaments of two or more of the other Colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, Your Majesty may be pleased to cause the accompanying Constitution to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth composed of those Colonies which unite with Tasmania in a similar prayer to Your Majesty.

All which we, the Members of the House of Assembly of Tasmania, humbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your gracious and favourable consideration.

On behalf and in the name of the House of Assembly,—

NICHOLAS J. BROWN, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly this 8th day of August, 1899,—
JOHN KIDSTON REID, Clerk of the House.

No. 5.

TASMANIA.

Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty—

WE, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of loyal attachment to Your Throne and Person.

We humbly desire to lay before Your Majesty—

1. That, pursuant to legislation by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, a Convention of Representatives of the Colonies named met and framed a Draft Federal Constitution during the years 1897 and 1898.
2. That in the beginning of the present year the Prime Ministers of the Colonies named, and the Prime Minister of Queensland, in Conference assembled, agreed to suggest amendments in the said Draft Federal Constitution in certain respects.
3. That subsequently Federal Enabling Acts were passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and such Acts provided for the submission of the Federal Constitution, amended as aforesaid, to the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, for acceptance or rejection.
4. That the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have accepted the said Constitution as amended. The vote of the people of Queensland will be taken on the second September next.
5. That, under the provisions of the Australasian Federation Enabling Act (Tasmania), 1896, and of the Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1899, two Colonies in addition to Tasmania having accepted the Constitution, the Houses of Parliament of Tasmania are empowered to adopt Addresses to the Queen praying that the Constitution may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament.
6. In pursuance of these Powers we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, transmit to Your Majesty the said Constitution and the said Constitution amended as aforesaid, and pray that, upon the transmission to Your Majesty of an Address from the House of Assembly of Tasmania to the same effect, and of joint or separate Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of two or more of the other Colonies, namely, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria,

Victoria, and Western Australia, Your Majesty may be pleased to cause the accompanying Constitution, amended as aforesaid, to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, that it may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament, for the establishment of an Australian Federal Commonwealth composed of those Colonies which unite with Tasmania in a similar prayer to Your Majesty.

All which we, the Members of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, humbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your gracious and favourable consideration.

ADYE DOUGLAS, President of the Council.

Passed the Legislative Council this 23rd day of August, 1899,—

E. C. NOWELL, Clerk of the Council.

No. 6.

QUEENSLAND.

Address from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

WE, Your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Queensland in Parliament assembled,—

HUMBLY REPRESENT TO YOUR MAJESTY—

1. That we approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our devoted loyalty to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

2. That, pursuant to legislation passed by the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, a Convention of representatives of the Colonies named met, during the years 1897 and 1898, and framed a Draft of a Federal Constitution for Australasia.

3. That in the beginning of the present year the Prime Ministers of the Colonies named, and the Prime Minister of Queensland, in Conference assembled, amended the said Draft Federal Constitution in certain respects.

4. That subsequently the Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania severally passed a Federal Enabling Act, which provided for the submission of the Federal Constitution, so drafted and amended as aforesaid, to the electors of the said Colonies respectively for acceptance or rejection.

5. That the electors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania have accepted the said Federal Constitution so drafted and amended as aforesaid.

6. That the "Australasian Federation Enabling Act (Queensland), 1899," being the Federal Enabling Act passed as aforesaid by the Parliament of Queensland, contains the following provision:—

"If two Colonies, of which New South Wales shall be one, in addition to Queensland, accept the Constitution, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly may adopt Addresses to the Queen, praying that the Constitution may be submitted for enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland subject to the adoption of similar Addresses by the Parliaments of such two Colonies.

"When such Addresses have been adopted they shall be transmitted to the Queen with a certified copy of the Constitution."

7. That the Constitution in the next preceding paragraph mentioned is the said Federal Constitution so drafted and amended as aforesaid.

8. That the Parliaments of the said Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have adopted Addresses to Your Majesty of a similar nature to those mentioned in the provisions set out in the sixth paragraph hereof.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to cause the said Constitution, of which the accompanying is a certified copy, to be submitted for enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause all other necessary steps to be taken for the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the said Constitution, consisting of Queensland and all those other Australasian Colonies whose Parliaments similarly pray Your Majesty.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On behalf and in the name of the Legislative Council,—

HUGH M. NELSON, President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Brisbane, October 10, 1899.

On behalf and in the name of the Legislative Assembly,—

ARTHUR MORGAN, Speaker.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor Viscount Hampden to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 8 a.m., February 3, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 2.]

AUSTRALIAN Federation Premiers' Conference resulted in agreement; result highly satisfactory.

No. 2.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Brassey.

(Sent 4:33 p.m., February 3, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 3.]

CONVEY congratulations on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to Premiers on result of Federation Conference.

No. 3.

VICTORIA.

Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 1:41 p.m., February 4, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

PREMIERS highly appreciate congratulations * from Her Majesty's Government on result of Federal Conference.

No. 4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9:5 a.m., June 21, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

MAJORITY in favour Federation, 21,530. Country returns not yet complete.

No. 5.

VICTORIA.

Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 5:55 p.m., July 27, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

VICTORIA has emphatically affirmed amended Federal Constitution by overwhelming majority. Affirmative vote at present, 141,611; negative vote, 9,179; further returns will increase majority.

No. 6.

TASMANIA.

Acting Governor Dodds to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received July 28, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

AMENDED Federal Constitution Bill adopted by majority of sixteen to one.

No. 7.

* See No. 2.

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No. 7.

QUEENSLAND.

Governor Lord Lamington to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9:10 a.m., September 4, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERENDUM federation returns still incomplete; present majority 5,136 in favour of Bill; hardly possible to be reversed.

No. 8.

QUEENSLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9:5 a.m., October 5, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

HAVE much pleasure in informing you that Address to Queen for the adoption of Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill has been carried in the Legislative Assembly 57 votes to 10.

No. 9.

QUEENSLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9:40 a.m., October 11, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

HAVE much pleasure in informing you Address to Queen for the adoption of Commonwealth Bill has been carried Legislative Council 16 votes to 9.

No. 10.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 10:45 a.m., December 1, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

(Extract.)

YESTERDAY resolution passed by Legislative Council negating reference of Federation Bill to the people.

Despatch follows by mail.

No. 11.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.

(Sent 12:55 p.m., December 22, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

I TRUST that it is true, as reported, that Delegates will be sent to England from Australia to assist and explain when Parliament is considering the Federation Bill. It is desirable that they should confer with Law Officers of the Crown and Her Majesty's Government on constitutional and legal questions involved, and such a conference might avoid any protracted discussion and opposition on technical points in Parliament. When may Delegates, if they are coming, be expected to arrive?

No. 12.

VICTORIA.

Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 4:15 a.m., January 10, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 29th December,* have much pleasure in informing you that my Government are sending the Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P., appointed as Delegate to confer with Law Officers of the Crown on Australian Federation. Date of departure will be sent immediately.

No. 13.

* See No. 11.

• No. 13.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Tennyson.

(Sent 11.35 a.m., February 19, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

PLEASE furnish statistical returns of Colony under your Government, required for Section twenty-six Commonwealth Bill. Repeat this telegram to Governors of Federating Colonies, which should mutually agree as to figures.

No. 14.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 2.34 p.m., February 20, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

MINISTERS have appointed Parker, Q.C., formerly Colonial Secretary, Representative of Western Australia in London to watch passage of Commonwealth Bill through Imperial Parliament, and urge amendments necessary to meet wishes of local Parliament and people of Colony, and otherwise act in the interests of Western Australia. Sailed on 17th February, "Himalaya."

No. 15.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir F. M. Darley to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 8.5 a.m., February 23, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram* received through Governor, South Australia, Prime Minister informs me statisticians are now conferring with regard to Section twenty-six Commonwealth Bill. Will telegraph information when conference closed.

No. 16.

TASMANIA.

Governor Viscount Gormanston to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12.8 p.m., February 24, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 19th February,* forwarded by Governor, South Australia, Tasmania is not entitled to more than minimum number of members provided for in last paragraph, Section twenty-four, Commonwealth Bill; estimated population is 182,500.

No. 17.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir F. M. Darley to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9.30 a.m., February 27, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to my telegram of 23rd February,† Section twenty-six, Commonwealth Bill, conference statisticians report population, excluding aborigines, on 31st December as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	1,348,400
Victoria	...	...	1,162,900
Queensland	...	...	482,400
South Australia	...	...	370,700
Tasmania	...	...	182,300
Total	...	...	3,546,700

Quota, 59,112; number of members in House of Representatives:—New South Wales, 23; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 8; South Australia, 6; Tasmania, 5.

No. 18.

* See No. 13.

† See No. 15.

No. 18.

QUEENSLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received February 28, 1900.)

Sir,

Government House, Brisbane, January 13, 1900.

I have the honour to transmit by this mail a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by twelve Members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, urging certain objections to the Draft Bill for the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

2. The Petition does not appear to call for any comment.

The Right Honourable,
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
S. W. GRIFFITH.

[Enclosure in No. 18.]

January 13, 1900.

To HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

WE, your Majesty's most faithful subjects, Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Queensland, humbly represent to Your Majesty:

That we approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our devoted loyalty to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

That the Legislative Council of Queensland on the tenth October, 1899, agreed by a majority of sixteen to nine, to an Address to Your Majesty praying that a Bill for the establishment of "The Commonwealth of Australia" be submitted to the Imperial Parliament with a view of the same being enacted as a New Constitution for the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland.

That your petitioners as Members of the Legislative Council strongly object to the proposed new Constitution for the following reasons:—

Because, the Senate being elected by the people and not by the Parliaments of the States, there is no provision for the Representation of the Government of Queensland in the Federal Parliament, so that the Government of Queensland will be isolated, and yet the State subject to Taxation, and to have its laws abrogated without notice or power of appeal.

Because, the Senate will be absolutely powerless to conserve the rights of the several States, as it is subject to being outvoted by the double number of the Representatives at joint sittings of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Because, the whole of the revenue of the Colony being pledged for the payment of the Interest and Principal of the Public Debt of Queensland, the transfer of the one-fourth of the Customs and Excise for the period of ten years, and thereafter of the whole of that source of Revenue, is a distinct breach of the contract under which the Colony has obtained loans to the amount of £34,000,000.

Because, the power of levying Taxation, raising Loans on the security of the Public Revenue, and of enacting Laws for the Government of the State, are transferred to the Federal Government, while the Liabilities for the payment of existing Public Loans and Interest thereon are to remain chargeable to the State, though it will be deprived of the power of raising money to meet the claims of the Public Creditors as Bondholders.

Because, in the event of the whole or part of a State territory being transferred to the Federal Government, there is no definite provision for its Representation in the Federal Parliament, or any Constitutional Rights reserved.

Because, the Federal Parliament is to have the power of limiting Appeals to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and thus interferes with the Prerogative of the Crown and the privilege of the subject.

We, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will, when the said "New Constitution" is submitted to the Imperial Parliament for enactment, also cause this Petition to be placed before them, so that the objections may be considered, and that the Commonwealth of Australia Bill may be amended or otherwise as the Imperial Government may see fit.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed)	A. C. GREGORY,	BOYD D. MOREHEAD,
	WILLIAM D. BOX,	JAS. COWLISHAW,
	ALEXANDER RAFF,	JOHN McMASTER,
	ROBERT BULCOCK,	CHAS. F. MARKS, M.D.,
	A. H. BARLOW,	W. F. TAYLOR, M.D.,
	W. G. POWER,	J. S. TURNER.

Brisbane, December 29, 1899.

No. 19.

VICTORIA.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received February 28, 1900.)

Sir,

Government House, Melbourne, January 20, 1900.

I have the honour to report that the Honorable Alfred Deakin, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Colony, has been authorised and accredited by this Government to proceed to England, and to confer with Her Majesty's Government, and the Law Officers of the Crown, on legal and constitutional questions, arising in connection with the Draft of a Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australasia, and also to explain and give assistance generally, when the Bill is before the Imperial Parliament.

A letter has been addressed to Mr. Deakin under my signature, advising him of his appointment.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MADDEN.

No. 20.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.

Sir,

Downing-street, March 9, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of January,* transmitting a Petition to Her Majesty from twelve Members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, urging certain objections to the Draft Bill for the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth.

The Petition was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

A copy of the Memorial will be laid before Parliament with the other papers relating to the Commonwealth Bill, which will be communicated to both Houses in due course.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 21.

QUEENSLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received March 12, 1900.)

Sir,

Government House, Brisbane, February 1, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that, it having been determined that Delegates should be sent by the Australian Colonies to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Draft Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, the Honorable J. R. Dickson, Chief Secretary, has been deputed by the Government to represent this Colony.

2. Mr. Dickson will sail for London by the steamship "Orizaba," which leaves Adelaide on the 6th instant.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH.

No. 22.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Governor Lord Tennyson to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received March 12, 1900.)

Sir,

Government House, Adelaide, February 5, 1900.

In reply to your telegram† on the question of Delegates from the Australian Colonies being sent to England with a view of explaining and giving assistance when Australian Federation comes before Parliament, I have the honour to inform you that this Province will be represented in the suggested delegation by the Right Honorable C. C. Kingston, who will arrive in London at the beginning of March.

Mr. Holder, the Premier, says in his memorandum that "it would be very pleasing to the people of this Province if it were found possible to associate the Federation for ever with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Her glorious reign, by proclaiming the Commonwealth as from May 24th, Her Majesty's birthday."

I have, &c.,

TENNYSON.

No. 23.

TASMANIA.

Governor Viscount Gormanston to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received March 19, 1900.)

Sir,

Government House, Hobart, Tasmania, February 9, 1900.

With reference to a telegram† forwarded to me by the Governor of New South Wales at the instance of his Prime Minister, with the object of obtaining the opinion of my Government on the subject of sending Home Delegates from the Australian Colonies to explain and give assistance when Federation comes

* No 18.

† No. 11.

23

comes before the Imperial Parliament, I have the honour to transmit a letter which I have received from my Prime Minister intimating the decision arrived at by this Government to be represented by Sir Philip Fysh, the Agent-General, as the result of the Conference of Premiers, who decided that each Colony should appoint a Delegate.

I have, &c.,

GORMANSTON.

[Enclosure in No. 23.]

Premier to Governor.

My Lord,

Premier's Office, Hobart, February 5, 1900.

Referring to the telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which the hope was expressed that Delegates would be sent Home from the Australian Colonies to explain and give assistance when Federation comes before the Imperial Parliament, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that at a conference of Premiers of the Australian Colonies, held in Sydney on the 25th ultimo, it was decided that each Colony should appoint a Delegate.

Sir Philip Fysh, the Agent-General for this Colony, has been appointed by your Ministers to represent Tasmania, and he has been instructed to co-operate with the other Delegates in unitedly urging the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament without amendment.

I have, &c.,

N. E. LEWIS, Premier.

Governor the Right Honourable
Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G.

No. 24.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia,
Queensland, and Tasmania.

My Lord [Sir],

Downing-street, March 23, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that all the Delegates appointed to confer with Her Majesty's Government and the Law Officers of the Crown with regard to the Draft Commonwealth Bill, and to explain and give assistance during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, are now in London.

I have already had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with the Delegates, whose mission is proving of much advantage, and who are giving and receiving useful explanations as to the effect of the provisions of the Bill in consultation with the Law Officers.

I desire to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to your Ministers for their action in joining in the appointment of this delegation, and thus facilitating the early introduction of the Bill for establishing the Constitution and its passage through Parliament.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 25.

NEW ZEALAND.

Agent-General to Colonial Office.

(Received March 28, 1900.)

Sir,

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria-street, London, S.W., March 27, 1900.

I am directed by the Agent-General to state that he has received a cablegram from his Government informing him that he has been appointed to represent the Colony of New Zealand in the matter of the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill," and that His Excellency the Governor has accordingly intimated his appointment to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.,

WALTER KENNAWAY.

No. 26.

NEW ZEALAND.

Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received March 28, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

My Government desires to inform you that Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, is acting for and on behalf of New Zealand in respect of the Bill now before Imperial Parliament with regard to Australian Federation.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO, PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, MAY, 1900.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.
		1900.	
1	Sir R. C. Baker (Chairman of Committee, Federal Convention).	January 8. (Rec. Feb. 13.)	Encloses an epitome and history of the clauses referring to an appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council.
2	Mr. Sidwell Shotton to Mr. Balfour.	Feb. 3. (Rec. in Colonial Office, Mar. 15.)	Calls attention to the demand of the Eastern Gold-fields of Western Australia for separation.
3	Mr. E. M. Kirwan (Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia).	March 22.	Encloses a manifesto of the League, and states what has been done to bring the matter before the Colonial Legislature.
4	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	March 22.	Requests that Mr. Shotton may be informed that the Secretary of State awaits the statement which the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman has been invited to submit on behalf of the Gold-fields district before deciding whether he can take any action.
5	The Australian Delegates	March 23.	Memorandum of some of the reasons which justify them in urging that the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill may be passed into law in the form in which it was affirmed by the electors of the Federating Colonies.
6	Mr. E. M. Kirwan (Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia).	March 23.	Transmits resolution of the London Branch of the League endorsing the action of the citizens of Perth in repudiating and condemning the Colonial Government for sending a Delegate to London.
7	The Mayor of Kalgoorlie (Western Australia).	(Rec. Mar. 24.) Telegram.	States that at a monster meeting, Eastern Gold-fields residents unanimously repudiated Mr. Parker, and desired no amendment to the Bill.
8	The Bank of New South Wales, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Ltd.).	March 27.	Requests, on behalf of themselves and other commercial institutions, that the right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained.
9	Colonial Office	March 29.	Memorandum of objections of Her Majesty's Government to some provisions of the Draft Commonwealth Bill.
10	Dr. E. Paget Thurston.....	(Rec. Mar. 29.)	Calls attention to the serious danger of a revolution in Western Australia as a consequence of the unsatisfactory treatment of new-comers by the Government.
11	The Agent-General for New Zealand	March 30.	Encloses a memorandum showing certain amendments desired by New Zealand.
12	Mr. S. H. Parker	March 30.	Statement of the position of Western Australia.
13	To the Australian Delegates	March 30.	Encloses a copy of No. 8, and asks for their observations.
14	To the Bank of New South Wales.	March 30.	States that a copy of No. 8 has been sent to the Delegates, and that the matter is engaging the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government.
15	Sir George Dibbs, and Messrs. Want and MacLaurin.	(Rec. Mar. 31.) Telegram.	Protests, on behalf of 82,000 voters of New South Wales, against the proposed abolition of the right of appeal to the Privy Council, and against the passing of the Bill unaltered.
16	The Australian Delegates.....	April 2.	Observes, with reference to No. 8, that the Delegates are unable to see why the question should be reopened.
17	To the Australian Delegates	April 3.	Transmits copy of No. 15.
18	The Australian Delegates.....	April 4.	Submits observations on No. 15.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.
		1900.	
19	To Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	April 5.	Requests that No. 15 may be acknowledged.
20	To the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.	April 5. Telegram.	Suggests an amendment of the Bill which would allow of the entry of Western Australia into the Commonwealth.
21	Colonial Office.....	April 5.	Minutes of proceedings at a Conference between the Secretary of State and the Australian Delegates.
22	To the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.	April 5. Telegram.	Sets forth the objections of Her Majesty's Government to the operation of Clause 74 in restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council, and earnestly appeals to the Governments to co-operate with the Secretary of State in securing the unopposed passage of an amended Bill.
23	Mr. Walter Griffiths.....	April 8.	Encloses a copy of the petition from the Eastern Gold-fields, praying for separation from Western Australia, and renews his request for an interview with the Secretary of State.
24	To the Australian Delegates	April 10.	Inquires whether they hold the view that Section 121 of the Bill allows of the admission of new States only within the conditions of the Constitution.
25	To the Agent-General for New Zealand.	April 10.	Replies to No. 11.
26	To Mr. E. M. Kirwan	April 10.	States that Mr. Chamberlain does not think that a personal interview would be desirable at the present time.
27	To Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslo (Western Australia).	April 10.	Requests that Dr. Paget Thurston may be informed that his communication has been received.
28	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland).	(Rec. April 11.) Telegram	Reports that Ministers wish to publish the substance of No. 21.
29	The Australian Delegates.....	Extract. April 11.	States that the point referred to in No. 23 will be laid before a full meeting of Delegates after Easter.
30	The Agent-General for New Zealand.	April 11.	Regrets to learn that Mr. Chamberlain cannot see his way to take any further steps, and inquires whether the amendments desired by the New Zealand Government were rejected on their merits or because it was not considered desirable to amend or interfere with the Bill.
31	To Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslo (Western Australia).	April 11. Telegram.	Asks when the Eastern Gold-fields petition may be expected.
32	To Governor Sir Gerard Smith (Western Australia).	April 11.	Requests that the Mayor of Kalgoorlie may be informed that No. 7 has been received.
33	To Mr. Edmund Barton	April 11.	Acknowledges receipt of No. 18.
34	To Mr. E. M. Kirwan	April 11.	Acknowledges receipt of No. 6.
35	Mr. Walter Griffiths.....	April 12.	Protests against the delay of the West Australian Government in forwarding the petition of the Eastern Gold-fields.
36	The Albany and District Separation League (Western Australia).	(Rec. April 12.) Telegram.	Notifies that a petition signed by 28,000 persons, praying for separation, was presented to the Governor on 17th March.
37	Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslo (Western Australia).	(Rec. April 12.) Telegram.	Reports that petitions from the Eastern Gold-fields, and from Albany, were sent by mail of 7th April.
38	To Mr. Walter Griffiths	April 14.	Refers him, in reply to No. 23, to the letter to Mr. Kirwan of 10th April (No. 26).
39	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland).	April 14. Telegram.	Agrees to publication of substance of No. 21, if other Premiers do not object.
40	The Albany and District Separation League (Western Australia).	March 14. (Rec. April 16.)	Notifies the despatch of a petition to the Queen praying for the separation of Albany from the Colony, and its addition to the proposed New Colony, and submits arguments in support of the request.
41	The Mayors of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie (Western Australia).	March 15. (Rec. April 16.)	States that resolutions were unanimously passed at a public meeting at Kalgoorlie on Sunday, 4th March, repudiating Mr. Parker as the representative of the Colony, and asking for the separation of the Eastern Gold-fields.
42	To the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.	April 16. Telegram.	States that what Her Majesty's Government immediately desire is that the Delegates should be authorised to consult with Her Majesty's Government as to the best means of giving effect to the necessary alterations.
43	The Agent-General for New Zealand.	April 17. Telegram.	Asks whether the Premiers who meet in conference on the 19th inst. could be informed that the Imperial Government would be willing to insert a clause preserving the "open door" for New Zealand, provided Australia did not object.
44	To the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.	April 17. Telegram.	States that the New Zealand Government desire that provision should be made for entry of New Zealand at any time within seven years. The Secretary of State has suggested communication with the other Colonies.
45	To Mr. Walter Griffiths	April 18.	Informs him that the petition referred in No. 35 was forwarded by mail of 7th April.
46	Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	April 19. (Rec. April 19.) Telegram.	Inquires whether there is any objection to the publication of Nos. 21, 42, and 44.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.
		1900.	
47	To the Agent-General for New Zealand.	April 20.	Informs him that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to refrain from any amendment of the Bill that can possibly be avoided; it is scarcely likely that New Zealand would be unable to secure the same representation as is being conceded to the Original States.
48	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	April 20. Telegram.	Agrees to publication of correspondence referred to in No. 46, if Premiers see no objection.
49	Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	(Rec. April 22.) Telegram.	Forwards a message from the Premiers in conference, conveying their reply to No. 22.
50	Mr. Edmund Barton.....	April 23.	Expresses the opinion, in reply to No. 24, that Clause 121 does not empower the Parliament of the Commonwealth to admit new States on conditions subversive of Intercolonial Free Trade.
51	Mr. J. Harvey Finlayson.....	April 23.	Forwards a message from the Australasian National League, pointing out that an influential and numerous section have always favoured the retention of the right of appeal, and that there is no public expression of dissatisfaction with the proposal of the Imperial Government to amend the Bill.
52	The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Ltd.)	April 24.	Encloses a petition to the House of Commons from various Banks praying for the retention of the right of appeal to the Privy Council, and asks that Mr. Chamberlain will present the petition.
53	The Australasian National League.	April 24. (Rec. April 24.) Telegram.	Strongly supports the retention of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.
54	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland).	(Rec. April 25.) Telegram.	Reports that, so far as he can judge, there is a great preponderance of public opinion throughout the Australian Colonies in favour of the acceptance of the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government as to the right of appeal to the Privy Council; and that public opinion is almost unanimous that the wishes of Western Australia should be met.
55	To the Bank of New South Wales.	April 26.	States that the petition enclosed in No. 52 will be included in papers to be presented to Parliament, but that Mr. Chamberlain would prefer that other arrangements should be made for its presentation to the House of Commons.
56	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. April 26.) Telegram.	Forwards a resolution of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce protesting against any curtailment of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.
57	The Australian Delegates (except Queensland).	April 27.	Memorandum stating that, as the Premiers have been unable to accept the suggestions regarding the amendment of Clause 74, it is their (the Delegates') duty to press for the speedy passage of the Bill as prepared by the instructions of the Australian people; comments on No. 9.
58	Governor Lord Lamington (Queensland).	(Rec. April 27.) Telegram.	Reports that the Government and people of the Colony are in favour of the amendment proposed by Her Majesty's Government as regards the appeal to the Privy Council; the Chief Justices of South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland are strongly of opinion that the amendment should be insisted on.
59	To Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	April 27. Telegram.	Informs him that the Premiers are not able to accept any amendment, and urges that the Government should make a resolute effort to bring the Colony into federation at once.
60	The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited).	April 27.	States that they have made arrangements with Sir R. Hanson, senior member for the City, to present the petition enclosed in No. 52.
61	The Agent-General for South Australia.	April 28.	Communicates a resolution of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce requesting Her Majesty's Government to insist on the retention of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.
62	To the Agent-General for New Zealand.	April 28.	Informs him that the Premiers have decided that they have no authority to accept any amendment of the Bill, and that Mr. Chamberlain does not feel justified in further pressing for amendments in a matter which appears to be one to be settled by the Australian Colonies.
63	To Mr. S. H. Parker.....	April 28.	Encloses copy of No. 59.
64	The Agent-General for New Zealand.	May 1.	Regrets the position taken up by the Secretary of State, and intimates that his Government still trust that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to protect the endangered interests of New Zealand.
65	Mr. J. H. Symon	(Rec. May 1.) Telegram.	States that the message of the Mayor is ridiculed; that the National League is a political minority; and that the Chamber of Commerce is practically a section of the League.
66	Mr. J. H. Symon	(Rec. May 2.) Telegram.	Urges that the proposed amendment will create a powerful and bitter party who will not rest till the wrong is righted, and must endanger the attachment to England.
67	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly (New Zealand).	(Rec. May 2.) Telegram.	Urges objections of his Ministers to the abolition of the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.
		1900.	
68	Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	(Rec. May 2.) Telegram.	Reports that Parliament has been summoned for 17th May, when a Bill will be introduced providing for the immediate submission of the Federation Bill to the people, and that Ministers gratefully accept the offer to make provision for the subsequent entry of Western Australia.
69	To Governors of the Australian Colonies.	May 3. Telegram.	Asks for a telegraphic summary of the views of the leading newspapers as to Clause 74.
70	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	May 3. Telegram.	Asks for a statement of his personal opinion as to the amendment of Clause 74.
71	Colonial Office.....	May 4.	Memorandum by Her Majesty's Government replying to No. 57.
72	Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	(Rec. May 4.) Telegram.	Expresses the opinion that it is very desirable that the amendment proposed by Her Majesty's Government should be adopted.
73	To Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	May 4. Telegram.	Requests, in reply to No. 63, that he will convey to his Ministers the high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty's Government of their decision.
74	To Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania (repeated to Western Australia).	May 4. Telegram.	Informs them that the Bill will be referred to the people of Western Australia, and asks what alterations will be made in the clause providing for the representation of each State in the Parliament of the Commonwealth.
75	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. May 4.) Telegram.	Forwards a resolution of a representative meeting of the New South Wales Bar that any infringement of the right of appeal to the Privy Council would be injurious to the public interest.
76	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Forwards resolution of the Fire and Marine Underwriters Associations, protesting against any curtailment of the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council.
77	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Forwards a message from the Stock Exchange, strongly urging the maintenance of the unfettered right of appeal to the Queen in Council.
78	Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Reports that of the two prominent newspapers, one favours the views of Her Majesty's Government, the other the views of the Delegates.
79	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Forwards resolution of a large meeting of business, trades, and professional men in Sydney, emphatically protesting against any limitation of the present right of appeal to the Privy Council.
80	Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Reports on the expression of newspaper and public opinion as to the proposed amendment of Clause 74.
81	To Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania) and Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	May 5. Telegram.	Asks for their personal opinions on the question of the amendment of Clause 74.
82	Governor Lord Lamington (Queensland).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Reports that the most important papers of the Colony are favourable to the amendment of Clause 74, and that he cannot trace any opposition.
83	Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).	(Rec. May 5.) Telegram.	Reports that the leading papers of both parties favour the retention of the present right of appeal.
84	Mr. J. R. Dickson (Queensland)...	May 5.	States his reasons for not signing the memo. of April 27, No. 57.
85	Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	(Rec. May 6.) Telegram.	Expresses his own opinion, as Chief Justice, that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be preserved; Ministers are unanimously in favour of the amendment proposed by Her Majesty's Government.
86	Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	(Rec. May 6.) Telegram.	Reports that the newspapers of the Colony have not expressed themselves very definitely on the question of Clause 74; but the <i>Western Australian</i> strongly favours the course taken by Her Majesty's Government.
87	Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania).	(Rec. May 7.) Telegram.	Reports that the amendment of Clause 74 is strongly favoured by the leading newspapers.
88	Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania).	(Rec. May 7.) Telegram.	Reports that the Chief Justice is strongly of opinion that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained.
89	To the Agent-General for New Zealand.	May 7.	Replies to No. 64.
90	The Brisbane Chamber of Commerce.	May 7. (Rec. May 7.) Telegram.	Reports that the Chamber emphatically desire to retain the right of appeal to the Privy Council.
91	Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).	(Rec. May 7.) Telegram.	Reports that both the metropolitan newspapers strongly urge that the existing powers of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained in their full force.
92	Mr. Edmund Barton.....	May 8.	Encloses a memo. expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will even now pass the Bill without amendment, and disclaiming responsibility for the consequences if it is amended; encloses copy of correspondence with Mr. Dickson as to his position.

FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

AUSTRALIA.

FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(In continuation of [Cd. 124] April, 1900.)

No. 1.

Sir R. C. Baker to Colonial Office.

(Received February 13, 1900.)

Sir,

President's Office, Adelaide, January 8, 1900.

I had the honour to forward to you, in February, 1898, copies of the proceedings and debates of the Federal Convention of Australia.

I venture to think that a statement of the somewhat peculiar procedure adopted by the Convention may facilitate the explanation of the Bill, and that the history of those clauses, on which there may be a difference of opinion, may be of value. I, therefore, take the liberty of sending you two memoranda—one relating to procedure generally,* and the other explaining the history of the clauses relating to an appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the High Court, concerning which I am informed that it is probable amendments may be moved.

I have, &c.,

R. C. BAKER,

Chairman of Committees of the Federal Convention.

Enclosure in No. 1.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897-98.—THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

Epitome of history of the Clauses referring to an Appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council.

The clauses referring to this subject, as presented to the Adelaide sitting of the Convention by the Drafting Committee, were as follows:—

- “The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations ^{72 (afterwards sometimes 73 or 74).} as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe, to hear and determine appeals, both as to law and fact, from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of any other federal court or court exercising federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme Court of any State, whether any such court is a court of appeal or of original jurisdiction; and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive, provided that no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in the High Court than according to the rules of the common law.
- “Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.
- “No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any court of any State or from the High Court or any other federal court, except that the Queen may, in any matter in which ^{73 (afterwards sometimes 74 or 75).} the public interests of the Commonwealth or of any State or of any other part of Her dominions are concerned, grant leave to appeal to the Queen in Council from the High Court.”

In order to enlarge the power of the Queen to grant leave to appeal, Sir George Turner (page 968, Adelaide *Hansard*) moved to leave out the words in Clause 73 “may in any matter in which the public interests of the Commonwealth or of any State or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions are concerned.”

Sir George Turner stated that if this amendment were carried he would move the insertion of other words to also give the High Court the right to give leave to appeal to the Privy Council, so that leave to appeal could be granted either by Her Majesty the Queen or by the High Court.

The amendment was negatived by 17 to 14, and there was then a long debate (on the motion that the clause stand part of the Bill) as to the policy of restricting the right to appeal to the Privy Council. The clause, however, was carried by 22 to 12 (page 989).

So that, so far as the question under consideration is concerned, the clauses were not amended at the Adelaide sitting.

During the recess between the Adelaide and Sydney sitting the following amendments were suggested (but were not considered until the Melbourne sitting, January and March, 1898).

(a) *By the House of Assembly of New South Wales.*

That the High Court should have jurisdiction only by consent of the parties to the cause, and Clause 75 should be struck out.

These two suggested amendments, taken together, meant that by consent there should be an appeal from the Supreme Courts of various Colonies, and that on such consent being given the decision of the High Court should be final and conclusive, but that if no such consent was given the High Court should have no jurisdiction.

This was negatived without a division (31st January, 1898, Melbourne *Hansard*, page 321).

(b) *By the Legislative Council of New South Wales and by the Legislative Council of Victoria.*

That the judgment of the High Court should not be final and conclusive; *id est*, that there should be an appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council.

This

* Not printed.

This was negatived without a division (page 333), on the understanding that a motion was to be moved, giving to Her Majesty the Queen the right to grant an appeal. Sir George Turner accordingly moved an amendment to that effect, which was amended on the motion of Mr. Wise, and negatived by 22 to 14 (page 347).

(c) *By the Legislative Council of Victoria.*

Consequent on the words "and the judgment of the High Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive" being struck out, to insert words in lieu thereof, giving the right to appeal to either the High Court or the Privy Council. As the words were not struck out this amendment could not be put.

(d) *By the Assembly of Tasmania.*

To further restrict the right of Her Majesty the Queen to grant leave to appeal to those cases only in which "the public interests of parts of Her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth are concerned." As this was in substance inconsistent with decisions arrived at by the Committee, it was not put.

(e) *By the Council of Tasmania.*

That Clause 75 (originally Clause 73) should be struck out (which would leave the right of appeal to the Privy Council the same as in Canada).

This was negatived on the motion that the clause stand part of the Bill.

N.B.—The House of Assembly of New South Wales also suggested that this clause should be struck out, but this suggestion must be considered in conjunction with suggestion (a).

On the 31st January, 1898, Mr. Wise moved that the following words be added after the words "final and conclusive" in the 74th Clause: "saving any rights which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative." This was negatived by 22 to 14 (page 347).

The Bill having been gone through was then ordered to be reconsidered, and on such reconsideration, on the 11th March, Sir Joseph Abbott moved (page 2286) that the words formerly rejected by 22 to 14, viz.: "saving any right that Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative" be inserted in Clause 74 (formerly 72).

The object of Sir Joseph Abbott's amendment was to grant an appeal to the Privy Council, not as a matter of course, but if the Privy Council considered there were good *prima facie* grounds. This was carried by 20 to 19 (page 2323).

Mr. Symon then moved to add a proviso:

"Provided also that the right saved is that of granting leave to appeal, and shall continue only until Parliament otherwise provides" (page 2325).

This was agreed to without a division.

Clause 75 (originally 73) was then considered, and Sir Joseph Abbott moved to strike out the words: "in which the public interests of the Commonwealth of any State or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions are concerned." This was carried without a division (page 2326).

Mr. Symon then moved to insert, in lieu of the words struck out, the words "not involving the interpretation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State."

It was submitted by Sir Joseph Abbott that the amendment could not be put, because it was a direct negative of the amendment carried by him on the preceding clause. On the other hand, Mr. Barton and Mr. G. Reid submitted that the amendment was only a qualification of the proposition granting the Privy Council the power to give leave to appeal, and fell short of a negative.

The Chairman said: "I do not think I can rule the proposed amendment out of order. Every clause, or nearly every clause, of a Bill in some way qualifies the preceding clauses. In some instances they extend, in others they limit, the operation of these clauses. This is not a direct negative."

Mr. Barton moved, as a qualification of Mr. Symon's amendment, to add to the words proposed to be inserted by Mr. Symon the words: "nor in any matter involving the interests of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions." This was agreed to (page 2333) without a division, and then Mr. Symon's amendment, as amended by Mr. Barton, was inserted by 21 to 17 (page 2335). A further amendment was then proposed by Mr. Symon, which was challenged on a point of order and withdrawn. Another amendment was then moved, "Provided that no appellant to the High Court shall afterwards appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the same appeal." This was also withdrawn (page 2340). A division on the retention of the Clause 75 resulted—Ayes 21, Noes 17.

The Bill having been gone through was reported a third time, and, *inter alia*, Clauses 74 and 75 were ordered to be reconsidered.

The consideration of Clause 74 (now Section 73) was postponed, and Clause 75 was struck out on the motion of Mr. Barton, who moved to insert a new clause, the same as the clause struck out, with the substitution of the word "unless" instead of "or." The effect of the alteration was that the prerogative right of appeal in cases involving the public interests of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and also in cases involving the interpretation of the Federal Constitution, of the Constitution of a State when such public interests were concerned, was kept intact.

Mr. Glynn moved to strike out "not," with a view of giving Her Majesty the Queen the right to grant appeal in cases involving the interpretation of the Federal or of a State Constitution.

The amendment was negatived by 21 to 18 (page 2419).

The new clause was then agreed to (this is the Section 74 in the Bill except as to some small drafting amendments).

Clause 74 was then reconsidered, and Mr. Symon moved to strike out the words "Saving any right which Her Majesty may be pleased to exercise in virtue of Her Royal prerogative," inserted on 11th March on Sir Joseph Abbott's motion (page 2419).

It being apparent, however, that the majority in favour of the retention of these words (see page 2421) would be increased if a division were called for, the amendment was withdrawn.

An examination of the Bill as finally adopted will show that the wording of Clauses 73 and 74 is different (although the meaning is the same) from the clauses as framed in the Convention. This is accounted

accounted for by the fact that after the Bill had been gone through a third time, the Drafting Committee suggested some few hundred drafting alterations—these were passed *in toto*, having been certified to as correct by Mr. Barton and the Chairman.

The effect of the Bill as it now stands is as follows :—

- (1.) The appeal from a State Court to the Privy Council still remains—an appellant can appeal to either the Privy Council or the High Court, provided in either case that the interpretation of the Constitution does not arise.
- (2.) Her Majesty the Queen may grant leave to appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council, except in “matters involving the interpretation of the Federal Constitution or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty’s dominions other than the Commonwealth or of a State are concerned.”
- (3.) The Commonwealth Parliament may still further limit the matters concerning which Her Majesty the Queen may grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

R. C. BAKER,
Chairman of Committee, Federal Convention.

No. 2.

Mr. Sidwell Shotton to Mr. A. J. Balfour.

(Received in Colonial Office, March 15, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 4.]

Dear Sir,

Kenilworth Avenue, Beaconsfield, Victoria, February 3, 1900.

Mr. J. W. Kirwan, the proprietor of the *Kalgoorlie Miner*, and a leader in the West Australian federal movement, has written to me enclosing a rough draft of the petition to be presented to Her Majesty in reference to the great disabilities which many of her loyal subjects have to endure in the Eastern Division of the Colony. He has asked me to privately use any political influence I may have on behalf of the Separation League of West Australia.

The word “separation” is not one to conjure with in Conservative circles; but I can fully endorse all that is put forward on behalf of the residents of the Eastern Gold-fields of West Australia. Living as I did for some time on the fields, I know the grievances of the mining population to be very real.

The manner in which the Premier, Sir John Forrest, has treated West Australia in the matter of Federation has caused a great feeling against him in all political circles in the Eastern Colonies of Australia.

The separation movement is assuming almost irresistible force, and if some settlement is not come to I greatly fear that the exasperation of the miners will be intensified.

At the eleventh hour the West Australian Government may yield, but its leaders have given proof of great obstinacy and want of tact.

The imposition of Federation on West Australia by the Imperial Parliament would settle the matter, though I think that if separation were likely to be granted by the Imperial Authorities the Forrest Government would quickly yield to the just and reasonable demands of the mining community.

I enclose some West Australian newspaper cuttings,* and also extracts* from the Melbourne newspapers.

I hope you will forgive me troubling you at this very trying time, but the question seems to me a very urgent one, and delay will intensify the difficulty.

The men who have made West Australia what she is deserve every consideration, and I feel assured that they may safely leave their case in the hands of Her Majesty’s Government.

I beg, &c.,
SIDWELL SHOTTON.

No. 3.

Mr. E. M. Kirwan to Colonial Office.

(Received March 23, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 26.]

Sir,

Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia.
London Branch—Offices: 112, Newington Causeway, S.E., March 22, 1900.

I am instructed by the Delegates from West Australia, and the Committee of the London Branch of the above League, to inform you that since the arrival of our second Delegate—Mr. W. Griffiths, M.P.—several meetings have been held with regard to the interview between the Rev. Father O’Gorman and Mr. Anderson of your Department. After mature deliberation it was finally decided to state that we find ourselves unable to put our grievances in a better form than as set forth in the League’s manifesto. Copies of this document have already been left at your office, but we again beg to present another copy.

With regard to the request to state in what way our grievances have been put before the Colonial Government, I am instructed to say that we commenced a search of the files of the West Australian *Hansard*, beginning at the 1896 session—the first to be opened after the arrival in the Colony of the present Governor, Sir Gerrard Smith. We found that the first speech in the Legislative Assembly was then made by Mr. Gregory, and that it contained a protest against the food duties. Should you consider it absolutely necessary, we will put on clerks to transcribe the many pages of the West Australian *Hansard* which have been filled during the last few years with motions and speeches upon our grievances, but we do not believe that Sir John Forrest or any of the Ministers will for one moment deny that we have exhausted every constitutional means, both in Parliament and out of it, of putting forth the injustices of which we complain in the hope of having them redressed.

Our

* Not reprinted.

Our last petition, signed by 18,000 adult male residents on the gold-fields, asked that the people of West Australia should be given the opportunity of voting upon Federation as in the case of all the other Australian Colonies. This petition was not only refused, but was treated by the Legislative Council with derision.

I have, &c.,

E. M. KIRWAN,

Honorary Secretary.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

MANIFESTO OF EASTERN GOLD-FIELDS REFORM LEAGUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

“*Separation for Federation.*”

Adopted by the Conference held at Kalgoorlie, W.A., January 3rd, 1900.

WE, the Delegates from all public bodies representing the people resident on the Eastern Gold-fields of Western Australia, in conference assembled, have decided by a majority of 60 to 1 to initiate a movement to take advantage of the clauses existing in the Constitution Act of Western Australia which allows the division of that Colony into separate colonies. We deem it expedient that we should clearly state to those we represent, to our brethren in the Eastern Colonies, and to our fellow-citizens in the British Empire, the reasons that have compelled us to take so serious a step.

The population we represent are those persons living in Western Australia to the east of the 119th meridian, and to the south of the 24th parallel. They are almost entirely composed of arrivals from parts of the British Empire other than the western coastal districts of Western Australia. In 1890, at the time when Representative Government was granted, this portion of the Colony was to a large extent considered desert and worthless; but by the energy of these new arrivals it has been since converted into the largest producing gold-field in Australasia.

The older inhabitants, residing in the west, have viewed these new arrivals with suspicion, if not dislike, and have used the powers of Responsible Government entrusted to them most injuriously to the interests of the new comers. They have framed laws, they have imposed taxes and expended revenue for the especial advantage of those residing on the western coast, or older settled portions of the Colony; and by their wrongful legislation and administration they have grievously oppressed the residents in the eastern or newly-settled portion of the Colony, who form two-fifths of the total population of Western Australia as at present existing.

We are oppressed especially in the following matters:—

1.—*Inadequate Parliamentary Representation.*

In the matter of Parliamentary Representation we have been denied the advantage of manhood suffrage, which is one of the laws of the Colony. This has been withheld from us by regulations which make it extremely difficult, and in many cases impossible, for persons residing on the eastern gold-fields to have their names placed upon the electoral rolls. We are also denied that fair and reasonable representation which we are entitled to in both Houses of the Legislature. The residents in the districts mentioned number over 70,000, or nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants of Western Australia. Under the present Electoral Act they are allowed only 3 out of 24 members in the Legislative Council. In the Legislative Assembly, or popular House, which consists of 44 representatives, our numbers would entitle us to at least 20 members, whereas we are allowed only 6. In other words, while on a population basis the eastern gold-fields should have two-fifths of the total representation in each House, they are allotted exactly one-eighth in the Council, and rather less than one-seventh in the Assembly. But even this does not fully present our disability. If the last available electoral rolls, those of May, 1899, are examined, it will be seen that the number of electors is very disproportionate to the electorates. Three electorates, each with less than 100 on its roll, return one member apiece to the Assembly, while the 5,674 electors of the East Coolgardie electorate, as at present constituted, are allowed no more than one representative. To show the disproportion more exactly, should an election occur at present, East Coolgardie, with its 5,674 electors, would return one member, while 5,650 electors on the western coast and in the older parts of the Colony would return 21 members. Again, while the 11 highest electorates on the roll, comprising the gold-fields, Perth and Fremantle, contain 29,141 electors, the 11 lowest, which are virtually pocket boroughs, contain only 1,568 electors in all. At the last general election, out of a Legislative Assembly of 44 members, 18 were returned unopposed, and of these, 17 were supporters of the Ministry. The smallest constituency in which a contest occurred contained 165 electors; yet there were seven constituencies, each containing less than that number of electors, whose representatives were returned unopposed as supporters of the Government. (See Schedule VI.)

During the present session of Parliament an amendment of the Constitution, or so-called Redistribution of Seats Bill, was passed, but has not yet received the Royal Assent. This Bill is supposed to do away with these mischievous anomalies, but it only raises the proportional representation of the eastern gold-fields to one-fifth in the Legislative Council, or 6 members in a House of 30; and to one-fifth in the Legislative Assembly, or 10 members in a House of 50. It obliterates only two pocket boroughs, while it creates at least one new one, the Collie, called in the Bill the South-West Mining District. Nor are the numbers of the unopposed Ministerial seats materially altered in respect either of electors or of representation.

As an instance of the spirit of unfairness displayed in the Legislative Assembly when the Bill was being dealt with, it may be mentioned that a proposal to give North-East Coolgardie, with 3,370 electors, an additional member was defeated by 24 votes to 6, whilst on the same day the two Kimberley electorates, which it proposed to amalgamate, containing a total of 235 electors, were retained as separate electorates by 22 votes to 5. Thus, while 3,370 electors on the eastern gold-fields were given only one member, the favoured districts of Kimberley, with 235 electors all told, were allotted two members. While this state of things continues, all legislation and taxation fair to those resident on the eastern gold-fields must be, as in the past, either unconsidered or rejected, and we can have no hope of amelioration for years to come.

2.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

We would next call attention to the unscrupulous treatment we have received, and are receiving, in the matter of finances. Dealing with the last four years, 1895-1899, we find that the Consolidated Revenue has been £9,935,004. During the same period the expenditure was £10,459,585, apart from loan expenditure

expenditure. This loan expenditure amounted to £6,180,464, and, therefore, the total expenditure during the four years in question has been £16,640,049. We find that during this period £2,448,789 was expended on railway administration, and £1,010,264 on posts and telegraphs. Deducting these amounts, because the published figures cannot be divided, we see that in all other directions there was expended in the colony of Western Australia during the last four years the total amount of £13,180,996. (See Schedule III.)

On September 27, 1899, a return was asked for in the Legislative Council of the expenditure on the Eastern Gold-fields during the four years in question. The return states (Schedule II) :—

(I.) Expenditure on the Eastern Gold-fields during the last four years (exclusive of the Northam-Menzies railway), £954,397 18s. 4d.

(II.) Cost of railways from Northam to Menzies, £984,935 3s. 7d.

From this we see that all the Government claims to have spent on these fields during the last four years is £1,939,332. But even this is an over-estimate. The section of railway from Northam to Southern Cross was passed before the discovery of the Coolgardie Gold-fields, and cost approximately £324,000, which sum was authorized before the period in question. Hence, on the Government's own showing, the total expenditure for the said period on the Eastern Gold-fields, including public works, has been £1,615,332, as against £11,565,664 spent on the coastal districts during the same period, or nearly £10 for every £1 spent on the Eastern Gold-fields. (Schedule III.)

But, further, we claim that the Eastern Gold-fields have contributed to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during that period considerably over £2,000,000, exclusive of railway receipts or profits. That is, to put it briefly, *the Government has derived half a million more revenue from the gold-fields during the last four years than it has spent on them out of the Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds put together.* In other words, during the last four years the Government has, in effect, spent on the coastal or older districts, in addition to their own proper revenue, the entire loan expenditure, and half a million of the revenue derived from the gold-fields.

3.—Taxation.

Having dealt with the expenditure, we now turn to the taxation. On inspection, the guiding principle seems to be to get as much out of fields as possible by taxing our food, clothing, and other necessities, and generally all commodities, in the interests of farming products and local coastal manufactures. The stock-tax and the tax on chilled meat are notable examples. We then come to that most iniquitous form of taxation—differential railway rates. It is only necessary to mention that the carriage to Kalgoorlie is, per ton—

	Local.			Imported.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Timber—Jarrah or Oregon	0	19	1	4	2	8
Coal	0	16	1½	1	8	8
Jam	1	16	5	5	3	8
Tomato Sauce	1	16	5	5	3	8
Vinegar	1	16	5	4	2	8
Wine, according to quantity	1	8	9	7	12	7
Agricultural Produce	0	15	6	1	8	9

And as if this were not sufficient penalisation for our industries, the Government imposes a progressive tax on the values of gold ore sent as back loading to the coast at owner's risk. Commencing, say, with 15 oz. ore, the charge is 1½d. per ton per mile, and it rises for every additional 10 oz. another ½d. per ton per mile. Thus, 65 oz. concentrates sent from Kalgoorlie to the coast would cost £6 8s. 4d. per ton, and would be carried at owner's risk. There is also a rebate of 10s. per ton on ore over 2 oz. if carried 300 miles and treated on the western coast, or in the case of ore under 5 oz., a reduction of 30 per cent. on the carriage is made to induce its treatment in the colony. And, to penalise the gold-fields still further, the Government has imposed a tax on book profits shown by companies, whether distributed as dividends or otherwise.

4.—Refusal of Natural Railway Facilities.

In addition to denying us fair representation, over-taxing us, and diverting revenue and loans for the benefit of the older settled districts, the dominant minority on the coast have refused to allow us our natural harbour at Esperance, and have frequently stated that they will never permit the construction of a railway to the south coast. In order to force all our commerce and traffic to pass through Perth and Fremantle, they thus compel all goods from the eastern colonies to travel an extra 568 miles by sea, and 163 miles by rail. The distance from Fremantle to Coolgardie is 363 miles, whereas from Esperance it is only 200, in a direct line. (Schedule V.)

5.—Federation.

We, the residents on the Eastern Gold-fields, are unanimously in favour of the Commonwealth Bill recently passed by all the other five colonies of Australia. We recently presented to the Parliament in Perth a petition signed by 18,000 adult males on the gold-fields, supplemented by the signatures of 5,000 coastal residents—a total of 23,000 in all—requesting that the people of this colony should be allowed to vote on the Commonwealth Bill, as every other resident in Australia had already done. How was our petition received? The Lower House threw it out; the Upper House received it with derision, and rejected it by a majority of 13 votes to 4. We were thereby denied all chance of that union with our brethren in the other colonies which we so unanimously desire. The same Upper House also threw out, by a majority of 11 votes to 5, a resolution to adopt the Amended Bill that its own Committee had helped to draw up.

We do not believe in the sincerity of those in Parliament who profess a love for Federation and yet wish to amend the Commonwealth Bill. We of the Eastern Gold-fields are entirely opposed to the amendments made by the Perth Parliament, for we believe that their operation would be to our detriment. We do protest most strongly against that proposed amendment to which we understand

Sir John Forrest and his party attach the utmost importance, that, namely, which provides for the cutting of the colony into districts for the election of Members to the Federal Senate. We know too well in what spirit the districts would be parcelled out, and therefore we look on any amendment in this direction as the gravest calamity to Federation and the federal spirit. We know that the power granted would be exercised ruthlessly. Are not the Eastern Gold-fields at present only one district against the seven districts of the coast, and what guarantee would we have that we should not be placed in a similar position with regard to the Federal Senate?

The other amendments to which we, the residents of the gold-fields, are strongly opposed, are the proposal to retain the Western Australian tariff in full force for five years instead of a gradual reduction at the rate of 20 per cent. annually from the time of the establishment of uniform duties between the other colonics and the amendment abrogating the necessity for obtaining the consent of a State to the construction of railways in its own borders as far as the transcontinental railway is concerned. We know our brethren in the eastern colonies; we are quite prepared to trust them in the matter; and we regard it as an insult, alike to their intelligence and their honesty, to demand from them any such prior guarantee.

The fourth proposed amendment gives to the local Parliament the right to impose differential rates on the railways for five years. It is scarcely necessary to add that the system of differential rates is regarded by us with feelings of bitter hostility.

Separation.

Having exhausted all constitutional means such as are usually adopted, the residents of the Eastern Gold-fields summoned at Coolgardie, on December 13, 1899, a conference of representatives of all the public bodies on the fields, to consider what steps should now be taken to further the cause of Federation with our brethren in the east. That conference was the most representative ever held on these gold-fields. Representatives of all classes and interests were present. Capital and labour sent their delegates. Mayors, councillors, mine managers, and others were there. Every aspect of the question was carefully considered. As the result of our deliberations, we came to the conclusion that no course was left open to us but to start an agitation for separation, and a resolution to that effect was carried by a majority of 60 to 1.

Constitutional Provisions.

With regard to the possibility of separation, we would draw attention to two facts:—

(I.) The Imperial Parliament, when it granted Responsible Government to Western Australia, recognised and contemplated the possible subdivision of this colony into two or more separate colonies, and in the Western Australian Constitution Act made special provisions for the accomplishment of such separation (*vide* Act 52 Vic. 23, Sections 61, 62, 63.) (Schedule I.)

(II.) The Government of Western Australia retained these clauses in the Constitution Acts Consolidation Act as introduced into the Legislative Assembly last session, thereby showing that they recognised the right of Her Majesty's advisers to avail themselves of the same at any time they may think fit, also confessing their necessary subservience in this respect to the will of the Imperial Government.

Finances of the Proposed New Colony.

Having thus shown the possibility of instituting the new colony, we will now deal with its probable financial position, being careful to under-estimate rather than to over-estimate. For this purpose the revenue is calculated on the figures for 1899, the worst of the last four financial years, though it may be remarked that there is already an improvement on these figures of about 10 per cent. of revenue. A return that has been carefully made out shows that the proportion of the revenue contributed by the gold-fields during the last year was £510,902. This does not include the revenue derived from the railways and tramway. The sum of £510,902 has been calculated on the assumption that two-fifths of the total revenue of the colony was contributed by the Eastern Gold-fields. Those acquainted with the population, however, know that the proportion is really much greater, since, from the character of our people and our wealth, we consume much more than our share of dutiable commodities. (Schedule IV.)

According to the latest return available, the Government has made a profit on Eastern Gold-fields railways of £250,000 in three years over and above interest on capital and their proportion of rolling stock; and the cost of this line was £984,925. (Schedule II, Dempster's Return.) This is not included in the sum set down above, and could be considerably increased by proper management. In its official return the Government has estimated the annual expenditure on the gold-fields, exclusive of railway construction, at under £250,000 a year. (*Vide* Dempster's Return, Schedule II.)

Hence, our revenue is amply sufficient to cover not only our total annual expenditure, but all our public works as well.

Our position is best seen by comparing the new colony with Western Australia when it got Responsible Government in 1890:—

<i>Western Australia.</i>	<i>New Colony.</i>
Population, 45,000.	Population, 70,000.
No. of Electors, 5,860.	Electors on Roll, May, 1899, 15,352.
Revenue, £414,000.	Revenue (exclusive of railways), £510,902.
Debt, £1,367,333.	Debt, (?)
Railway, 188 miles, worked at a loss of £6,527, or £35 per train mile.	Railways, 250 miles, worked at a considerable profit,—probably £100,000.
Land, 1,000,000 square miles.	Land, 370,000 square miles.
Complicated coast.	Compact and simple.
Expensive communication.	Cheaper administration.
Nobody at their back.	Federated Australia is behind us.

Hence, in every respect the new colony, when she assumes Responsible Government, will present incontestable advantages over Western Australia at the same stage in the latter's career.

Indebtedness

Indebtedness of the New Colony.

It is provided in the Constitution Act that, should separation at any time be brought about, the public debt of the new colony shall be "that portion of the public debt of the colony (of Western Australia) that has been expended *within* the territory about to be separated." Now, if that provision is rigidly carried out by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, we shall have but a small public debt, if any, for, as has been already shown, most of our public works have been paid for out of revenue.

Western Australia's Loans Guaranteed.

There is one point, however, that must be remembered. We in no way wish to escape our liabilities, and we are bound to afford aid should the older portion of Western Australia be unable to meet its liabilities up to the total of the present debt. We have gone security for her; we have, so to speak, backed her bill, and we are prepared to acknowledge that liability should Western Australia fail to meet her engagements at present incurred. It must be clearly understood that we still acknowledge secondary liability to those persons who have advanced loans on the security of the whole of Western Australia, and we desire that such a clause shall be inserted in the Constitution of the new colony.

Of course, the public debt of the new colony under our Constitution Act will be apportioned by the Lords of the Treasury in London, and, as they will have all the facts before them, we await with perfect confidence their decision as to our share. (Schedule I.)

Summing Up.

Now for the conclusion of the whole matter: We have been, and are still being, grossly and grievously wronged and injured; we are denied our rights; we have sought redress by all other legitimate means and failed; and there is now only one constitutional means remaining—the separation of the Eastern Gold-fields into an independent colony. That separation is singularly and specially provided for under the Constitution Act. The revenue of the new colony will be ample. The district is compact, convenient, and easily administered. There is no obstacle in our way except the opposition of the coastal districts. Lastly, the fact of our federating with the other Australian colonies will cause the rest of Western Australia to federate also.

Remember our motto—"Separation for Federation."

Schedule I.

CLAUSES ALLOWING FOR SEPARATION.

The following are the particular clauses referred to in the foregoing manifesto, taken from the "Act to Confer a Constitution on Western Australia, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty."—Reserved 29th April, 1889; Royal Assent proclaimed, 21st October, 1890.

52 VICTORIÆ No. 23, CONSTITUTION ACT, 1889.

Part V.—Legal.

Section 61.—Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent Her Majesty from dividing the colony of Western Australia as she may from time to time think fit, by separating therefrom any portion thereof, and either erecting the same or any part thereof into a separate colony or colonies under such form of Government as she may think fit, or from subdividing any colony so created, or from reuniting to the Colony of Western Australia so created.

Section 62.—In the event of any such separation or other proceedings as in the last preceding section mentioned, the provisions of this Act shall apply, so far as practicable, to the Colony of Western Australia as for the time being existing.

Part VI.—Financial.

Section 63.—Whenever any portion of the Colony is about to be separated therefrom, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, if requested by the Governor-in-Council, on report and accounts furnished by him, declare what portion of the public debt of the Colony has been expended within the territory about to be separated, and the interest and sinking fund, if any, upon the portion of the public debt mentioned in any such declaration shall be a reserved charge payable to the Government of Western Australia by the Government of the separated territory, and due provision for such reserved charge shall be made in any Act regulating the Constitution of the separated territory: Provided always, that nothing herein contained, and no declaration or provision as aforesaid, shall in any way prejudice or effect any security of any debentures which may have been issued by the Government of Western Australia before separation of any such territory.

Schedule II.

EXPENDITURE ON EASTERN GOLD-FIELDS.

Dempster's Return.

In the Legislative Council, on September 27th, 1899, a return was furnished, on the motion of the Hon. C. E. Dempster, showing—

- *1. Q.—The expenditure on the Eastern Gold-fields during the last four years? A.—£954,397 18s. 4d., exclusive of Northam to Menzies railway.
2. Q.—The cost of railway from Northam to Menzies? A.—£984,935 3s. 7d.
3. Q.—The cost of water conservation, tanks, experimental bores, condensers, and all public buildings? A.—£461,381 11s. 3d. (exclusive of Coolgardie water scheme, £159,674), and public buildings, £259,367.
4. Q.—The amount granted to the Coolgardie Exhibition? A.—£6,731 12s. 3d.

5.

* NOTE.—This is the only item in which four years is the time mentioned. The others presumably deal with cost from the date of the discovery of the Eastern Fields.

5. Q.—The cost of all surveys and roads? A.—£4,632 8s. 7d.	
6. Q.—The cost of police, magisterial protection and jurisdiction? A.—Police, £81,006 15s 3d.; magistracy, £12,585 8s. 5d.	
7. Q.—The estimated cost of water used by the Railway Department between Northam and Menzies? A.—£130,000 (estimated), exclusive of interest on construction and maintenance of dams.	
The above figures give an apparent total expenditure of	£1,939,332
From which has to be deducted the cost of the railway from Northam to Southern Cross, which was made prior to 1895, and is not within the Eastern Gold-fields	324,000
Making the total expenditure for the period	£1,615,332

Schedule III.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue of the Colony during the last four years has been, to June 30th of each year:—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 8, 1896	£1,858,695
1896-7— " " " p. 10, 1897	2,842,751
1897-8— " " " p. 37, 1898	2,754,747
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Financial Statement in Budget Speech, p. 1427, <i>Hansard</i> , September 26th, 1899	2,478,811

Or a total for four years of

£9,935,004

The Expenditure of Consolidated Revenue for the same period was:—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 9, 1896	£1,823,863
1896-7— " " " p. 11, 1897	2,839,453
1897-8— " " " p. 37, 1898	3,256,912
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, <i>Hansard</i> , p. 1428, September 26th 1899	2,539,357

Total Consolidated Revenue Expenditure for four years

£10,459,585

The Loan Expenditure for the same four years is as follows:—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 29, 1898	£650,708
1896-7— " " " " " " " " " " " "	2,609,668
1897-8— " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,896,145
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Budget Speech, <i>Hansard</i> , p. 1429, September 26th, 1899	1,023,943

Total Loan Expenditure for four years

£6,180,464 *

Total Expenditure for Four Years:—

From Consolidated Revenue	£10,459,585
From Loan Funds	6,180,464

Grand Total

£16,640,049

Public Debt, without Sinking Fund:—

June 30th, 1899—See Sir J. Forrest's Budget Speech, September 26th, 1899	£10,062,451
June 30th, 1895—Ditto, August 27th, 1896	3,194,238

Public Debt Increased in four years by

£6,868,213 *

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Receipts.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 8, 1896	£474,635
1896-7— " " " p. 10, 1897	939,146
1897-8— " " " p. 12, 1898	1,035,199
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, p. 1436, <i>Hansard</i> , September 26th, 1899	1,018,300
Total	£3,467,280

Expenditure.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 9, 1896	£266,867
1896-7— " " " p. 11, 1897	580,146
1897-8— " " " p. 13, 1898	852,647
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, p. 1436, <i>Hansard</i> , September 26th, 1899	749,129
Total	£2,448,789

Surplus of Receipts over Expenditure

£1,018,491

POSTAL

* Balances do not agree.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

<i>Receipts.</i>					
1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 8, 1896	£152,319
1896-7— " " " p. 10, 1897	208,340
1897-8— " " " p. 12, 1898	220,912
1898-9—See Coghlan's Statistics, p. 18, 1898	197,171
Total				...	£778,742

<i>Expenditure.</i>					
1895-6—See Statistical Register, p. 9, 1896	£170,325
1896-7— " " " p. 11, 1897	313,203
1897-8— " " " p. 13, 1898	289,474
1898-9—See Coghlan's Statistics, p. 19, 1898	237,262
Total				...	£1,010,264
Deficiency, Expenditure exceeding Receipts by				...	£231,522

NOTE.—After 31st December, 1895, cost of Telegraph and Telephone Construction has been defrayed from Consolidated Revenue.

SUMMARY.					
Expenditure in four years of Loan Money and Consolidated Revenue	£16,640,049
Deduct Expenditure—					
On Administration of Railways	£2,448,789		
" " Posts and Telegraphs	1,010,264		
					3,459,053
Making Total Net Expenditure	£13,180,996
Deduct amount spent on Gold-fields, per Parliamentary Return supplied on motion of Hon. C. E. Dempster, 27th September, 1899	1,615,332
					£11,565,664
Net Result, Four Years, 1895-9				...	£11,565,664
Grand Total of Expenditure on Eastern Gold-fields				...	£1,615,332
Grand Total of Expenditure on Coastal Districts				...	£11,565,664

Schedule IV.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

SHOWING Proportion Derived from Eastern Gold-fields compared to rest of Colony, year ending 30th June, 1899.

	Total Amount Received.			Two-Fifths— Being proportion from Eastern Gold-fields.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	867,519	19	3	347,007	19	9
Harbour Dues	15,320	14	6	.....	.....	.....
Land Revenue	142,719	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Mining Revenue	73,521	11	2	*40,000	0	0
Licenses	26,581	16	2	10,632	14	5
Reimbursements in Aid	14,529	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Postages and Commission on Money Orders	102,865	10	10	41,146	4	4
Telephone Receipts	19,871	12	3	7,951	0	10
Telegrams	74,433	7	2	29,773	6	10
Fines and Court Fees	22,953	7	10	9,181	6	10
Fees of Public Offices	16,113	0	1	6,445	4	0
Railways and Tramways	1,020,937	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Water Receipts	11,999	9	1	4,779	15	7
Stamps Revenue	34,982	9	6	13,992	19	8
Wharfage Dues	816	10	0	.....	.....	.....
Rottnest Establishment	366	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts	27,964	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Interest	5,315	10	6	.....	.....	.....
			£2,478,811	9	7	
			£510,902	4	2	

NOTE.—Revenue from Railways, Tramways, and Land which is not included in this estimate, amounts to over or about £125,000, which would give the new Colony a total revenue amounting to £635,902. *Mining Revenue, being principally from the gold-fields, is put at £40,000, which is a low estimate.

Schedule

Schedule V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Railway Freights between Fremantle and Coolgardie, 363 Miles; Esperance and Coolgardie, 200 miles.

Description of Goods.	From Fremantle. Per ton.			From Esperance. Per ton.			Difference. Per ton.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Coal	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
2. Coke	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
3. Bricks	0	18	1	0	11	3	0	6	10
4. Cement	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
5. Iron, galvanized	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
6. Pipes, gas or water	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
7. Rails	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
8. Cyanide	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
9. Mining machinery, over 12 tons	2	11	8	1	6	0	1	5	8
10. Mining machinery, under 12 tons	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
11. Boilers.....	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11

Showing an average saving of 19s. 4d. per ton.

Schedule VI.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF ROLLS.
Legislative Assembly Electorates, 1897-8-9.

Electorates with over 600 Electors.	No. of Electors. 1897.	No. of Voters at Last Election.	No. of Electors. 1898.	No. of Electors. 1899.	Electorates with under 600 Electors.	No. of Electors. 1897.	No. of Voters at Last Election.	No. of Electors. 1898.	No. of Electors. 1899.
*Albany	679	+	745	785	Ashburton	54	++	57	42
*Bunbury	348	†	628	625	*Beverley	209	147	275	295
Canning	321	200	910	1,100	De Grey	66	++	57	70
*Coolgardie	2,080	859	2,216	3,364	*Gascoyne	115	++	188	...
Coolgardie East	1,486	937	2,975	5,674	*Greenough	180	141	185	178
Coolgardie North	772	531	1,060	1,710	*Irwin	104	++	100	106
Coolgardie North-east	1,143	579	2,038	3,370	*Kimberley East.....	90	+++	89	90
*Dundas.....	292	216	571	812	*Kimberley West	100	+++	144	145
*Fremantle	680	+	538	825	*Moore	329	268	354	356
*Fremantle East	535	364	820	1,618	*Murchison	131	+	142	163
*Fremantle South	1,228	†	1,187	2,270	*Murchison North	189	100	194	300
*Fremantle North	999	336	864	1,000	*Murray	389	261	400	593
*Geraldton	539	268	434	622	*Nelson	224	+	228	235
Murchison Central.....	716	312	815	892	*Pilbarra	261	163	228	215
Murchison South	399	216	528	768	*Plantagenet	404	++	386	581
*Northam	544	+	615	794	*Roebourne	173	++	133	128
*Perth	1,181	540	1,151	1,689	*Sussex	297	241	373	361
*Perth East	949	356	1,093	1,691	*Toodyay	391	321	406	416
*Perth North	421	261	1,959	2,459	*Wellington	253	+	412	510
*Perth West.....	1,742	775	2,146	2,909	*Williams	488	+	406	353
*Swan.....	602	310	861	1,387	Yalgoo	136	77	210	194
					*Yilgarn (Southern Cross)	499	237	471	422
					*York.....	532	+	484	490

† Candidates Unopposed (5).

‡ Candidates Unopposed (13).

The Electorates printed with *italics* are Electorates on Eastern Gold-fields, and those with *, numbering 35, have all been retained under the 1899 Act. This new Act allows for four additional seats for the Coolgardie Gold-fields, five new seats to Perth and suburbs, and also an additional seat for the Nelson Electorate, which has a roll of only 235 names. The number of Legislative Assembly Electorates were increased from 44 to 50.

Number of electors on roll May, 1899, 42,807, with 44 members in Legislative Assembly, or one to 972 electors. Eastern Gold-fields had 15,325 names on roll at that date, 6 members, or one for every 2,553 electors; while the Northern Pastoral District had 12 members, or one for every 191 electors on roll. The number of electors on roll when Western Australia got Representative Government was 5,360, and 3,734 voted at first election.

N.B.—It should be remembered that all Electorates are single.

No. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).

Sir,

Downing-street, March 22, 1900.

I have the honor to inform you that a letter* has been addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury by Mr. Sidwell Shotton, of Kenilworth Avenue, Beaconsfield, Victoria, in support of the objects of the Separation League of West Australia.

Mr. Shotton is aware that his letter has been referred to this Department; and I shall be glad if you will cause him to be informed that the Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, who has been delegated by the inhabitants of the Gold-fields districts of West Australia, has personally made a representation to this Department on the subject of their grievances, and has been requested to put his statements in writing in order that they may be communicated to the Colonial Government for consideration; and that until I am in possession of their reply I shall not be in a position to consider whether Her Majesty's Government could properly take any action in the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 5.

* No 2.

No. 5.

Memorandum of the Australian Delegates.

As a preliminary to a further interview with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Delegates appointed in pursuance of his invitation and under resolutions of the Conference of Premiers (copy appended, marked A) held in Sydney in January last, deem it well to put in writing some of the reasons which, in their opinion, justify them in strongly urging that the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill" may be introduced and passed into law in the form in which it was affirmed last year by large majorities of the electors of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. They are further impelled to this course by the force with which the Law Officers of the Crown have explained the views which, as they believe, render it desirable that some alterations should be made. The Delegates are also encouraged in this fuller expression of their views by the great kindness with which their representations have been invited and received.

While it is open to them to defend by argument the provisions in which it seems to be contemplated to propose alterations, the Delegates are necessarily precluded by the vote of the Australian majority from even appearing to treat with acquiescence the suggestion that any amendment is necessary. Seeing that they are directly instructed by unanimous resolution of the Premiers of their several Colonies to act together in expressing the earnest objection of the Australian people to any alteration of that which a vote so great and so emphatic has ratified, they are bound at the outset to make it an urgent though respectful request to the Secretary of State that the measure as a whole may be submitted to Parliament in the form in which it was transmitted by the five Legislatures immediately concerned, covered by loyal addresses from each of them praying that Her Majesty might be pleased to cause it to be so submitted. They conceive that the only complete assent which can be given to the addresses mentioned is to leave the text of the Bill intact both at and after its introduction. It is the Bill as it now stands, and no other, under which, as the Preamble truthfully recites, the people of five loyal Colonies have agreed to unite. That recital would not be justified if something or anything were either introduced or passed to which those Colonies have not agreed. It is that agreement of the people which is the root of the tree of union, and anything which strikes at the root endangers the whole tree. The Delegates therefore submit that the federating Colonies are morally entitled to have the whole Bill laid before Parliament in the very form in which it stood when the votes of the people, affirming it, constituted it the Australian agreement.

The Delegates have been asked whether, assuming that Imperial alterations are nevertheless to be embodied in this Australian agreement before its presentation to Parliament, it is in their opinion preferable that such changes should find place in the portion of the Bill colloquially called the "covering clauses" or in the portion proposed to be called "the Schedule." If their answer were to be read by those whom they represent as in any way an acquiescence in amendments, it is obvious that they would have no authority from Australia to answer such a question. But knowing that the question is not for a moment intended to produce any such impression, they would reply that they recognise that an alteration may, so far as its sense is concerned, be just as well placed in one part of the measure as another, inasmuch as the covering clauses and the Schedule must necessarily be read together. No doubt it would—in appearance—be the less objectionable method to place such alterations in the covering clauses. The result, however, of leaving the Schedule intact, while altering the covering clauses, would be the same, as the meaning and effect of the instrument would still be changed, and the substance of the objection would remain. But the question appears to the Delegates to be significant. If there is hesitation to place alterations in the Schedule rather than in another part of that whole which is the Agreement recited at the very outset, is it not because the change of meaning involved appears less striking in the one part of the instrument than in the other? Surely the question of alteration ought not to depend on such a consideration when the result in each case is identical. The Delegates submit with equal confidence and respect that it is quite clear on examination how vitally the provisions of the Schedule may be, and are likely to be, altered by amendments placed in the "covering clauses"; and therefore that the agreement is none the less altered although the place chosen for the alteration shows the greatest disposition to treat the parties to the agreement with all courtesy and kindness,—a disposition which it is scarcely necessary to say will be highly appreciated, but which the Queen's subjects in Australia will consider much less satisfactory than the holding sacred here of a compact held sacred there.

Copies of the appended paper (marked B) have been handed to the Delegates to indicate the amendments which are foreshadowed as possibly to be embodied by Her Majesty's Government in the "covering clauses."

Taking first, for reason of convenience, the proposal to declare the laws of the Commonwealth to be "Colonial Laws" within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 63), the Delegates may be permitted to say that they agree in the opinion that a declaratory amendment of this kind relating to an Imperial Act would be looked for rather in the covering clauses than in the Schedule. But they are asked further whether it is in their view to be preferred that this declaration should be made by separate enactment or that it should, as indicated by the annexure, appear in the Bill? Guarding themselves as before against possible misapprehension elsewhere, they would reply, without admitting the necessity of any amendment, that a separate enactment appears to be a better vehicle for such a declaration than the measure itself. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing the view that the meaning of the Bill is clear without any such legislative explanation. The doubt expressed by the law advisers of the Crown arises, as they have explained, from the presence in Clause VI of the words "Colony shall mean any Colony or Province." It is submitted that this definition is framed simply for the purpose of clearly including South Australia in the Bill, and can in no wise exclude the definition of "Colony" in the Colonial Laws Validity Act from applying to the Commonwealth in relation to its laws. The definition in the Commonwealth Bill arises from the fact that South Australia has from time to time been variously designated in legislation as a Colony and as a Province. For instance, in the Imperial Statutes 4 & 5 Wm. IV c. 95, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 60, the designation is "Province"; in 5 & 6 Vict. c. 61, "Colony" and "Province" are both used for the same purpose; in 4 & 5 Vict. c. 13, in 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, and in all Imperial Acts relating to South Australia since the passage by the Local Legislature of the Constitution Act (18 & 19 Vict. No. 2) the term "Colony"

"Colony" is used; but in the Act last mentioned, and in all other local legislation since its passage, South Australia has uniformly been referred to as a "Province." Apart from legislation, the Letters Patent, Commissions, and Instructions, issued in connection with the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Administrator of the Government for South Australia, have all employed the word "Colony" alone to designate that possession, while the Regulations and other official documents under or in consequence of Local Acts have as regularly referred to South Australia as a "Province." It was merely for the purpose of avoiding the constant repetition of the distinction between the words "Colony," as applied to the other States, and "Province," as applied to South Australia, that the definition in question was placed in the Bill. Inasmuch as Imperial Legislation has so generally referred to South Australia as a Colony, it may be that excessive caution has been used by the draughtsmen in this instance. If after this explanation any doubt remains, the Delegates are of opinion that the real point of objection is in the definition itself as introducing that doubt; and if the definition is unnecessary it would not seem to be convenient to counteract any doubt by amendment elsewhere in the Bill. The Commonwealth appears to the Delegates to be clearly a "Colony," and the Federal Parliament to be a "Legislature" within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and they cannot think that the larger meaning given to the word "Colony" in Clause VI to save words can be held to take away the Protection of the Act of 1865 from any law passed by the Federal Parliament. But the Interpretation Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. cap. 63) might itself be cited in support of the same contention. That Act prescribes that, "unless the contrary intention appears, the expression 'Colony' in any Act passed since the 1st January, 1890, is to mean any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of the British Islands and of British India." The Interpretation Act goes on to require that where parts of such Dominions are under both a Central and a Local Legislature, all parts under the Central Legislature shall, for the purposes of the definition, be deemed to be one Colony. It might be argued that this definition secures the application of the Validity Act to Colonial Statutes passed since the end of 1889; and if this be so it would be strange if the occurrence in Clause VI of the few words quoted were held to deprive the laws of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia of the same protection. It may further be observed that the Constitution of Canada contains no words similar to those proposed to be here inserted, even though that Constitution was enacted prior to 1889; yet it will not be denied that the Colonial Laws Validity Act applies to Dominion Statutes. What then is there which excludes its application to the Statutes of the Commonwealth?

The Delegates turn now to the suggested amendment of Clause V by the omission of the part of that clause which prescribes that "laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth." It will be observed that this provision is much more restricted than that made by Section 20 of the Federal Council Act of 1885. Under the present measure the provision is made to apply only to cases in which a British ship begins and concludes her voyage within the limits of the Commonwealth. But Section 20 of the Federal Council Act applied to every British ship which commenced her voyage in any one of the colonies concerned, and also to every British ship which concluded her voyage in any one of them. In the former case the Federal Council Law would apply to a British ship on the whole of her voyage from Australia to a port beyond the Commonwealth; in the latter case, to a British ship on the whole of her voyage from any point beyond the Commonwealth to Australia. In the present measure, so wide an application is not for a moment desired to be given to any law of the Commonwealth; yet it is now sought to further restrict, in the hands of a much more competent Legislature, a power which fifteen years ago the Imperial Parliament did not consider too wide for a much inferior body: a body neither elective nor bi-cameral, and lacking both a responsible Executive and a Treasury. It has been further suggested that the matter is sufficiently provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. If this view is correct, then the phrase objected to is at the worst a redundancy, and is therefore harmless. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, practically repeating the provisions in this behalf of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1869, gives in its 736 Section power to the Legislature of a British Possession to make laws regulating its coasting trade under conditions which need not here be set out. It is also true that the term "British Possession," whether as defined in the Act of 1869 or in the Interpretation Act of 1889, which preceded the present Merchant Shipping Act, would include such a Possession as the Commonwealth of Australia, which, under the Interpretation Act, would be deemed to be one British Possession, including all parts under the Central Legislature. The expression "Coasting Trade" is not defined in any of the Acts cited; it may be taken to include the trade of vessels plying merely between the ports of a Possession within territorial limits. But the provision in the Commonwealth Bill, to which exception has been taken, would apply to such ships, on a voyage solely between two ports of the Commonwealth, even if they drifted or were blown outside the 3-mile territorial limit: the beneficial effect therefore would be, that a vessel on such a voyage would not be exposed to the anomaly of being subject to one set of laws at 2½ miles from the coast, and to another set of laws at 3½ miles from the coast. That this should be prevented is surely not too much to ask. Moreover, the provision in the Bill removes a further anomaly by protecting a vessel which passes from the territorial waters of one Colony into those of another from being subjected to a change of laws in that very operation, and by applying to her the uniform laws of the Commonwealth during the whole of her passage between Commonwealth ports. While, then, the power is less than that conceded to the Federal Council, and never abused, it is larger than that conceded by the Merchant Shipping Act, but larger only for the most beneficial purposes. The reasonableness of the right claimed appears the more clearly when it is considered that one of the most useful purposes of the Constitution is the facilitation of trade between the several Colonies to an extent not hitherto possible, with a clear tendency towards obliterating, in respect of commerce, those arbitrary lines between colony and colony which in the past have been productive of so much friction and hindrance.

There remain for explanation the enactments relating to appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The most important of these is to be found in the first part of Clause 74. It has been suggested that it ought to be nullified, first by striking out from the second covering clause the words "this Act shall bind the Crown," and adding a consequent amendment in that clause; and next by appending to covering Clause V the following words: "nothing in this Act, or in the Schedule set forth as the Schedule to this Act, shall affect any prerogative of the Crown to grant special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council." The meaning of Clause 74 would be entirely changed if the alteration suggested were made, and the effect of the reading together of the covering clauses and the Schedule would be

that

that the Schedule itself would be something materially different from that which the people of the five Colonies have made their agreement. Such a result would, in the view of the great majority of the Australian people, be nothing short of a calamity to Australian self-government.

Turning to Clause 74 itself, the discussion of which is forced on them by the suggestion, the Delegates would point out that the effect of the clause is by no means so far-reaching as has been supposed in many quarters. The contention for the finality of the judgments of their High Court is based by Australians on the argument that if they are fit, as is conceded, to make a Constitution for themselves, they are fit also to say what that Constitution means, and for that purpose they should be allowed to rely on the decisions of their High Court.

Judicial knowledge of local conditions, invaluable always, is indispensable in the interpretation of Constitutions.

Her Majesty's Judges, Australian as well as British, will ever be men of conspicuous ability and integrity, whose impartiality will not be prejudiced by their domicile:—are not English appeals heard in the House of Lords?

Few parts of the Bill were more keenly discussed at the several Sessions of the Convention than those which have been termed, for brevity, the Privy Council clauses. A mere reference to the index of the Debates will show how numerous and varied were the proposals discussed in the Convention. These discussions were conducted with absolute publicity, and before the provisions finally took their present shape there had been two lengthy adjournments of the Convention, during which the Press and the public had closely debated the matter, and during which also the several Legislatures of the Federating Colonies, with the exception of Queensland (which had not been represented at the Convention), but which affirmed the Bill as framed, had made their varying suggestions for the amendment of this as well as the other parts of the Bill, including the covering clauses. As the result of the discussions during the earlier sessions of the Convention and during its adjournments, and of strongly sustained debates in the final Session at Melbourne, Clause 74 took the following, which is its present, form: "No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's Dominions, other than the Commonwealth or a State, are involved. Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of her Royal prerogative, to grant special leave to appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. But the Parliament may make laws limiting matters in which such leave may be asked." The concluding sentence of the clause, it is conceived, confers on the Commonwealth a right to do that which each State at present has power to do, subject to reservation of the Bill as affecting the prerogative, in accordance with the ordinary vice-regal Instructions. (See Instructions to Australian Governors, dated July, 1892, Clause VIII, paragraph 7, under which the Governor is to reserve for the signification of the Royal pleasure "any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced.") The framers of the Instructions clearly appear to have considered that the Colonies had full rights of legislation in such matters as paragraph 7, just quoted, sets forth, subject only to reservation for the Royal pleasure; and then only when previous instructions upon the particular Bill had not been obtained through one of the principal Secretaries of State, or when the Bill did not contain a clause suspending its operation until the signification of the Royal pleasure. The last sentence of the clause, therefore, seems merely to confer on the Federation that legislative power which has long been possessed by each of the constituent States.

The second part of Clause 74, beginning with the words "except as provided in this section," makes no mention of appeals to the Queen in Council from the Courts of the States or Colonies, and it is submitted that the appeal which now lies to Her Majesty in Council from those Courts is not taken away by the Bill as it stands, since the proposed enactment deals only with appeals to Her Majesty in Council from the High Court, for which appeals it was necessary for the Constitution to make provision. The immediately preceding clause, 73, merely gives jurisdiction to the High Court with respect to appeals. It does not abolish appeals to the Queen in Council with respect to State Courts, and as there is no enactment elsewhere that appeals from them are to cease, the prerogative remains, and the appellant may take his case either to the High Court or to the Privy Council. But when, and only when, he goes to the High Court in one of the limited class of cases set forth in the first part of Clause 74, he must abide by the decision of that Court. Further, it will be remembered that the public interests of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions other than the Commonwealth, or a State of the Commonwealth, cannot in any case remain the subject of a final decision by the High Court, even where the interpretation of this measure or of a State Constitution is involved. The Delegates have thus summarised what appears to them to be the effect of the provisions in the Schedule, and consideration is asked whether the clauses are of such a nature as to justify alarm, and whether it is worth while to incur the risk of serious dissatisfaction in Australia for the sake of preserving the small degree of prerogative affected.

The clauses are framed with relation to things as they exist, and even if the sovereign power of Parliament is ever to be exercised over the heads of the Australian people, we submit most earnestly that the present is pre-eminently a measure in respect of which that power should not be exercised.

The Delegates would here refer to the action of the Imperial Government in respect of the Federal Council Bill in 1885. In his circular despatch informing the Governors of the several Colonies of the passage of that measure, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, having remarked that it had passed the House of Lords and was awaiting its second reading in the House of Commons when fresh advisers of Her Majesty had assumed office, said that "it would have been inexpedient to make any avoidable alterations in the Draft" prepared by the Convention at Sydney, "unless such alterations could be previously considered by the same or a similar Convention." Now that the popular approval has been invoked and given, to submit proposed amendments to the "same" Convention is impossible, because its legal existence has ended, and to submit them to a "similar Convention" would be insufficient unless the Convention were popularly elected and its decisions popularly ratified. But the submission of amendments to a third referendum at this late stage would be regarded by the public in Australia as harassing, even if its vote were called for without a previous discussion of the amendments by another elected Convention. Apart from the expense of such proceeding, the delay would be most vexatious and unpopular, and beyond and above such considerations, the distrust of their previous decisions so manifested

would be resented by the electors, whose agreement has been arrived at only after many years of agitation and controversy. The Delegates are unable to see that any fresh tangible facts have intervened since the referendum of 1899 to justify the expectation that the well-considered vote of that year would be reversed in respect of the matters in question. They feel that there are strong grounds for anticipating that the Governments of the several Colonies would emphatically protest against the expense, the delay, the turmoil, and the disturbance of normal conditions which would accompany a third referendum on, perhaps, a single point. But they admit at the same time that the logical result of the attempt to make any alteration of substance is to appeal a third time to a constituency containing nineteen-twentieths of the population of the Australian Continent, and spread over more than two millions of square miles—that is to say, over an area almost two-thirds as large as the Continent of Europe;—all this at an enormous expense, and merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether Australians, who have twice decided that the makers of laws are in their opinion fit to interpret them, are prepared to reverse that decision in derogation of their own competency. It is not to be supposed that such a burden could be laid upon the people without awaking among them a feeling that they are seriously aggrieved. If, on the other hand, alterations were forced on them without their consent, something which is not their agreement, and for which they have never asked, would thus be forced on them, and the sense of injustice would be equally strong. It is respectfully urged that the granting of this Constitution without amendment is the only way out of such a dilemma.

When the Federal Council Bill was before the House of Commons in August, 1885, a right honourable gentleman, respected by all parties as a high constitutional authority, directed attention to several points in relation to that Bill which discover marked differences between its history and character and those of the present measure. He remarked that there was no evidence to show that the Bill then presented had really been satisfactorily discussed and considered in the Colonies themselves. He said that it emanated, in the first instance, from a small coterie of Prime Ministers. He declared that the Bill would have come before the House with greater authority if they had reason to believe that proper pains had been bestowed upon it, and that proper efforts had been made to obtain full publicity and discussion for it in the Australian Colonies themselves. He condemned it as a very scanty, fragmentary, and imperfect sketch of a Federal Constitution. Nevertheless, he was content that the House should pass the Bill in the form in which the Colonies had asked it to do so, and as a matter of favour to them, but the responsibility of its formation would rest substantially more with the Colonies than with Parliament. The action of both Houses confirmed this view.

In comparison, how irresistible is the present case!

Emanating in the first instance from the Australian electors, through specially chosen representatives, moulded by these with infinite pains, framed in full publicity, and then discussed for nearly twelve months in the debates of the Convention, the columns of the Press, and the meetings of the people, the measure now to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament differs in every one of these respects, and radically differs, from the Federal Council Bill. For the "scanty, fragmentary, and imperfect sketch" of Federal Union presented in 1885 there has now been substituted a Constitution which may without presumption be characterised as complete in all its parts, and, after most anxious consideration of previous Federal Charters, approved and accepted by the Parliaments and the people of the Federating Colonies. If British statesmen were content, as they showed that they were content, to pass the former measure in the shape given to it by Executive Governments alone, how much stronger is now the appeal of Australia to the sense of justice and generosity of Government and Parliament when they are asked to confirm the Constitution of her Commonwealth, framed by the chosen of her people and solemnly agreed to by that people themselves.

In the speech from which extracts have already been taken, it was justly said that the responsibility for the Federal Council would rest with the Colonies themselves. Five Australian Colonies, by an aggregate majority of nearly three to one of their people, have affirmed with the utmost emphasis that they are prepared to take the responsibility of their own Constitution. They are of British stock; they are fellow countrymen of the people of this Kingdom; they have no more confidence in themselves and in their power to work out their own destiny than is right and just in men of their blood; that they have no less, events have proved. Not arrogantly, but with the pride of their race, they ask to be accounted fit for those responsibilities which men of that race have never shirked and seldom abused. If they are given what they now ask, they will know that they have received a trust which their fellow subjects in this Kingdom will find them able to fulfil. It placing that trust in their hands the Mother Country will bind her Colonies to her with something stronger than words upon paper: with the high confidence which justice engenders, and the affection which gratitude evokes and perpetuates.

EDMUND BARTON.
ALFRED DEAKIN.
JAMES R. DICKSON.
C. C. KINGSTON.
P. O. FYSH.

London, 23rd March, 1900.

"A."

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE PREMIERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON THE 25TH JANUARY, 1900.

"THAT, in compliance with the request contained in the despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Delegates from the Australian Colonies should be sent to England to explain and give assistance when the Australian Commonwealth Bill comes before the Imperial Parliament, this Conference is of opinion that each Colony should appoint a Delegate, and that such Delegates when appointed should represent all the Federating Colonies in unitedly urging the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament without amendment, and in explaining any legal or constitutional questions that may arise."

"B."

ANNO SEXAGESIMO ET SEXAGESIMO PRIMO.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1898.

DRAFT OF A BILL.

To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*], humbly Preamble. relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. This Act may be cited as "*The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*."

Short title.

II. ~~This Act shall bind the Crown and its~~ *The provisions of this Act and of the Constitution set forth in the Schedule to this Act* referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

Act to bind Crown, and extend to the Queen's Successors.

III. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*] shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia." But the Queen may, at any time after the Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

Proclamation of Commonwealth.

IV. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may, at any time after the passing of this Act, make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

V. This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be *Colonial Laws within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.*

Operation of the Constitution and laws.

Nothing in this Act or in the Schedule set forth as the Schedule to this Act shall affect any prerogative of the Crown to grant special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

VI. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

Definition.

"Colony" shall mean any Colony or Province.

"The States" shall mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called a "State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

VII. "*The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885*," is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Repeal of Federal Council Act.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or to any Colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

VIII. After the passing of this Act the "*Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895*," shall not apply to any Colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing Colony for the purposes of that Act.

Application of Colonial Boundaries Act.

IX. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—*set forth in the Schedule to this Act*—

Constitution and its Divisions.

SCHEDULE.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:

PART I.—General:

PART II.—The Senate:

PART III.—The House of Representatives:

PART IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament:

PART V.—Powers of the Parliament:

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:

CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE:

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:

CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE SCHEDULE.

No. 6.

Mr. E. M. Kirwan to Colonial Office.

(Received March 23, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 34.]

Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia.
London Branch—Offices: 112, Newington Causeway, S.E., March 23, 1900.

Sir,—

I am instructed to inform you that at a special general meeting of the above Branch, held last evening at the offices, 112, Newington Causeway, S.E., the following motion was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Chairman (Mr. W. Griffiths, M.P.), seconded by Mr. E. M. Kirwan: "That this Branch endorses the action of the citizens of Perth in public meeting assembled, in the Queen's Hall, on February 16, in repudiating and condemning the action of the Government in sending to London a delegate who has no mandate from either Parliament or the people to advocate amendments to the Commonwealth Bill."

I am further instructed to inform you that a cable has been received to the effect that 26,000 residents on the gold-fields have signed our "Separation for Federation" petition to Her Majesty the Queen.

I have, &c.,

E. M. KIRWAN,

Hon. Secretary.

No. 7.

The Mayor of Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) to Colonial Office.

(Received March 24, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered: see No. 32.]

MONSTER meeting held here Eastern Gold-fields residents unanimously repudiated Parker. Desired no amendment Bill. Mayor, Kalgoorlie.

No. 8.

The Bank of New South Wales and Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, Limited, to Colonial Office.

(Received March 27, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 14.]

Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad-street, London, E.C., March 27, 1900.

Draft of Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir,—

We have the honour to inform you that we have received a telegram from the Head Office of the Bank of New South Wales, in Sydney, to the effect that the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, the City Bank of Sydney, the Savings Bank, and the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, have sent, by last post, a petition to the Imperial Parliament craving that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained, and requesting us to do what is necessary to inform you that the petition had been forwarded.

We therefore beg to bring this information to your knowledge, and to ask you to be good enough to do what is necessary to retain the existing right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise to delay the settlement of the question as to the right of appeal until this petition, signed as it is by four large and influential institutions in Australia, can be presented to the Imperial Parliament, which will be done in due course as soon as received.

For your information, we may state that the four institutions are all of purely Colonial creation. The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, was established in 1834 and incorporated in 1893. Its head office is in Sydney, New South Wales. It has 137 branches in the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland. It has a subscribed capital of £2,000,000, and paid-up capital of £1,000,000. Its deposits amount to over £10,000,000, and the totals of its balance-sheet amount to £13,500,000.

The Savings Bank is a local institution for collection of the savings of the people in New South Wales, and has no London office.

The City Bank of Sydney is also a local institution, with eighteen branches, mainly confined to Sydney and suburbs. Its paid-up capital is £400,000, and the totals of its balance-sheet amount to over £1,500,000. It has no London office, but is represented here by the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

The Bank of New South Wales was established in 1817 and incorporated by Act of Council in 1850. It has a paid-up capital of £1,950,000. Its deposits amount to £18,637,000, and the totals of its balance-sheet amount to £25,897,000, and, with the exception of Tasmania, it is represented in all the Colonies of Australasia by 191 branches.

We enclose the balance-sheets* of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, and the Bank of New South Wales, and we beg that, in view of the fact that the institutions named are local and influential banks, you will give the matter your best consideration.

We have, &c.,

For the Bank of New South Wales,

DAVID GEORGE,

Manager.

For the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited.

NATHANIEL CORK,

Manager.

No. 9.

* Not reprinted.

No. 9.

Memorandum of the Objections of Her Majesty's Government
to some Provisions of the Draft Commonwealth Bill.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration the question how far it is possible to pass through the Imperial Parliament the Bill which has been submitted by the five Colonies of Australia; they desire to acknowledge the assistance they have received from the Memorandum prepared by the Australian Delegates, and they appreciate the friendly spirit in which the questions raised have been discussed.

Her Majesty's Government are most anxious that the Bill should be passed, and speedily passed, in a form which shall give to the Australian Colonies the Federation which they so earnestly desire; but, at the same time, it is their bounden duty to protect the interests of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the Empire which are also committed to their charge.

The points of difference are few in number, and involve a minimum of alteration. Her Majesty's Government observe that the Memorandum of the Delegates abstains from discussing any of the suggested alterations on their merits, and consists almost entirely of an appeal to Her Majesty's Government to accept without alteration the proposed Bill, as embodying the wishes of the people of Australia.

Her Majesty's Government feel it their duty to place on record some of the reasons which make it impossible for them to accede to this request, much as they would desire to do so.

The Memorandum of the Delegates requests that the whole of the draft Bill as received from the Colonies may be submitted to Parliament and passed into law. The distinction which was drawn in the discussions of the Federal Convention between the "covering clauses" and the "Constitution" is no longer recognized, and it is contended that the whole Bill, covering clauses and Constitution alike, ought to be passed by the Imperial Parliament without alteration, on the ground that it embodies the Agreement at which the people of the Colonies have arrived.

While there is every desire to give effect, as far as is possible, to the wishes of the people of Australia, it must be pointed out that the enabling Acts under which the Referendum was taken formally referred to the "Constitution" only, and the Addresses from the Parliaments pray that the "Constitution" may be submitted to the Imperial Parliament and passed into law.

The distinction between the covering clauses and the Constitution was clearly pointed out by Mr. Barton on several occasions in the course of the debates. Speaking at Adelaide at the sitting of the 14th April, 1897, on Clause 5, with reference to the provision as to the operation of the laws of the Commonwealth on British ships: "This appears to be a concession to Australia, and the best thing to do is to let the Imperial authorities deal with it." In the course of the debates at the Sydney meeting of the Convention in 1890, Mr. Barton again expressed himself more fully to the same effect. "We do not expect," he said, "that the Imperial Legislature will amend the provisions which are in the Constitution itself, although they are an endeavour to extend our autonomy; but these covering clauses are suggestions to the Imperial Legislature, and it would be absurd to expect that, as regards these clauses, the Imperial Legislature will not make such amendments as they please."

It is clear, therefore, that the covering clauses were not regarded as a part of the Agreement between the Australian Colonies as to the Constitution under which they are prepared to unite, but rather as suggestions as to the terms of the Agreement between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

An examination of the covering clauses shows that they deal with matters in which Australia, being a part only of Her Majesty's dominions, could not properly claim to have a final voice. They affect in important respects the prerogative of the Crown and the powers and privileges of the Imperial Parliament and of the Legislatures of other parts of the Empire. In regard to these matters, the Imperial Parliament and Government are in the position of trustees for the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, and the responsibility attaching to that trust makes it incumbent on them to examine with the utmost care any proposal which would in any degree affect their power to discharge the trust efficiently. They cannot relieve themselves of responsibility to those for whom they are trustees by divesting themselves of their powers by delegation. In putting the provisions of the draft Bill which affect these powers in the form of suggestions, and not as an integral and essential part of the Federal Constitution, the Statesmen who framed that instrument and the Parliaments and peoples who have indorsed it have fully recognized this principle.

The alterations suggested, as shown in the copy of the draft Bill handed to the Delegates, were limited to those which appeared essential for the safeguarding of the powers intrusted to the Imperial Parliament and Government for the protection of those common interests and the discharge of those common duties which form the peculiar sphere of the central authority of the Empire.

Taking them in the order in which they are discussed in the Memorandum of the Delegates, the first is the proposal to declare the Laws of the Commonwealth to be "Colonial Laws" within the meaning of "The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865." The Memorandum maintains that the doubts entertained by the Law Officers as to the application of that Statute to the enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament are unfounded, and that any amendment is therefore unnecessary; but that, if it is considered important to remove doubts on the subject, a separate enactment would be a better vehicle for such a declaration than the measure itself. It is to be observed in this connection that the Honourable R. E. O'Connor, one of the members of the drafting Committee, at the meeting of the 9th September, 1897, stated that the Colonial Laws Validity Act would have no application to the Laws of the Commonwealth, and it is important, in the interests of the Commonwealth, as well as of the rest of the Empire, that any possibility of misapprehension as to the validity of Commonwealth Laws or as to the supremacy of Imperial legislation should be removed. That there is room for such misapprehension is clear, not only from the language of Clause 6 of the covering clauses, but also from Article 51, paragraph 38, of the Constitution, which confers on the Commonwealth Parliament "the exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament

Adelaide
Debates, p. 628.
See also
p. 627, *ibid*
Sydney Debates,
p. 249.

Sydney Debates,
p. 252.

Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia." Sub-section 29 of the same clause of the Constitution, moreover, empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate in regard to "external affairs," and, consequently, under these provisions it might be claimed that the Parliament of the Commonwealth had power to pass legislation inconsistent with Imperial legislation dealing with such subjects as those dealt with by the Foreign Enlistment Act. The responsibility to foreign Powers for such legislation would rest, not on Australia, but on the Government of the United Kingdom, as representing the whole Empire; and in the absence of any definition or limitation of the privilege claimed by these provisions for the Commonwealth Parliament, Her Majesty's Government would fail in their duty if they left any room for doubt as to the paramount authority of Imperial legislation.

The next amendment dealt with in the Memorandum is the proposed omission from Clause 5 of the words which prescribe that "The Laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth." The Delegates rely upon the fact that an even wider application in the case of British ships was given to the Laws of the Federal Council by Section 20 of the Federal Council Act of 1885, and they urge that the Laws of the Commonwealth Parliament, a more representative and responsible body than the Federal Council, should not be denied the more limited application claimed in the clause.

The words of Section 20 of the Federal Council's Act were very wide, perhaps unduly so, and if the powers thereby conferred had been freely exercised grave difficulties would certainly have arisen.

What is desired is the power to the Commonwealth to control the coasting trade: this power they will have under Section 736 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," which is not confined in its operation to the coasting trade while in territorial waters. Moreover, the words "first port of clearance" and "port of destination" in the clause in question are not free from ambiguity, and embarrassing questions might be raised as to the law applicable to a ship clearing from one Australian port for another after coming to Australia from a port in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The analogy of the Federal Council of Australasia is incomplete, inasmuch as it was contemplated that all British possessions in Australasia might be represented in the Federal Council, whereas the operation of this Bill is at present confined to five Australian Colonies.

It must not be forgotten that the Imperial Parliament was expressly invited by Mr. Barton, when speaking in the Convention, to deal as they thought proper with this provision of the Bill.

The Memorandum next deals with the amendment relating to appeals to the Privy Council.

Before proceeding to consider the reasons urged by the Delegates against the proposed amendment, it is desirable to set out the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government object to the provisions of Article 74, to which the suggested amendment applies. The Article is as follows:—

"No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution, or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's dominions, other than the Commonwealth or a State, are involved.

"Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of her Royal prerogative, to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. But the Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked."

It is impossible to say what construction would be placed on this Article when it comes to be judicially interpreted. There may be large classes of cases just on the border-line with regard to which it cannot be predicted whether they do or do not involve the interpretation of the Constitution.

It may fairly be argued that any question as to the validity of the exercise of legislative powers by the Legislature of the Commonwealth is a matter involving the interpretation of the Constitution. Questions may arise whether legislation under any of the powers mentioned in paragraphs i, ix, x, xix, xx, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxvii, and xxxviii of Article 51 of the Constitution is or is not *ultra vires*, and any such legislation may involve matters affecting foreigners and foreign ships in Australia and in Australian waters and their Treaty rights. Yet as the clause stands there would be no right of appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council in such cases.

The Constitution embodies a request to the Imperial Parliament to delegate to the Parliament of the Commonwealth part of the powers now exercisable only by the Imperial Parliament or by the Crown. Paragraphs 29, 30, and 38 of Article 51, for instance, purport to transfer to the Commonwealth Parliament powers not included in the powers of an ordinary Colonial Parliament, and it can hardly be contended that the Imperial Parliament should preclude an appeal to an Imperial Court on any question as to the extent to which powers now exercised exclusively by itself or by the Crown have been delegated.

A grave objection to Article 74 is the absence of any definition of the class of cases in which "the public interests of some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State."

Does this phrase include the interests of a large class of persons in Her Majesty's dominions—say of investors in Australian securities, or of a body of shareholders in an industrial undertaking formed, say, in the United Kingdom, to carry on some great commercial enterprise in Australia—or is it confined to cases in which the interests affected are only those of the government of other parts of Her Majesty's dominions?

If the latter is the true meaning, the proviso would have little or no operation. If the former, no task can be conceived more difficult than that of deciding whether or not the condition of the Article has been satisfied.

The view taken in the Memorandum of the Delegates is that the prerogative of granting leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the Supreme Courts of the several Colonies is unaffected, and that Article 74 only applies to appeals from the High Court of the Commonwealth.

This is very doubtful, and is only one of the many difficult questions of construction which would arise upon this Article. The Article appears to have been framed under the impression that the only appeal from the Supreme Courts of the Colonies was to be to the High Court of the Commonwealth, and its effect upon the right of Her Majesty to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the Judgments of Supreme Courts of the Colonies is problematical.

If, however, the view taken by the Delegates on this point be correct, the result will be that in a Constitutional case a litigant defeated in the Supreme Court of a State might appeal at his option either to the High Court of the Commonwealth or to the Privy Council. The successful party might prefer the latter, but would have no choice.

Again,

Again, if the Delegates' view as to the construction of the Article is correct in the case of a decision by a Superior Court with which neither litigant is satisfied, there may be cross appeals, one by one party to the High Court, and the other by the other party to the Privy Council. The decisions of both of these Courts may be final, and if they happen to disagree, it is difficult to see what will be the consequence.

Further, under Article 74, it would in many cases be possible for a litigant to present a Petition to the Queen in Council for special leave to appeal, on the ground either that the question at issue did not involve the interpretation of the Constitution, or that public interests were involved, and on this Petition there would be a preliminary argument on either or both of these points.

To pass this Article in its present form would be to introduce confusion and uncertainty in a matter in which it is desirable above all others that there should be clearness and certainty. The difficulty of construing it forms an insuperable obstacle to its adoption by the Imperial Parliament without modification or some overriding clause in the Bill to control its operation.

But there are other and graver objections to the Article. From the proceedings of the Convention, it would appear to have originated to some extent in objections to the present constitution and working of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The administration of justice by that Tribunal has been, on the whole, such as to command the confidence of the Empire.

But apart from this consideration, the time is specially inopportune for any proposal to curtail its jurisdiction. Proposals are under consideration for securing a permanent and effective representation of the great Colonies on the Judicial Committee, and for amalgamating the Judicial Committee with the House of Lords, so as to constitute a Court of Appeal from the whole British Empire. It would be very unfortunate if Australia should choose this moment to take from the Imperial Tribunal the cognizance of the class of cases of greatest importance, and often of greatest difficulty. Article 74 proposes to withdraw from the Queen in Council matters involving the interpretation of the Constitution. It is precisely on questions of this kind that the Queen in Council has been able to render most valuable service to the administration of law in the Colonies, and questions of this kind, which may sometimes involve a good deal of local feeling, are the last that should be withdrawn from a Tribunal of appeal with regard to which there could not be even a suspicion of prepossession.

Questions as to the constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State may be such as to raise a great deal of public excitement as to the definition of the boundaries between the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament and the powers of the State Parliaments. It can hardly be satisfactory to the people of Australia that in such cases, however important and far-reaching in their consequences, the decision of the High Court should be absolutely final. Before long the necessity for altering the Constitution in this respect would be felt, and it is better that the Constitution should be enacted in such a form as to render unnecessary the somewhat elaborate proceedings which would be required to amend it.

But it must be further observed that matters involving the interpretation of the Constitution may raise questions of the utmost gravity, not only between the Commonwealth and the separate States, but also as between the Commonwealth and the States on the one hand, and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions or foreign countries on the other. Among the matters on which the Parliament may make laws for the Government of the Commonwealth is comprised (Article 51, paragraph 10) fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits. The interpretation to be put on the Constitution in this matter may most seriously affect British vessels, and particularly vessels from New Zealand. Grave questions may arise as to what fisheries beyond territorial limits are to be deemed to be Australian fisheries, and as to the class or classes of persons on whom the laws of the Commonwealth as to this matter will be binding. It is hardly reasonable to expect that inhabitants of other parts of the Empire should be finally concluded in such matters by the decision of the Australian Court.

Another head on which the Parliament of the Commonwealth has power to legislate is that of external affairs (Article 51, paragraph 29). As has already been pointed out, a law might be passed by the Parliament of Australia with reference to the subject of foreign enlistment. The consequences of such legislation might involve the Empire in difficulties with foreign Powers. It is not reasonable to withdraw from the Imperial Tribunal the right of deciding whether a measure of this class is or is not invalid as being in contravention of Imperial legislation, or as to its true construction.

The legislation of the Parliament of the Commonwealth may affect British shipping coming from the United Kingdom or British possessions. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, makes (Sections 735-736) special provision for legislation in a British possession with regard to vessels there registered, and with regard to the coasting trade in British possessions. Having regard to the interests which may be affected by legislation under this head, it appears essential that there should be the possibility of an appeal to the Queen in Council.

The question of the right of appeal must also be looked at from the point of view of the very large class of persons interested in Australian securities, or Australian undertakings, who are domiciled in the United Kingdom. Nothing could be more prejudicial to Australia than to diminish the security felt by capitalists who desire to invest their money there. One element in the security which at present exists is, that there is the possibility of an ultimate appeal to the Queen in Council, and there is very strong feeling against its abolition. Cases affecting the rights of such persons may often involve questions of the interpretation of the Constitution. But, apart from this consideration, the last sentence of Article 74 of the Constitution provides in express terms that the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws limiting the matters in respect of which leave may be asked to appeal. So that it is evident that the possibility of appeal in certain cases left by Article 74 as it now stands may be indefinitely curtailed in the future.

A brief examination of the history of Article 74 may be desirable before proceeding to discuss the arguments of the Delegates against its amendment.

In the draft of the Constitution prepared at the Adelaide meeting of the Federal Convention the Article was as follows:—

“No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any Court of any State, or from the High Court or any other Federal Court, except that the Queen may in any matter in which the public interests of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other part of Her dominions are concerned, grant leave to appeal to the Queen in Council from the High Court.”

The

The meaning of this, Article was explained in the discussion on the 20th April, 1897, by Mr. Higgins, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:—

"I feel a misapprehension has grown up that we are trying to do something new. The object of this clause is simply to stereotype in the Act what has already existed in Canada, where there is a general right of appeal reserved to Her Majesty in Council on a decision of the Privy Council; but that right of appeal is not allowed unless the cases are of public interest. Therefore the effect of Clause 73 is simply to put in plain English what is the law now in Canada."

Mr. Barton endorsed this explanation, saying: "That is the whole purpose and object of the clause; my honourable friend has saved me the trouble of explaining it."

The phrase "public interest" was used by Mr. Higgins as defining the class of cases in which special leave is granted to appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. The rules laid down by the Privy Council as regards such appeals are set forth in the case of *Prince v. Gagnon* (8 App., Cas. 103):—

"Their Lordships are not prepared to advise Her Majesty to exercise her prerogative by admitting an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the Supreme Court of the Dominion, save where the case is of gravity, involving matter of public interest, or some important question of law, or affecting property of considerable amount, or where the case is otherwise of some public importance or of a very substantial character."

The language of the Article then under consideration hardly carried out the purpose with which it had been framed, as explained to the Convention by Mr. Higgins and Mr. Barton, namely, that it was only intended to stereotype and fix, in regard to the High Court of Australia, the practice of the Privy Council, as declared by that body itself, in regard to the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada; but their declarations are conclusive, as showing the sense in which the Article was adopted by the Convention at the sitting of the 20th April, 1897.

All that Her Majesty's Government desire upon this point is that effect should be given to the expressed intention of the framers of the clause, that it should embody the practice of the Privy Council upon Canadian appeals. After the Bill had been settled at Adelaide, it was discussed at length by the several Parliaments of the Federating Colonies, and several amendments were proposed in favour of extending the right of appeal as left in the Adelaide draft, but none apparently in favour of further restriction. The question was not discussed at the Sydney meeting, nor until January, 1898, when an effort was made by those members who were in favour of the appeal to obtain the insertion of a provision saving the prerogative. The attempt was defeated by 22 votes against 14. The question was again brought up on the 11th March, when, on the motion of Sir Joseph Abbott, a clause saving the prerogative to grant special leave to appeal was carried by one vote in a House of thirty-nine Members. This was followed by an amendment, moved by Mr. Symon, excepting cases involving the interpretation of the constitution of the Commonwealth or of a State, which was carried by 21 votes to 17.

The original draft of the Adelaide Session, therefore, which abolished appeals from all lower Australian Courts, and except by special leave from decisions of the High Court in matters involving the public interests of the Commonwealth, &c., was completely departed from, and the question of the appeal was left in the position summarized on page 7 of the Delegates' Memorandum.

If the provision in the Adelaide draft had carried out the declared intention of those who framed it, and left only the special appeal from the High Court in the cases in which appeals are allowed from the Supreme Court of the Dominion, it would have been entirely satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, but the exception introduced at the last moment on the motion of Mr. Symon leaves the question in a very unsatisfactory and anomalous position. That exception had not been discussed in the several Parliaments when the measure was before them for detailed consideration, and can hardly be said to have received adequate discussion.

The Delegates urge that "the contention for the finality of the Judgments of their High Court is based by Australians on the argument that if they are fit, as is conceded, to make a Constitution for themselves, they are fit also to say what that Constitution means, and for that purpose they should be allowed to rely on the decisions of their High Court," that "judicial knowledge of local conditions invaluable always is indispensable in the interpretation of Constitutions," and "that Her Majesty's Judges, Australian as well as British, will ever be men of conspicuous ability and integrity, whose impartiality will not be prejudiced by their domicile."

The answer is that in many cases the construction of the Constitution of such a country as Australia cannot be regarded as affecting Australian interests alone.

That cases would come before the Imperial Court of Appeal with the advantage of a full knowledge of local conditions relevant to the case as they would have been explained in the judgments of the Australian Court, and that while the high standing and ability of Australian Judges is recognised to the fullest degree, it would be of great assistance to them that, in exceptional cases, there should be the possibility of having their decisions on constitutional questions reviewed by a Tribunal which, even if party feeling ran high on the question in dispute, could not possibly be charged with being under its influence.

In conclusion, it should be remembered that the question must be looked at from a still wider point of view.

The retention of the prerogative to allow an appeal to Her Majesty in Council would accomplish the great desire of Her Majesty's subjects both in England and Australia, that the bonds which now unite them may be strengthened rather than severed, and, by insuring uniform interpretation of the law throughout the Empire, facilitate that unity of action for the common interests which will lead to a real Federation of the Empire.

The object of every one at present should be to draw closer together all parts of the Empire. The existence of the right of appeal, subject to the leave of the Privy Council, has been a link effectively binding together every part of Her Majesty's dominions: the weakening of this tie would seriously lessen the value of even so great and beneficent a result as the Federation of Australia.

If the Bill were passed in its present form, while it would mark a step in advance as far as the Federation of Australia is concerned, it would be a retrograde measure so far as it affects the larger question of Imperial Federation.

March 29, 1900.

No. 10.

Dr. E. Paget Thurston to Colonial Office.

(Received March 29, 1900.)

[Acknowledged: see No. 27.]

To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,—

Sir,

As delegates from all parts of Australia are about to address you on the subject of Federation, I venture, as a taxpayer of Western Australia, to appeal to you in this letter. We have here a Boer and Outlander question almost parallel to that in the Transvaal. As an Outlander I appeal to you.

The vast majority of the people in this Colony are unrepresented in Parliament, while the Metropolitan Press is entirely in the hands of the Boer party. The old West Australians openly speak as if the Colony were theirs and we were interlopers who have no course open to us but to leave the Colony if we are dissatisfied. Our contention is that the Colonies were acquired as the result of England's great wars, that, instead of claiming the land as a set-off against the National Debt, Great Britain gave it to such of her sons as chose to go and live there, and that consequently we have just the same rights as the older residents.

Only three terminations are possible to the policy of the present Ministry.

(1) *Separation of the Gold-fields.* This would be only fair to the Gold-fields; but thousands of Outlanders have settled in the other parts of the Colony, and this step would not redress their wrongs. The practical result of this step would be prosperity for the Gold-fields, but almost ruin for the rest of the Colony.

(2) *Revolution.* I fear this is much more probable than is generally thought. Unless a material change takes place quickly there will be bloodshed in this Colony.

(3) General depression, practically equivalent to bankruptcy.

(a) Taking the income of last January, it would be equivalent to over seven hundred millions per annum from the population of Great Britain. I ask you, sir, whether any party in England would venture to impose the half of this burden for one year—to pay for the Boer war, for instance? We have been carrying this load for a long while.

(b) The great bulk of the taxation is levied through duties on food and drink. As the Boer party includes all the agricultural producers, and the Outlanders include the great bulk of the consumers, this acts injuriously on us in two ways. It puts a frightful load on the Outlander taxpayer, and enables the Boer producer to command a very high price for his food-stuffs. Owing to the limitation of the market by excessive protection, many articles of common use reach *famine* prices at times. In the three years I have been here, for instance, potatoes have been £22 10s. a ton; apples, 2s. 6d. a pound; oranges, 5s. a dozen; new laid eggs, 4s. a dozen (at the time of writing, 3s. 6d.). Fresh butter is practically unobtainable for ten months in the year, and common country wine (such as I used to buy for 3d. and 4d. a bottle in the Canary Islands) is here 2s. a bottle. I ask you, sir, whether any other place in Her Majesty's Empire (not physically inaccessible) can show prices one half as high during the past three years? What makes it still harder is that in the other parts of Australia most of the above articles are almost unsaleable through superabundance.

(c) Debt has been piled up to such an extent that in like ratio in England it would amount to two thousand five hundred and thirty-two millions sterling. By the time the Coolgardie Water Works and Fremantle Harbour have been finished and paid for, the debt will be equivalent to three thousand two hundred and fifty-five millions. Even granting that the assets, the railway, harbour, and water works might, in like ratio, be regarded as a set-off of a thousand millions, the debt remains at the stupendous figure of two thousand two hundred and fifty-five millions, beside which the debts of England, or even France, fade into insignificance.

That the country is being crushed by the burden is shown in many ways. Probably one shop in three in the principal part of Hay-street has changed hands since I have been here. Most of the stores in the suburbs have closed. The most significant point is that the *departures* from the Colony in the past three years must number between 50,000 and 60,000. Potent as is the attraction of the word "Gold," the departures actually exceeded the arrivals during ten months of 1898-9.

It is in your power, sir, to remedy this state of affairs, by showing Sir John Forrest's representative that you strongly disapprove of the treatment of the Outlanders in this Colony, and especially of their being taxed without being represented, and by expressing your determination to throw your influence into the Separation scale unless all this is changed. I feel sure the pressure of public opinion at home, and in the rest of Australia, would be strong enough to compel the Boer party to grant justice.

It is the fear I have that a continuance of the present injustice and oppression *will lead to a revolution* that impels me to the boldness of writing you this letter.

I am, &c.,

E. PAGET THURSTON, M.D., B.A. CANTAB.

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

THE data on which the foregoing calculations are based are as follows:—

The population of Western Australia is taken at	...	...	...	170,000
" " Great Britain	"	"	"	41,000,000
Ratio of Western Australia to Great Britain = 17 : 4,100				

The Western Australia Customs and Excise in January, 1900, were ... £76,829 4s. 6d.

The Western Australia total Revenue in January, 1900, was ... 242,148 7s. 3d.

The total debt is estimated at £10,500,000. The last authentic figure available was as remote as June, 1898.

The Public Debt of Western Australia was then £9,203,738 6s. 11d.

No. 11.

The Agent-General for New Zealand to Colonial Office.

(Received March 31, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 25.]

Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., March 30, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a memorandum indicating the nature of certain amendments desired by New Zealand in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill.

The amendments are three in number. There is a fourth point upon which I may have to touch, but as it is not likely to be my duty to do more than express my opinion concerning it, I have not referred to it in the enclosed memorandum. I propose to mention it verbally to you, if possible in the presence of the Delegates from Australia.

I may add here that my Government emphasises the desire of New Zealand for a friendly understanding with the five federating Colonies. New Zealand desires to ask for nothing which is not reasonable and not likely to be beneficial to all parties. An amicable arrangement is the sincere and earnest wish of my Government. It is, however, their belief that the amendments indicated, while unobjectionable in themselves, are necessary to safeguard the special interests of New Zealand as one of the Colonies named in Clause VI of the Commonwealth Bill, and I have therefore to ask that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to give the suggested amendments fair consideration, and, if they should be thought just, countenance and support.

I have, &c.,

W. P. REEVES.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

MEMORANDUM for the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE Government of New Zealand desires to secure the insertion of certain amendments in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill shortly to be laid before the Imperial Parliament.

These amendments are three in number. The first of them is, in effect, that New Zealand should preserve the right of joining the proposed Commonwealth of Australia on the same terms as the original States now about to be united in such Commonwealth.

The second is, that while New Zealand remains outside the Commonwealth, litigants in her higher Courts, though reserving the right they now possess to appeal to the Queen in Council, should, as an alternative, have the right to appeal to the High Court of Australia on paying the fees and complying with the rules of that tribunal.

The third amendment is, that the Australian Commonwealth and the Colony of New Zealand should be empowered to make the necessary arrangements to employ their naval and military forces for mutual aid and defence, including operations outside their own boundaries, and for that purpose to co-operate in forming a homogeneous Australasian force.

The importance of the first amendment to New Zealand is great. The Colony is divided from Australia by 1,200 miles of unbroken sea. It still takes from four to five days for persons quitting New Zealand to reach any port in Australia. Though a large and valuable trade is carried on between the two countries, and though New Zealand is linked to Australia, not merely by financial ties, but by bonds of intercourse, cordial friendship, and sympathy, she has also vital and separate interests. Many, also, of the leading matters on which the discussions on Federation in Australia during the last twelve years have turned are topics with which the New Zealand people is almost unacquainted. It is, therefore, only to be expected that the Colony should watch the Federal movement with caution and reserve. It is also true that, until June of last year, New Zealand was unable to judge as to the intentions of the great Colony of New South Wales with regard to the Commonwealth Bill. It was not until the month of September that Queensland decided to enter the Commonwealth; Western Australia has not even yet done so. And it was directly after the decision of Queensland had become known that, in response to a request from Sir John Forrest, the leading statesmen of Australia intimated that, in their opinion, it was impossible to consider any further amendments of the Commonwealth Bill. From that moment the only course left open to New Zealand has been that now taken.

About that time there appeared in New Zealand evidences of the growth of a feeling in the Colony in favour of a closer union with Australia. This was on the eve of the general elections, and Mr. Seddon, the Prime Minister, then defined his position, stating that the future relations of New Zealand with Australia were a matter for education and careful examination: that for himself he kept an open mind, but that prudent deliberation was advisable. At the general elections which took place in December last, Mr. Seddon was returned to power with an unusually large majority. It may, therefore, very safely be assumed that this cautious but not hostile attitude fairly represents the present view of the people of the Colony. Some stress may be laid on the foregoing facts in view of the possible objection that New Zealand's action now comes too late. The Colony virtually asks that, in view of its position of distance and difficulty, it should have more time given it to make up its mind than has been found necessary by colonies which are contiguous or almost so. If it should be proposed to fix a limit of time to this, that would clearly be a matter for reasonable consideration.

In so far as the second amendment would give certain New Zealand litigants a right of resort to the High Court of Australia, it is scarcely likely to meet with objection in Australia unless on the general ground that no amendment whatever of the Commonwealth Bill is now desirable. In the event of the amendment being admitted, it is obvious that certain precautions might have to be taken to conserve the existing rights of New Zealand litigants, and also to prevent clashing of appeals, but doubtless these could be provided for.

The third amendment, that providing for a species of partial federation for purposes of defence and mutual assistance, seems not only desirable but unobjectionable in every way. It does not propose that any kind of compulsion should be applied to either the Commonwealth or New Zealand: It merely empowers them to make such arrangements as may be deemed mutually advantageous. At present it seems more than doubtful whether either the Commonwealth or the Colony has the power to make simple, binding, and effective arrangements which would involve operations and expenditure outside their own boundaries

boundaries, and under which each would have to act so as to affect colonists not subject to their respective jurisdictions. Recent events have clearly shown that the time has passed by for regarding the military forces of a colony as something never to be employed outside its own boundaries. I need not point out that such a co-operation would be of value not only to Australia and New Zealand, but to the Empire which both are so anxious to serve.

W. P. REEVES.

Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., March 30, 1900.

No. 12.

Memorandum on the Position of Western Australia.

IN the discussion at the Convention which drafted and passed the Commonwealth Bill, it was generally admitted that the condition of Western Australia entitled it to special treatment if it joined as an Original State in the Federation of the Australasian Colonies. It was pointed out that not only would the Colony lose a great portion of its Revenue by Intercolonial Free Trade, but also that the settlement of the soil and the development of its industries would be most prejudicially affected by the unrestricted competition of the other Colonies.

In these circumstances the Convention passed the 95th Clause of the Bill, which is as follows :—

“ Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs, impose duties of Customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth ; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

“ But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty ; and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

“ If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.”

The Commonwealth Bill was, in July of last year, referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of the Western Australian Legislature for consideration and report, and the Committee reported with respect to this Clause that it would cause great inconvenience and injury to trade, and recommended that it should be so amended as to give the whole of the present duties to the Colony for the full period of five years, without reduction.

In order to give effect to the Committee's recommendation, the Government of Western Australia now seek to have the Bill amended by striking out the 95th Clause, and inserting in lieu the following :—

“ During a period of five years following the imposition by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of uniform duties of Customs, the State of Western Australia may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, continue to receive the same duties of Customs as are in force there at the passing of this Act, such duties to be collected by the Commonwealth. The Parliament of Western Australia may, during that period, repeal or alter, but may not increase, any of such duties ; and, at the end of the said period, such duties shall absolutely cease.

“ During the said period of five years all goods imported into the other States of the Commonwealth from Western Australia shall be subject to such duties of Customs as the Parliament of the Commonwealth may impose.”

If this amendment be made, the Government will immediately summon a meeting of the Western Australian Legislature, with a view to passing the necessary legislation so that the Commonwealth Bill may be referred to the people, and the Government will also use its utmost endeavours to secure the acceptance of the Bill by the voters.

S. H. PARKER.

30th March, 1900.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to Mr. Edmund Barton.

[Answered by No. 16.]

Sir,

Downing-street, March 30, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Australian Delegates, the accompanying copy of a letter* received from the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, stating that the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the City Bank of Sydney, and the Savings Bank have sent by the last mail a petition to the Imperial Parliament praying that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained.

Mr. Chamberlain would be glad to be favoured with any remarks which the Delegates may wish to make on this letter.

I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Colonial Office to The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney.

[See No. 50.]

Sir,

Downing-street, March 30, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 27th instant* signed by yourself and by the Manager of the London Branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, stating that the two Banks which you represent, together with the City Bank of Sydney and the Savings Bank, have sent by last mail a petition to Parliament praying that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained.

I am to inform you that a copy of your letter has been communicated to the Australian Delegates, and that the matter is receiving the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 15.

Sir G. R. Dibbs and Messrs. Want and McLaurin to Colonial Office.

(Received March 31, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Acknowledged through Governor: See No. 19.]

ON behalf of 82,000 voters, New South Wales, we protest against taking away our rights as British subjects to appeal Privy Council and against Bill without amendments as suggested by Law Officers.

GEORGE DIBBS.

JOHN HENRY WANT.

HENRY MACLAURIN.

No. 16.

Mr. Edmund Barton to Colonial Office.

(Received April 4, 1900.)

Sir,

Whitehall Court, S.W., April 2, 1900.

I am in receipt of Mr. Bertram Cox's letter of the 30th ultimo,† enclosing a copy of a communication received by Mr. Chamberlain from the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, in which it is stated that certain Banks in Sydney have sent by mail a petition to the Imperial Parliament praying that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained.

Mr. Bertram Cox further states that Mr. Chamberlain will be glad to be favoured with any remarks which the delegates may wish to make on Mr. David George's letter.

In reply, I beg to state, on behalf of the delegates, that as the institutions in question, their shareholders and their customers, have expressed their wishes in their votes on two occasions, the delegates are unable to see why, in face of the repeated majorities for the Bill, which on both occasions contained the Clauses objected to, these institutions should deem themselves entitled to reopen the matter, or to seek further delay in the accomplishment of federation. Their views were ably represented in the Convention by members of that body, and they had the unrestricted right of petition to the Parliament of New South Wales, which, however, passed with enthusiasm the loyal Address, forwarding the Bill with the request that, having been affirmed by the electors, it might be submitted to the Parliament of the United Kingdom with a view to its enactment.

The Delegates, moreover, take exception to the terms of Mr. George's letter, if it or the Petition seeks to convey that it is proposed to abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.

No. 17.

Colonial Office to Mr. Edmund Barton.

[Answered by No. 18.]

Sir,

Downing-street, April 3, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the information of the Australian Delegates, copy of a telegram‡ received from New South Wales, protesting against any modification of the present right of appeal to the Privy Council.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 18.

Mr. Edmund Barton to Colonial Office.

(Received April 5, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 33.]

Sir,

43, Whitehall Club, S.W., April 4, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Mr. Bertram Cox of the 3rd instant,§ transmitting, for the information of the Australian delegates, copy of a telegram received from New South Wales, protesting against any modification of the present right of appeal to the Privy Council.

In

* No. 8.

† No. 13.

‡ No. 15.

§ No. 17.

In reply, I have to remark, on behalf of the delegates, that the senders of the telegram appear to have already expressed their opinions by their votes at the Referendum, taken on two occasions, on both of which these gentlemen must have been in the minority, as the Bill contained in both instances the same provisions on this subject, in the same words. If the senders claim that the whole of the 82,000 voters against the Bill in New South Wales are to be taken as opponents of the provisions as to appeals, they must in turn admit that all the 107,000 voters for the Bill were supporters of those provisions.

The cablegram in question is without doubt a claim on the part of the minority to rule the majority; and the delegates are of opinion that to amend the Bill in the direction desired would be an admission of the claim. Further, it is quite erroneous to affirm that the Bill proposes to take away the rights of British subjects to appeal to the Privy Council. This is an assertion which has been common among the opponents of Federation, of whom the senders of the cable were among the most prominent.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND BARTON.

No. 19.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales).

Sir,

Downing-street, April 5, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that I received on the 30th ult. the telegram,* of which a copy is enclosed, protesting against any modification by the Australian Commonwealth Bill of the present right of appeal to the Privy Council.

I shall be obliged if you will cause this telegram to be acknowledged on my behalf.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 20.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(Sent 7 p.m. April 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

Your desire to see the great work of Australian Federation completed by the inclusion of Western Australia in the Commonwealth is earnestly shared by Her Majesty's Government.

Clause 95 is now the sole remaining obstacle to the acceptance of the Constitution by the Western Australian Parliament, and there is considerable force in the objections entertained by the Colony to the sliding scale on the practical grounds of the continual dislocation of revenue and commerce which it would involve. No principle of the measure would be affected by the amendment desired, and it would be a misfortune if a matter of minor detail were to prevent the attainment of a great national object. Without further authority, the delegates have no power to consider the question.

Would your Government be willing either to assent to the amendment desired by Western Australia, or to empower their delegate to endeavour to come to an arrangement on the subject?

Should your Government agree in principle, but fear that the necessity for further reference to the people of the Colonies concerned would cause delay, might not the object be secured by inserting a proviso in the covering clauses of the Bill containing the Constitution, to the effect that Western Australia may enter the Federation on the terms mentioned above if resolutions in that sense are severally passed by the Parliaments of the six Colonies?

The motive of this suggestion is a sincere desire to assist the complete success of the great scheme of Federation prepared with so much ability by the Australian Colonies; but if the Ministers of the Federating Colonies do not favour it, Her Majesty's Government have no intention of pressing it.

No. 21.

Minutes of Proceedings of a Conference of Australian Delegates, at the Colonial Office, Downing-street, London, S.W., Thursday, 5th April, 1900.

Present : The Right Honourable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF SELBORNE, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir RICHARD E. WEBSTER, Bart., Q.C., M.P., Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Sir ROBERT B. FINLAY, Q.C., M.P., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Sir COURTENAY P. ILBERT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Parliamentary Counsel.

The Right Honourable C. C. KINGSTON, Q.C., from South Australia.

The Honourable E. BARTON, Q.C., from New South Wales.

The Honourable A. DEAKIN, from Victoria.

The Honourable J. R. DICKSON, C.M.G., from Queensland.

The Honourable Sir PHILIP Fysh, K.C.M.G., Agent-General, representing Tasmania.

A. G. BERRY, Esq., Secretary to Federation Delegation.

S. H. PARKER, Esq., Q.C., from Western Australia.

The Honourable W. PEMBER REEVES, Q.C., Agent-General, representing New Zealand.

The Honourable Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.

H. BERTRAM COX, Esq.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., C.M.G.

Mr.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN : Gentlemen, with the assent of the other delegates, our first business is to ask the gentlemen who represent New Zealand and Western Australia whether they have anything to add to the statements which they have put in for our consideration, and, perhaps, I will ask Mr. Parker in the first place to say whether he would like to add anything to what has already been said in his memorandum.

Mr. PARKER : Mr. Chamberlain, perhaps you, sir, and the gentlemen present will pardon me if I only say a few words, because I feel I am hardly in a condition to say anything. I think my fellow delegates from the Australian Colonies will all admit that it is most desirable to consummate their work by federating the whole of Australia.

SEVERAL DELEGATES : Hear, hear.

Mr. PARKER : While one-third is excluded from the Australian Federation their work can hardly be said to be complete. Now, Western Australia it is admitted by the Bill—and I need not go beyond the Bill—it is admitted in the Bill in the strongest terms that Western Australia is not so fitted to federate with the neighbouring Australian Colonies as the larger and older Colonies are. Its industries, particularly so far as agriculture is concerned, are in comparatively an infant state. They require fostering; and it was recognised by the Convention and in the Commonwealth Bill that in order to foster these industries Western Australia should retain its duties as against the neighbouring Colonies for a period of five years. The Commonwealth Bill provides that these duties shall be reduced annually by one-fifth, so that in five years they die out entirely. Now, it was felt by the Committee of the Joint Houses of the Legislature of Western Australia, that this was not only not sufficient protection for these new industries and for the agriculturist, but also that an annual alteration of duties would greatly injure and disturb trade, and therefore it was recommended by the Joint Legislative Committee that these duties should be continued as a whole for the period of five years. The Joint Select Committee of the two Houses recommended several other amendments to the Bill, but after due consideration the Government of the Colony have authorised me to state that they will be prepared to do their utmost to bring Western Australia into the Federation as an Original State if the Bill can be so amended that Western Australia may retain its duties as against the neighbouring Colonies for a period of five years. I need not delay the meeting, because the gentlemen who come from the neighbouring Colonies, who are particularly interested in the subject, are just as well acquainted with the arguments that I might use as I am myself, but I may point out that it is very little we ask, and we have a great deal to give. We are prepared to give one-third of the area of the whole of Australia. We do not ask for any alteration in the principle of the Bill, we simply ask for the alteration of the amount of the duties which the Bill proposes to give us. Instead of being reduced to four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth, we ask the whole for five years. I might point out, Mr. Chamberlain and gentlemen, that Western Australia is very peculiarly situated as regards Federation, because of its comparatively isolated state. In order to reach Sydney from Perth it will take a representative of Western Australia about the same time as it would take to go from London to New York. There is no railway communication, and we can only travel by sea to South Australia and thence by rail. I take it that the capital of Federated Australia will be somewhere in New South Wales, near Sydney, therefore Western Australia will be very considerably handicapped in the way of representation until she is united by a railway with the neighbouring Colonies. Well, Western Australia also, so far as its revenue is concerned, collects a great bulk of it by means of custom dues, and it is estimated that she will lose about £300,000 a year if she federates with the Australian Colonies. But notwithstanding this, notwithstanding the difficulty of representation, notwithstanding the fact that we cannot really be united with the rest of Australia until we have a railway, still the Government of Western Australia is prepared to accept all these disadvantages if we can have the Bill amended in the one particular which I have mentioned. Now, sir, it has been pointed out to me that the delegates from the neighbouring Colonies are instructed to do their utmost to have this Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament without any amendment whatever, and I take it that if the Imperial Government adopt the view of the delegates there will be little hope of my obtaining any amendment in favour of Western Australia. But if, as I anticipate, the Bill will be amended in some particulars by the Imperial Legislature, then it seems to me there can be no reason why it should not also be amended in the minor matter which I have mentioned as affecting Western Australia, because after all it is a very minor matter compared to the amendment that is proposed to be made by the Imperial Government as regards the Privy Council and other matters mentioned in the memorandum which has been furnished to us. The reason why it has been said that the Bill ought not to be amended is that a further referendum will be necessary to the people of Australia. Well, this ground will be cut away entirely if the Bill is amended at all, and it will let in the opportunity for the amendment which I desire on behalf of my Colony, and I hope and trust that the delegates from the neighbouring Colonies will see their way, sir, to suggest to you a mode by which, if this Bill is amended at all, Western Australia may be admitted as an Original State on the terms she asks.

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES : Mr. Chamberlain and Gentlemen : I, like Mr. Parker, have but little to say, but I should like to lay some stress as he did upon the peculiarity of our position. While we are not so geographically placed as to be quite one of the Australian Colonies, we are so placed that no other part of the Empire has quite the same interest in them and in this Bill as we have. We are not contiguous with them, but we have the ties of intercourse and trade. Our people meet them in business daily, and this Bill which is to be passed, and which is to lay down the lines of the Commonwealth, establishing it for all time—at any rate for generations to come—will affect us whether we come into the Federation or whether we stand out. Our position, in short, is not an enviable one. We stand to lose if we stay out. We stand, in the opinion of a great many of our people, to lose also if we go in hurriedly and without due consideration. We have a very large and valuable trade in Australia. For the last ten years that trade has averaged something over £2,500,000 a year, which, to a small community like New Zealand, is a matter of considerable moment. If we stay out of the Federation it is our belief that we shall lose a part of that trade. On the other hand, if we come in we shall take on ourselves of course a portion of the burdens of Federation, and we do not at present see, or at any rate a considerable number amongst us do not see, that our interests are identical enough with those of Australia to make it prudent enough for us to hasten into Federation. We think, in fact, that it may be necessary for us to make some special arrangements. This may lead to delicate and careful negotiations. That, sir, is our main reason for the caution and the hesitation which our people have shown during the last ten years. If, as I say, we stay out of the Federation, our interest in this Bill is not merely confined to its effect upon

upon our trade—the effect which any customs tariff imposed on Australia may have upon our trade—but, as we shall meet the Australians in business every day, we may come into collision with them, as people in business do come into collision, over such matters as fisheries and other parts of trade and industry. That is why the legal clauses of this Bill are a matter of special interest to us, even if we do not come into the Federation. It may be said, sir, that the relations of Australia and New Zealand in regard to this Bill are purely a matter of domestic concern—are domestic matters which Colonists should settle amongst themselves and with which Her Majesty's Government have no concern. That I do not admit. No matter which concerns two distinct portions of the Empire is a matter purely of domestic concern to one of them. No matter which requires Imperial legislation is a matter of domestic concern to one of them. No matter which requires Imperial legislation is a matter of domestic concern. For this Bill to become operative is an Imperial concern requiring Imperial interference and Imperial settlement. It may be said, it has been asked, why did we not ask for this concession, for it is a concession, before? The answer to that is, sir, first of all we have looked on at the discussion of Federation in Australia from our own standpoint—a standpoint of isolation; we have looked on and watched what has been going on. We have seen—up till the middle of last year—the whole question of Federation in solution. We have seen to a certain extent a conflict of ideas and a conflict of interests. We had no one ordered, settled, established body to negotiate with, and we did not know until July that the greatest Colony on the Continent, the Colony of New South Wales, would adopt Federation in the form in which it had been settled by the Convention. We were to a large extent misinformed. In the judgment of many of us New South Wales was not going to accept the Convention. As it happened, New South Wales did accept it, and by a clear majority, although after a very keen difference of opinion amongst her people. Since that moment we have had no opportunity of getting any amendments into the Commonwealth Bill. From that moment the principle was laid down that any further amendments in the Commonwealth Bill could not be considered out there. When I say that, I rely upon the telegrams sent by the leading statesmen of the proposed Commonwealth to Sir John Forrest, which I think were sent in the last week of last September. We therefore have had no opportunity of asking for this concession until now; and it does appear to us now that now is the proper time; and that, as the Bill had to come Home and be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament, the proper tribunal to approach is the Imperial Parliament, and we appeal to that Imperial tribunal now. It is not the case that the people of New Zealand have declared themselves against Federation. It is not the case that the Prime Minister of New Zealand has declared himself against Federation. Mr. Seddon, in speaking before Parliament last Session, challenged anybody to say that he had ever declared himself opposed to Federation; his position is simply one of cautious examination. And that, in fact, is the position of the majority in New Zealand. A movement has been growing in favour of Federation with Australia. As far as I can understand, it is still growing. Therefore I think our request cannot be dismissed as a mere wanton meddlesomeness, as mere wanton interference at the last moment in order that we might appear to be doing something. Our request is the result of the growing feeling in New Zealand that we shall have to face the question of Federation with Australia, that we shall have to make up our minds—and that pretty soon—whether we are definitely coming in, or whether we are prepared to accept the consequences of standing out. But we wish to have time, sir—reasonable time, given us to make up our minds; and I submit that, in consideration of our peculiar position—a position which has called for caution, which has demanded caution, in which caution has been our duty, that it is not unreasonable of us to ask for a fair time in which to come to this momentous decision. I am dealing now, and I have been dealing, entirely with the first amendment, that is the one which asks that the open door should be left for us for a certain time, because, although no time is specified, I frankly admit that some time must be specified in case we come to any arrangement about it. Of course, it would be ridiculous to suppose that we should retain the right for a hundred years, or for a generation even, to come in on the same terms as the Original States. All we suggest is some reasonable time. Then I will not detain you, sir, by dwelling upon the second or the third amendments; that relating to the option to our litigants to have recourse to the Australian Federal Court—the High Court; and that dealing with an arrangement relating to co-operative defensive arrangements by the Commonwealth and New Zealand. They are simply matters of practical utility, and I base our request principally upon their reasonable and practical nature. If no amendments are to be admitted now, they, of course, cannot be dealt with at all. Nor should I advance the suggestion that the Commonwealth Bill should be delayed or a referendum to the whole people of Australia be made necessary for those two amendments. But, if the Bill is to be dealt with, if the Bill is to be amended, then I hope that those two amendments will be fairly considered. That is all I ask. I may say before sitting down that it is not the wish of the Government of New Zealand to delay the Commonwealth Bill in any unreasonable manner. So far from desiring to do that, sir, if any means may be found—can be found—by which our interests can be safeguarded without putting the people of Australia to any expense or inconvenience or unreasonable delay, no one would be more glad to see that than the Government of the Colony of New Zealand.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I should like to ask the delegates from Western Australia and New Zealand one or two questions, and probably some of the delegates might also wish to have further explanations. In the first place, I would like to ask Mr. Parker whether he has considered that if his proposal is accepted, there would necessarily be delay in regard to Federation, because, I understand, he admits that if that proposal is accepted, as he makes it, there would have to be a further referendum, and that would involve certainly a great deal of delay, and possibly some risk, and I would ask him whether he has considered any way by which that delay might be avoided on the assumption that the delegates generally and their respective Governments were favourable in principle to his proposals?

MR. PARKER: I agree with you, sir, that it seems to me there would be perhaps some little delay. In the event, of course, of the amendment that I suggest being adopted, I take it, it would be necessary to have another amendment to the third clause of the Bill, which names the Colonies that have accepted the Constitution—an addition to that clause to the effect that, if Western Australia within a certain time accepted, she should be included as an Original State in the Proclamation. The Bill provides for a proclamation proclaiming the Australian Federation. But I would not ask, I would not dream of asking, for this amendment if it alone necessitated a referendum. I do not think it would be fair to the other Colonies to ask for this concession, if it put the other Colonies to all the expense and delay of another referendum to the people. My point is this, that, as it is suggested that the Bill will be amended by the Imperial Parliament—as it is proposed to amend it—

Mr.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: No.

Mr. PARKER: The Bill——

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Pardon me, I do not think that any decision has been come to at the present time.

Mr. PARKER: Oh, I beg your pardon, I should have said suggested.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Suggested from outside. No statement whatever has hitherto been made on the part of the Imperial Government.

Mr. PARKER: I was misled by the memorandum that was sent to me.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The argumentative memorandum.

Mr. PARKER: It was suggested that the Bill should be amended, and the clauses of the Bill which it was proposed to amend were struck out and the alterations put in.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: I see. All I want to say is, that up to the present time anything of this kind has been in the nature of personal suggestions, as a result of conversation; no official or formal suggestion has been made.

Mr. PARKER: Then I might put it in this way, sir, that if the suggestion that has been made that the Bill should be amended in certain particulars is carried out, then the reason that is given why the amendment that I ask should not be adopted is no longer a reason, the reason being that it would require another referendum to the people, because I take it that if this minor amendment which I suggest requires a referendum to the people, the much larger amendments that it is suggested to be made by the Imperial Parliament as regards the Privy Council and the Merchant Shipping would certainly require a referendum to the people, but I would not ask for this amendment to be made on behalf of Western Australia if it alone required a referendum to the people.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Well, then to make the matter perfectly clear I will put this hypothesis to you: Suppose either that the Imperial Government makes no amendment or that it makes its amendments in a form which does not require any further reference to the people, in that case have you any way to suggest by which similarly the object of Western Australia can be carried out without such a reference and consequent delay?

Mr. PARKER: I think, sir, from my perusal of the memorandum that was furnished by you, sir, to the delegates, that you draw a distinction between the Constitution as contained in the Bill and what are known as the covering clauses. Well, is not this matter as it affects Western Australia more in the nature of a covering clause than a part of the Constitution. How can it be said to be a part of the Constitution? It is merely an allowance to Western Australia of its duties for a term of years. An alteration of that kind would not be an alteration of the Constitution, therefore, I submit, sir, that if the alteration as to appeals to the Privy Council does not require a referendum, much less does an alteration of this clause giving Western Australia its duties for five years require any reference to the people.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Then, Mr. Reeves, may I ask you with regard to two of your suggestions, namely, the reference to the Court and the arrangements for mutual defence? Do you urge that it would be desirable in any case to introduce those into the Bill? Would it not be rather a matter for subsequent agreement between New Zealand and the Commonwealth?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I think, sir, that they would come into the Bill quite as properly as the special arrangements relating to Western Australia. I think there is more than one point in the Bill which might be regarded as of a local character—a *quasi*-local character. For instance, I think the defining of the locality of the proposed capital might be said to come under that head. There are distinct references to Western Australia in the Bill. I am not sure whether there is not a distinct reference to Queensland—some reference to Queensland.

The Hon. E. BARTON: There is a special power to divide that State into electorates for the choosing of senators.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: But any such arrangement clearly, if introduced into the Bill now, would involve the delay which we all deprecate, would it not? You cannot suggest that those could be introduced by way of covering clauses, can you?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I do not suggest in regard to those two. I do not to-day suggest anything one way or the other, except to say first of all with Mr. Parker that if the Bill itself is to be amended then I think that they could properly be put in. If the Bill is not to be amended, then it becomes a question. If we once know that it becomes a question of suggesting what course is to be taken. I do not yet know that the Bill is not to be amended.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Well, then there is only one other question that I wish to ask: Can you state what is the opinion of New Zealand or of your Government with regard to the question of Appeals? You are, of course, aware how that question is left by the Constitution. What opinion has been formed? If you could express any opinion upon it I should be glad.

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: Yes, sir, I am authorised to say this: The Government of New Zealand will be very glad if the appeals to the Privy Council can be preserved—the right of appeal on constitutional points. That is in view of the possibility of their coming into the Federation. They recognise, however, that it is a very large question—a matter of Imperial concern, and by no means their sole or peculiar affair. They confine themselves therefore to expressing a hope that some way may be found, if possible, satisfactory both to Her Majesty's Government and to Australia, by which this right of appeal may be retained.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Mr. Parker, have you any observations to make upon that point?

Mr. PARKER: I have no instructions whatever, sir, from my Government.

The Hon. E. BARTON: It would be very important in the course of my duty to know from Mr. Reeves whether he had been authorised to suggest any time as that which his Government thinks should be allowed for New Zealand to enter the Commonwealth on the terms of an Original State. Of course, she may possibly have those terms under the Bill as it stands, in the event of her applying for admission after the Bill has become law.

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I think I might say, Mr. Barton, that I have a very wide discretion, and what I interpret to be a general discretion with regard to these terms from our Government.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: What time do you suggest?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I should suggest seven years; that would be a minimum.

The

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: I should like to ask Mr. Parker this: There is a very strong difference of opinion in Western Australia, is there not, Mr. Parker, as to the propriety of the amendments you suggest?

Mr. PARKER: I do not know that there is a very strong adverse opinion to these proposed amendments. Of course, one could quite understand that there is very often an agitation against Government proposals, but taking the opinion of the Legislature, I think I am justified in saying that the Legislature, the Upper and the Lower House, are almost unanimous in favour of this proposed amendment.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: There has been considerable popular agitation against the amendments, has there not?

Mr. PARKER: I do not think there is any popular agitation against the amendments; there has been agitation amongst the people in favour of Federation.

The Hon. E. BARTON: In favour of the reference of the Bill as it stands?

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: As it stands. In many cases petitions have been prepared with that object, has there not?

Mr. PARKER: I believe there is a large petition presented to Parliament. I am not a member of either House, but I know from hearsay, and seeing it in the papers, that large petitions numerous signed from the gold-fields and elsewhere were presented to Parliament asking that the Bill should be referred to the people—the Bill as it was drafted.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Is there not some petition signed by 30,000 people in the course of forwarding?

Mr. PARKER: I only know from what I see in the papers.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: That is so, is it not?

Mr. PARKER: I believe that is so, judging from the papers; but it is a petition for Separation, not Federation.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: And the opinion of the gold-fields is altogether against the amendment you suggest?

Mr. PARKER: I do not know. I dare say the opinion of the gold-fields may be against it, because you must bear in mind that the gold-fields population is purely a consuming population; the remainder of the Colony is a producing population. Of course, these duties add to the cost of living to a certain extent, but a Government which has various communities to look after must study the interests of the whole; it cannot sacrifice all the agriculturist and infant industries merely for the benefit of the gold-fields population.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Then may we take it that the consumers of Western Australia, as opposed to the manufacturing and producing population, are in favour of the Bill as it stands, and the agriculturists and producing population are in favour of the amendment?

Mr. PARKER: I will not say the consumers as a whole, only those on the gold-fields. I do not think the consumers anywhere else, except on the gold-fields, would object to the amendment that I particularly refer to.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: It is the Parliament which prevents the reference to the people at present?

Mr. PARKER: The Upper House.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: The Upper House?

Mr. PARKER: The Upper House is apparently of opinion, or a majority are, that Federation would be so detrimental to Western Australia that they would not allow the Bill to be referred to the people.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Are you not of opinion, Mr. Parker, that if the Bill were referred to the people it would be accepted by the people of Western Australia?

Mr. PARKER: It is impossible to form an opinion.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: I want the benefit of your personal opinion.

Mr. PARKER: I should be very sorry to say that there was a majority in favour or a majority against. I believe the whole of the agriculturist and manufacturing interests—people interested in manufactures, and a great many of the consumers as well about the coasting portions, are against Federation, on the terms of the Bill as at present drafted, but the gold-fields population, of course—

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Very strongly in favour of it?

Mr. PARKER: A large majority of them who come from the neighbouring Colonies are wholly in favour of Federation.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Your Colony at present is in a very prosperous condition?

Mr. PARKER: I think so; yes.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Owing to the discovery and development of the mineral resources by visitors from other Colonies and other countries?

Mr. PARKER: I do not admit that at all; I think it is owing principally to the great encouragement given to the development of this industry by the Government. The Government has spent many hundreds of thousands of pounds in following up the prospector, and giving him water, without which he could not have lived.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: And the Revenue returns, of course, have been very considerably augmented by this Government expenditure?

Mr. PARKER: Exactly.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: You say that it is very little you ask; what you do ask is the right to tax the goods of other States, is it not?

Mr. PARKER: Pardon me, that tax is settled.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: You want to double the rate?

Mr. PARKER: No, it is only a question of the amount.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Quite so. Have you calculated at all what it means?

Mr. PARKER: I have not.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: But the proposal contained in the Bill was assented to by the representatives of Western Australia in Convention three years ago, was it not?

Mr. PARKER: I am not aware. I was not a member of the Convention, and I have not read the debates.

The Hon. E. BARTON: I think in that Convention it was carried without a division.

The Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: It was agreed to by the representatives of Western Australia in Convention in 1897?

Mr. PARKER: I really do not know.

The Hon. E. BARTON: 1898.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: No, was it not Adelaide?

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: No, it is Melbourne.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: You have laid some stress on the difficulty arising from the distance of your Colony from the others—your representatives attending the sittings of the Federal Parliament—would not in a certain sense distance such as that afford some degree of protection to your producers from outside competition—the distance, and the consequent difference in price?

Mr. PARKER: Certainly, yes, in a degree. You understand, Mr. Kingston, I am not asking anything now: I am not asking for a right to impose those duties; it is only a question of the amount.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: No, only a doubling of the rate. You speak as the representative, of course, of the Government of Western Australia. The Government was represented at the Federal Convention in 1897 and 1898?

Mr. PARKER: I believe so.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: And I believe the Government was represented at the Premiers' meeting last year?

Mr. PARKER: Sir John Forrest was present.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Do you know that it was then agreed that steps should be taken for the reference of the Bill to the people of Western Australia?

Mr. PARKER: I know from the memorandum I have seen on the subject.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: And that memorandum, of course, you know, was signed by Sir John Forrest and the other Premiers?

Mr. PARKER: Yes.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Is it not the fact that the majority of the Government have since voted against this reference?

Mr. PARKER: I do not think so. There is only one member of the Government in the Upper House, and the Government in the Lower House carried a resolution referring the Bill to the people in two forms—the Bill, and the Bill as amended.

The Hon. E. BARTON: The Bill and something else?

Mr. PARKER: The Bill in two forms.

The Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Is it not the fact that the majority of the Government of Western Australia voted against a carrying out of the Premiers' agreement after their Premiers had assented to it?

Mr. PARKER: I do not think so.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: As I understand, Mr. Parker, the proposal is that if this amendment be made Western Australia joins as an Original State?

Mr. PARKER: Yes.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: She elects her representatives to the Federal Government, and they necessarily under the Constitution possess equal rights and powers with all the other representatives, and that is to be for a period of five years after the passing of the uniform tariff?

Mr. PARKER: That is so.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Western Australia representatives would be members from the very inception, consequently they will be members from the time of the drafting and passing of the Commonwealth tariff, and this amendment which you propose says:—

“During a period of five years following the imposition by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of uniform duties of Customs, the State of Western Australia may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, continue to receive the same duties of Customs as are in force there at the passing of this Act.”

And that the Parliament of Western Australia may decrease during that period, repeal or alter, but may not increase any of such duties, consequently the representatives of Western Australia would be voting upon a tariff which would not apply to themselves or their country. Would not that be an extremely anomalous position?

Mr. PARKER: Is not that position already created by the Bill? It is already provided that Western Australia retains its duties.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Those duties, as you are aware, disappear in the fifth year?

Mr. PARKER: Yes.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: And consequently, as you say, the difficulty exists in a minor degree, but you see that it exists in a much more serious degree in your proposal, which leaves them for five years absolutely untouched by duties for which they must have voted?

The Hon. E. BARTON: That is so; they are to share in framing the tariff of the Commonwealth.

Mr. PARKER: After all, five years is a very brief period. After that they will be affected by these duties.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Do you not think it would be necessary if this were carried, in consequence of this proposed amendment of yours, to introduce some other amendment, some condition as to the part they would play in framing a tariff not to affect themselves?

Mr. PARKER: I do not know if it would be advisable to make an amendment to that effect; I should offer no objection to it.

The Hon. J. R. DICKSON: I would simply ask Mr. Reeves whether, regarding the Constitution, he does not consider there is a sufficiently open door provided for the admission of New Zealand at any future time?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: No, sir; if we had thought that we should not now be appealing to Her Majesty's Government; we do not consider it sufficient.

The Hon. J. R. DICKSON: Do you not think that whatever the feelings of Australia might be, the Federal Government would very favourably consider your application for admission to the Commonwealth at a future time? But New Zealand does not consider itself competent to assent, or whether the Constitution could be jeopardised by delay. There has been considerable trouble so far. That decision should be made simply on the hypothesis of what a considerable proportion of Australasia desire.

The

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I have stated already that as far as it may be possible to avoid delay and expense that we should welcome any means avoiding that, provided we retain the right of coming into Federation. As regards Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, I say clearly that the "open door" amendment would be a very proper thing to put into a covering Bill. I have tried, sir, to explain why New Zealand has shown a reluctance to join the Federation. It has been absolutely necessary to proceed with caution. If I have failed to show that, I have failed to justify our action.

The Hon. Sir P. FYSH: I want to emphasise one point, Mr. Parker. Your Revenue is about £3,000,000 a year just now?

Mr. PARKER: I believe for the year ending 31st March it was £2,890,000.

Sir P. FYSH: That is near enough for my purpose. And you state that the loss of Revenue, or rather the portion of Revenue that you gather from the duty upon eastern products, amounts to £300,000 a year?

Mr. PARKER: More than that.

Sir P. FYSH: I took your words down.

Mr. PARKER; It is the loss we shall sustain by Federation by this Bill which is estimated at £300,000 a year.

Sir P. FYSH: Well, the actual loss of Revenue; you are gathering at the present moment by duties upon eastern products £300,000 a year. These figures are from a return from yourselves. It is the intention to take one-fifth off that each year, so that out of £3,000,000 Revenue £150,000 a year would be the loss by coming in under this Convention. Now as to the people who are to be benefited, I should like you further to tell us, if you can, as nearly as possible the numbers you would divide as the gold-fields population and the city and suburban populations, taking 160,000 people now as your population, and give us something like a fair division?

Mr. PARKER: It is difficult to say. There has been no census of the Colony for some years, and it is almost impossible to estimate the somewhat migratory gold-fields population, but I think that probably we might take it there are 100,000 people in the settled districts and 70,000 in the gold-fields.

Sir P. FYSH: You say your settled districts would be represented by about 45,000 people, who eight years ago were the numbers of your census; and since then you say that 120,000 who have come in by the reasonable advantages offered by the larger population, and chiefly by the attraction of the gold-fields: however, put in your own way, it is a question between 100,000 and 70,000—100,000 in the settled places and 70,000 in the gold-fields—therefore the protection with respect to the products of your people would be considerably limited so far as the number of the population is concerned. The greater portion of your population would be those who have to pay the extra price by reason of this tariff which you propose to impose. This is what I wish to make out?

Mr. PARKER: Probably.

Sir P. FYSH: You accept that?

Mr. PARKER: The portions, but you must bear in mind although it is the greater portion of the population it is not the best portion of the population of the Colony, because, after all, it is those who settle, those who produce, who are the most desirable Colonists. This is why we desire if possible to encourage those engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

Sir P. FYSH: Yes; I will not pursue that. That is all I wish to say.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I might just ask; it would, I suppose, be for the Government to decide, Mr. Barton, would it not? But, assuming any amendment were necessary, everything could be done easily within the period of a year, mentioned in your Bill as the time in which it should be proclaimed; on a question of time.

The Hon. E. BARTON: If a second referendum were required.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I mean assuming it was required.

The Hon. E. BARTON: It would need an Act of Parliament in each Colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I was only asking for the time. I did not assume myself it would be necessary, but assuming it is necessary, is a year not long enough?

The Hon. E. BARTON: That largely depends on the time of meeting of the various Houses. I take it these Acts might be passed in a very few months. On the other hand, it might take six months to pass them. It is quite possible that even then the year would suffice.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I think we have only to thank these gentlemen.

The Hon. E. BARTON: I wish to ask Mr. Parker this question: Am I to understand that, if this amendment necessitates a consequential amendment, the Government of Western Australia are willing that such an amendment should be put into this Constitution as a consequence of what is suggested by you? The representatives of Western Australia in the Federal Parliament have no right to discuss or vote upon the Federal Tariff.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: During the "five years" interregnum?

The Hon. E. BARTON: During the "five years" interregnum, yes.

Mr. PARKER: I have no instructions on the subject, but I have no doubt they would assent to any such proposal.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Do you attach importance to the difference which exists between your proposed amendment and the clause in the Bill? The clause in the Bill requires that after uniform duties and customs have been imposed by the Federal Parliament, then the Parliament of the State of Western Australia shall determine the duties to be levied—that probably means an appeal to the people, certainly an appeal to Parliament, before the passing of a new tariff. Now your amendment carries on whatever duties and customs may be in force in Western Australia at the time of the passing of the Act, giving neither Parliament nor the electors an opportunity of considering what, under the altered circumstances of the case, as for instance the Federal Tariff, they would wish to do. Do you attach importance to that part of the amendment?

Mr. PARKER: Of course there is some importance to be attached to that. There is no occasion under the amendment that I propose to re-enact the duties. The electors of the Colony would have it in their power to abrogate duties. That, they consider important.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Do you attach importance to the difference to which I have referred? You say you do attach some; have you any objections to the amendment being considered in the first form instead of the second, so that your Parliament, with the Federal Tariff before it, shall be required to reconsider the position, and pass a fresh tariff?

Mr.

Mr. PARKER: I should recommend my Government to agree to that suggestion.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: To accept the first form instead of the second?

Mr. PARKER: To accept the first form.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: New Zealand, I think, was represented at the Federal Convention in Sydney in 1891?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: Yes.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Since then she has consistently declined to be represented at this Federal gathering, has she not?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I could not say how many invitations we have declined, Mr. Kingston. We certainly declined one; whether we have had subsequent invitations, I am not able to say.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Are you able to express any opinion as to the probability of New Zealand desiring to join the Federation?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: If you had asked me that question twelve months ago I should have said there was very little hope. I am bound to say that last year more interest, much more interest, seemed to be taken in the question. It received more support than I could have thought possible; more than that I will not say.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: You do not think there is any immediate prospect of New Zealand joining the Federation, do you?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I would say this, that if this concession is granted it would make it, in my opinion, a great deal more likely that we should join.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Do you think that New Zealand has any reason to apprehend any unfair treatment at the hands of the Commonwealth with reference to her admission under the powers of the Commonwealth under the Bill?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I would not use the word "unfair." I am sure the Commonwealth would do nothing unfair, and nothing that the interests of its own citizens would not require, but there might be interests in the course of the next few years that might grow up which might affect the introduction of New Zealand.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Then if New Zealand could rely under the Bill for anything that is fair she does not want anything more, does she?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: Nothing more.

The Right Hon. Mr. KINGSTON: I know that it is the desire of New Zealand that, even whilst outside the Federation, her people should have the right of appeal to the High Court of Australia. Is it not intended that under such circumstances the decision of the High Court should be final, or is it suggested that that appeal should be simply another obstacle in the path of final justice?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I am really unable to say. Of course, what is asked is the option of going to that Court, and I assume that if both litigants preferred to go to that Court rather than to go to the Privy Council, I could hardly imagine them wishing to go to both if they had gone through the two Courts in New Zealand already, our Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

The Right Hon. Mr. KINGSTON: I suppose you would consider it a mischief, and not an advantage, that another Court should be interposed in the path of final justice?

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: In what way is it a mischief? I do not consider an appeal to the Privy Council a mischief.

The Right Hon. Mr. KINGSTON: No, but you interpose a decision of the High Court.

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I should say an arrangement which should lay open to litigants four Courts in succession, the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, and the Privy Council, would be embarrassing. I could hardly conceive such a thing; we do not ask such a thing, and we do not contemplate it.

The Right Hon. Mr. KINGSTON: You wish the power to go to the High Court for final decision.

The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES: I want it to go to the High Court. I assume in that case of New Zealand the Court of Appeal would be cut out.

The Right Hon. Mr. KINGSTON: In the case of New Zealand the Court of Appeal would be cut out.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance.

Mr. PARKER: May I be permitted, Mr. Chamberlain, to say just one word? You mentioned, sir, that you presumed if this amendment I ask for were adopted, that it might cause some delay. I think probably it would not cause any delay. I take it that if this amendment were adopted the whole matter could be settled in Western Australia in the course of three months, and that probably would be before the Proclamation was published declaring a Federated Australia. And following up the amendment, I suggested the third clause in the Bill would also require to be amended, because it mentions the names of the Colonies which would be united in the Federal Commonwealth; and I would propose as a further amendment the addition of these words:—

"If at any time before the Proclamation the Parliament of Western Australia passes an Act enabling that Colony to join the Commonwealth as an Original State, the people of Western Australia may be included in the Proclamation and united in the Commonwealth."

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: Is that with or without consulting the people by referendum?

Mr. PARKER: Oh, with.

The Hon. A. DEAKIN: It does not say so, and there is no provision for that.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: I would like to ask, has Mr. Parker any reason for believing that the Bill, as proposed to be amended, would be more acceptable to the majority of the people of Western Australia than the Bill as it now stands?

Mr. PARKER: Yes, I believe it would. I believe if the Bill were amended in the manner suggested it would be adopted by a very large majority of the people.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: You know the amendment is strongly resented amongst the consumers?

Mr. PARKER: It is not resented amongst the consumers except the gold-fields' consumers. It must be borne in mind that the wage-earners in the gold-fields are paid proportionately to the amount that they have to pay for their food, and a reduction in the cost of food would mean a reduction of wages. I do not think, therefore, it would affect them.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Is it not the fact that even in Perth, where the amendment is most strongly advocated, a resolution was lately carried at a public meeting against it? Mr.

Mr. PARKER: I do not think it was.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: At the Town Hall, just before you left.

Mr. PARKER: No, I do not think so; I do not think there was a resolution carried against this.

The Right Hon. C. C. KINGSTON: Against any amendment of the Bill.

Mr. PARKER: Was there? It may be, but you must bear in mind that you can get up a public meeting and you can carry anything.

The delegates from Western Australia and New Zealand then withdrew.

No. 22.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(Sent 12 midnight, April 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

THE discussion with the delegates has been carried on in a most friendly spirit and with good result. Any desire or intention to interfere in any matter involving interests exclusively Australian is disclaimed by Her Majesty's Government, but they are confident that full weight will be given to their suggestions by your Ministers when urged on behalf of interests of United Kingdom, or as Trustees for the Empire at large.

Her Majesty's Government would have desired amendment as to various questions which have arisen, but are unwilling to risk delaying Federation by pressing their views, and the operation of Clause 74, in restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council, is now practically the only matter at issue.

Her Majesty's Government object to this clause because (1) the term "public interests" is so vague and indefinite as to leave uncertainty in a matter where precision is of first importance, and increased litigation, due to applications for leave to appeal and the multiplication of arguable points on appeal, will be the result.

(2) A most important link of Empire would be seriously impaired, and the consequences would be far-reaching in allowing divergency to spring up where, in the general interests, unity and uniformity is most desirable.

(3) It can scarcely be to the interests of Australia that in important questions as to boundaries between powers of Commonwealth and States the final decision should not lie with highest tribunal of Empire, beyond suspicion of local bias or predilection.

(4) Important questions may arise as to operation of Commonwealth Laws on British shipping, or generally as to whether such laws are *ultra vires*, which the Imperial Parliament can scarcely allow to be concluded by decision of Australian High Court.

(5) Commonwealth legislation on such subjects as fisheries may seriously affect the interests of subjects of other parts of the Empire, and in such matters Parliament could not expect them to submit to be deprived of an appeal to an Imperial Court.

(6) Banks and other financial and commercial institutions having large interests in Australia, entertain very strong feeling against the limitation, and weighty representations have been made on the subject to Her Majesty's Government.

(7) Her Majesty's Government feel that the actual restriction, and the power claimed to make further restriction equivalent to practical abolition of appeal, would be specially inopportune at the moment when they are considering terms of a Bill for enhancing the dignity and promoting the efficiency of the Judicial Committee by practically amalgamating it with the House of Lords, and providing for adequate permanent representation of the great Colonies in a new Court which it is proposed to create. Should Australian appeals be practically withdrawn, the new Court would be deprived of a large part of its value as providing a new sphere for co-operation between Colonies and Mother Country, and giving effect to some extent to ardent desire for closer relations now happily existing both in Mother Country and Colonies.

Her Majesty's Government feel that for these reasons, and others which have been fully explained to delegates, they must press for amendment of Clause 74, but it is their earnest desire that such amendment may be carried out in the way most agreeable to Australian sentiment, and so as to avoid if possible the necessity of delay and expense involved in a further referendum.

Several suggestions have been made with this object, but delegates feel that lack of instructions precludes them from discussing the form which any amendment should take, or the method by which effect should be given to it. It is also necessary that provision should be made for explaining that, as intended by the framers of the Constitution, the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, will apply to Laws of a Commonwealth Parliament; there can be no difficulty in arranging suitable terms on this point.

I now earnestly appeal to your Government to co-operate with me in securing the unopposed passage of a Bill which, while accepting the Constitution proposed by the Colonies practically in its entirety, will also take account of the considerations urged above; and I trust that your Ministers may see fit to enlarge the instructions to their delegate, and to give him authority to arrange with Her Majesty's Government the speediest and most satisfactory method by which these objects can be ensured.

No. 23.

Mr. Walter Griffiths to Colonial Office.

(Received April 9, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 38.]

Sir,

Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., April 8, 1900.

Re Eastern Western Australian Gold-fields Petition.—In accordance with your request, conveyed in yours of March 21st, I had the pleasure of explaining my business verbally to Mr. J. Anderson, of your office, and at the same time exhibited the proofs of the representative character to which you referred.

Your

Your favour intimated that you would then be in a better position to judge whether a personal interview was necessary.

Nearly a fortnight has elapsed, and I have not yet had the honour of the receipt of any intimation of the result of your consideration.

As the petitioners whom I represent are justly incensed at the manner in which their petition, humbly addressed to the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," has been delayed in its transmission by the Western Australian Government (their justification in doing so I will not now question), I called on Mr. Anderson, and understood from him that the Colonial Office were in no way responsible for the delay. He also gave me to understand that he had nothing to convey to me as to the result of my previous interview.

Mr. Anderson also informed me that the Colonial Office were "officially" unaware of the existence of the petition. This being so, I now have the honour on behalf of the petitioners to hand you herewith a copy of the petition; also to respectfully ask on their behalf that the petition be forwarded to its destination, at the request of the Colonial Office, without further delay.

I may add that I am still desirous of laying before you, officially, the grievances of the petitioners; and, as I am desirous of returning to Australia at an early date, I should like to be in a position to report to those who have delegated me the success or otherwise of my mission.

I am, &c.,

WALTER GRIFFITHS.

[*Enclosure in No. 23.*]

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:—

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, inhabitants of that portion of the Colony of Western Australia lying to the south of the 24th parallel of latitude, and east of the 119th meridian of longitude, and known as the Eastern Gold-fields, humbly approach Your Majesty with every assurance of our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Crown and Person, and humbly entreating Your Majesty's gracious consideration to this our Petition:—

At the time of the establishment of the present constitution of the Colony of Western Australia it was contemplated and declared that circumstances might arise and render expedient the division of the Colony by separating any portion thereof and erecting the same into a separate colony. The probability of such division was expressly reconsidered by Sections 61 and 62 of the Western Australian Constitution Act, 1889 (assented to by Your Majesty on 21st October, 1890), which specially reserved powers on that behalf. We humbly submit that, as regards the Eastern Gold-fields, circumstances calling for Separation have now arisen for the following among other reasons:—

Since the establishment of Responsible Government in Western Australia many of Your Majesty's subjects have come from outside the Colony to reside on the Eastern Gold-fields. They now compose almost the entire population of that district, which was previously uninhabited and unproductive. By their energy, enterprise, and capital, mines have been discovered and developed and industries built up and established; and what was previously regarded as a desert has been converted into a populous and prosperous district. The inhabitants of the remaining portion of Western Australia, who are chiefly the settlers before Responsible Government, possess representation in both Houses of Parliament greatly in excess of what they are entitled to, and have thus acquired a power which they have used, and continue to use, towards the inhabitants of the Eastern Gold-fields harshly, arbitrarily, and unjustly, and not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. They have passed laws and applied public moneys for their own special benefit and to our detriment; and have otherwise, by unfair and wrongful legislation and administration, oppressed the inhabitants of the Eastern Gold-fields. In particular:—

1.—They have denied and continue to deny to the inhabitants of the Eastern Gold-fields that fair and reasonable representation in Parliament to which such inhabitants are entitled by their number, wealth, and resources, through the power of domination thus secured to and retained by themselves.

2.—They have imposed unfair and unequal burdens on the inhabitants of the Eastern Gold-fields, of which the following are instances:—

- (A) Heavy Customs taxation on food and other commodities, so devised as to place the burden chiefly on us, and to oppress us for the advantage of their monopolies.
- (B) Preferential railway rates, imposing special and unequal taxation, intended to establish and support at our expense, monopolies for their special advantage.
- (C) Special taxes on the gold-mining industry.
- (D) Refusal of railway communication with our natural port on the Southern Coast, in order to force our trade into their portion of the Colony and to distant ports.
- (E) The expenditure of a large portion of public moneys in their district, while our larger and more pressing needs are comparatively neglected and ignored.
- (F) The inhabitants of the Eastern Gold-fields are unanimously in favour of joining the Federal Union of the Australian Colonies and of accepting for that purpose the Bill for the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia recently adopted by the Parliaments and people of five other Colonies. That Bill was drafted by an Australian Convention, in which Western Australia was represented equally with the other Colonies. It was finally settled at a Conference of the Premiers of six Australian Colonies, at which this Colony was represented by its Premier, who accepted the Bill in its final form and promised to endeavour to procure the passing of an Act submitting it to the electors of Western Australia for acceptance or rejection. Instead of this the Bill was referred by the Parliament of Western Australia to a Joint Committee of both Houses, who suggested amendments. A petition signed by 18,000 adult males, resident on the Eastern Gold-fields, and 5,000 adult male residents of the Western Districts, was presented to both Houses of Parliament asking that the Bill might be submitted for acceptance or rejection by the people of the Colony, but the Houses of Parliament nevertheless refused by large majorities to grant the prayer of the petition, and the Upper House refused to submit the Bill as adopted by the other Colonies. We are thus prevented, by the arbitrary action of the dominant

dominant party in the Parliament of Western Australia, comprised as aforesaid, from realising our intense desire to join the Federal Union and participate in the moral and material advantages of Australian National life.

When the Western Australian Constitution Act of 1889 was passed the population was 43,000. Queensland obtained responsible Government when its population was 28,000. The population of the Eastern Gold-fields, on whose behalf we humbly address Your Majesty, now numbers 80,000, and is rapidly increasing. The district contains by far the greater portion of the wealth, and contributes most of the revenue of the Colony. The area of the Colony, which is 975,920 square miles, or about one-third of Australia, owing to growth of population and diversity of interests, is too large to be properly governed as one colony. We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty that the Colony of Western Australia may be divided by separating the Eastern Gold-fields therefrom according to the boundaries herebefore defined and by erecting the same into a separate Colony, with a full measure of representative and responsible Government, and we, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

No. 24.

Colonial Office to Mr. Edmund Barton.

[Answered by Nos. 29 and 50.]

Sir,

Downing-street, April 10, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that he has received a letter from Western Australia, suggesting that, if it is impracticable to amend the draft Commonwealth Bill to meet the views of Western Australia by the substitution of five years' fiscal freedom for the sliding scale of Customs duties at present provided, it would be desirable to amend Section 121 of the Bill in order to allow the Federal Parliament, if it so pleases, to admit Western Australia to the Commonwealth hereafter on the terms desired by the Colony—it being presumed by the writer that the Parliament will, under Section 121 as it now stands, be able to admit new States to the Commonwealth only within the conditions of the Constitution, one of which conditions is free trade between the States.

Mr. Chamberlain would be glad to learn whether the Australian delegates hold this view as to the restricted effect of Section 121.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 25.

Colonial Office to Agent-General for New Zealand.

[Answered by No. 30.]

Sir,

Downing-street, April 10, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo* enclosing a memorandum as to the amendments desired by the Government of New Zealand in the draft Australian Commonwealth Bill.

2. Copies of your memorandum were, as you are aware, communicated to the delegates of the Federating Colonies, and they had the advantage of hearing the further explanations as to the position and claims of New Zealand, in the able and temperate statement made by you at the meeting on the 5th instant.

3. In regard to the first amendment proposed on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, the delegates, apart from the fact that they have no instructions empowering them to consider amendments to the draft Bill, were unanimously opposed to the inclusion in that Bill of a provision securing to New Zealand, for a term of years, the right of joining the Commonwealth on the same terms as the Colonies which have agreed to enter as Original States.

4. They pointed out that during the period of grace proposed to be allowed circumstances might arise which would cause grave embarrassment to the Commonwealth if it were open to New Zealand to claim admission on the same terms as the Original States, and that Article 121 of the draft Bill provided sufficiently for the admission of New Zealand at any time upon such conditions as might be found mutually acceptable to the Colony and the Commonwealth.

5. The other two amendments proposed by you appear to the delegates to be matters which should not properly find a place in the Constitution, but are rather for subsequent action by corresponding legislation in the Colony and the Commonwealth, or for executive agreement.

6. I am to add that it would appear that the suggested amendments as to the appeal from New Zealand Courts to the High Court of Australia, and the arrangements for mutual defence, would, if undertaken now, lead to great delay, and involve a fresh referendum to the people of the Federating Colonies, while there does not appear to be any probability that the Federation would not favourably entertain any proposals of the kind, if put forward after Federation.

7. The proposal to give an option to New Zealand for a period of years to join as an Original State might possibly be introduced in the covering clauses without necessitating a further appeal, but the propriety of introducing such a clause appears to be a matter for the decision of the Federating Colonies.

8. Mr. Chamberlain appreciates the anxiety of your Government to protect the interests of New Zealand, and at the same time to refrain from any action which would result in delaying or imperilling the Federation of Australia, and as active intervention on his part might prejudice the early passing of the Bill, he does not feel justified in taking any further steps in the matter; but he would suggest that your Government might, if they think fit, communicate their views direct to the Premiers of the Federating Colonies.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Mr. E. M. Kirwan.

Sir,

Downing-street, April 10, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo,† enclosing the manifesto of the Eastern Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia.

Mr.

* No. 11. † No. 3.

Mr. Chamberlain desires me to say, in reply, that the question of Western Australia joining in Federation is under discussion with the Australian Delegates, and that as regards the other grievances touched upon in the papers which you have forwarded, Mr. Chamberlain understands that they form the subject of a petition now before the Government of Western Australia, and until he has received the petition, with the observations of the Colonial Ministers thereon, he is unable to express any opinion on the matter.

In these circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain does not think that a personal interview with the gentlemen who desire to make representations to him orally would be desirable at the present time, as it might give rise to unfounded expectations.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will inform Dr. E. Paget Thurston that I have duly received his communication* on the subject of the present position of affairs in the gold-fields of Western Australia.

Downing-street, April 10, 1900.

I have, &c.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 28.

Lieut.-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 11:57 a.m., April 11, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 39.]

[Extract.]

MINISTERS ask whether they may publish the substance of the seven reasons urged in your telegram of 6th instant.†

No. 29.

Mr. Edmund Barton to Colonial Office.

(Received April 12, 1900.)

[See No. 50.]

Sir,

Whitehall Court, S.W., April 11, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bertram Cox's letter of the 10th instant,‡ in which it is stated that a letter has been received from Western Australia suggesting that if it is impracticable to amend the draft Commonwealth Bill to meet the views of that Colony by the substitution of five years' fiscal freedom for the sliding scale of Customs duties at present provided, it would be desirable to amend Section 121 of the Bill in order to give power to the Federal Parliament to admit Western Australia, if desired, to the Commonwealth hereafter on the terms desired by the Colony.

In reply, I have to state that it will not be practicable to obtain the full meeting of delegates until after Easter, but so soon as they meet the letter will be laid before them, and a reply forwarded.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.

No. 30.

The Agent-General for New Zealand to Colonial Office.

(Received April 11, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 47.]

Sir,

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria-street, London, S.W., April 11, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant,§ relating to my memorandum on the amendments desired by the Government of New Zealand in the draft Australian Commonwealth Bill.

I regret to learn that the delegates of the Federating Colonies are opposed to the inclusion in that Bill of any of the amendments suggested by my Government, and I specially regret that they unanimously object to any amendment under which New Zealand would retain the right, for a reasonable period, of entering the Commonwealth as an Original State. I have informed my Government that, in the opinion of the Right Honourable Secretary of State, the proposal to give an option to New Zealand for a period of years to join as an Original State might possibly be introduced in the covering clauses without necessitating a further appeal, but that the propriety of introducing such a clause appears to be a matter for the Federating Colonies.

I regret to learn that Mr. Chamberlain does not feel justified in taking any further steps in the matter. I would venture, however, to point out that the insertion of a clause in the covering Bill, preserving for some years the right of New Zealand to join the Commonwealth as an Original State, would be most unlikely to delay the passing of the Bill in any way. It could not reasonably be urged that such a proviso ought to become the subject of a referendum to the people of the five Federating Colonies.

Having regard, therefore, to the gravity of the position as affecting the interests of New Zealand which are at stake, I beg permission to ask that Mr. Chamberlain should give the protection of these interests his further consideration. Otherwise the position of New Zealand must be such as to cause my Government no small anxiety, and to leave room for future complications and misunderstandings.

Meanwhile

* No. 10.

† No. 21.

‡ No. 24.

§ No. 25.

Meanwhile I desire to point out that I had not the advantage of being able to listen to any of the arguments laid before Mr. Chamberlain by the delegates against the acceptance of my Government's amendments. Nor was I able to put any questions to the delegates on the subject, though they both heard and questioned me.

I would, therefore, now ask the favour of Mr. Chamberlain's opinion whether the arguments advanced by those gentlemen against the granting of the requests of my Government seemed to indicate that there were weighty and insuperable objections to considering the amendments on their own merits, or whether the main objection seemed to be that, at the present stage, it is, in the opinion of the delegates, not desirable to amend or interfere with the Commonwealth Bill.

I have, &c.,
W. P. REEVES.

No. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain to Acting-Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).

(Sent 4 p.m., April 11, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 37.]

WHEN may I expect Eastern Gold-fields Petition?

No. 32.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir Gerard Smith (Western Australia).

Sir,

I have the honor to request you to cause the Mayor of Kalgoorlie to be informed that I have received his telegram of the 24th ultimo,* respecting the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

Downing-street, April 11, 1900.
I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 33.

Colonial Office to Mr. Edmund Barton.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant,† commenting on the telegram from New South Wales, protesting against any modification of the present right of appeal to the Privy Council, a copy of which was enclosed in the letter from this Department of the 3rd instant.‡

Downing-street, April 11, 1900.
I have, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 34.

Colonial Office to Mr. E. M. Kirwan.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo,§ conveying the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of the London Branch of the Gold-fields Reform League of Western Australia respecting the action of the Western Australian Government in sending a delegate to this country in connection with the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

Downing-street, April 11, 1900.
I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 35.

Mr. Walter Griffiths to Colonial Office.

(Received April 12, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 45.]

Sir,

I am instructed on behalf of the petitioners to protest against the action of the West Australian Government in unwarrantably delaying their petition, respectfully worded, containing a prayer, and addressed to "The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty," and copy of which I have forwarded you.||

The Western Australian Government have long ago been supplied with a copy of the petition, the context of which has been reproduced in the majority of the Western Australian papers; and I may add that, although that Government may have the right to delay a petition reflecting on their administration, for the purpose of comment, this right *cannot* be construed into a justification for retarding the supplications of any of Her Most Gracious Majesty's loyal subjects, in the manner complained of. I shall be pleased to learn what action will be taken in the matter.

Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., April 12, 1900.
I have, &c.,
WALTER GRIFFITHS.

No. 36.

No. 36.

The Albany and District Separation League to Colonial Office.

(Received April 12, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

Kalgoorlie, 12 April.

PETITION presented Governor March 17, praying for separation. 28,000 signatures.

MATHESON,
President, League.

No. 37.

Acting-Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received April 12, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[See No. 31.]

PETITIONS from Gold-fields and Albany, with Ministerial comments, forwarded by "Ormuz," 7th April.

No. 38.

Colonial Office to Mr. Walter Griffiths.

Sir,

Downing Street, April 14, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant* on the subject of the petition from the Eastern Gold-fields of Western Australia, and, in reply, I am to refer you to the letter addressed to Mr. Kirwan from this Office on the 10th instant. †

I am, &c.,

C. P. LUCAS.

No. 39.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lieut.-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland).

(Sent 3:55 p.m., April 14, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[See No. 28.]

If Prime Ministers of other Federating Colonies do not object, I have no objection to publication of reasons urged by Her Majesty's Government for reconsideration of Clause 74.

No. 40.

The Albany and District Separation League to Colonial Office.

(Received April 16, 1900.)

Sir,

Albany, Western Australia, March 14, 1900.

We have the honour of informing you that we have forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, through His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., a petition praying that the town and port of Albany with adjacent territory, as specified therein, may be separated from the rest of Western Australia and added to the proposed new gold-fields province. The reasons which have induced the petitioners to take this step are many and various, and we shall endeavour to deal more fully with them than was possible in the petition to Her Majesty.

(1.) For very many years the people of Albany and District have suffered from the centralisation policy of not only the Government under the responsible system but also the Government under the Crown Colony system. Ever since the Colony was established all power has been in the hands of the political leaders residing in the central district, and they have persistently endeavoured not merely to further the interests of the capital, Perth, but they have at the same time sought to retard the progress of other districts that were likely to vie in importance with the capital.

(2.) In pursuance of this policy of centralisation, Fremantle was for many years offered as a free port to the mail steamers, while the steamers were charged port dues at Albany. Then, without any pretension that the mail service for this Colony or for the other Colonies would thereby be improved, the Government have in every way sought to divert the mail steamer trade from the port of Albany to the port of Fremantle.

(3.) For sixty years the people of Albany have contributed to the revenues of the Colony, and in return have received little assistance from the Government. Princess Royal Harbour, which would be of extreme value in time of war, has been dredged for only a limited area, and the efforts of the people of this town to induce the Government to increase the deep-water area has been of no avail. The aim of the Government appears to be to diminish the importance of the port of Albany in order to increase the importance of Fremantle.

(4.) The opening and development of the country around Albany has been retarded by the lack of Government assistance, which has been given without stint to other districts nearer Perth. Apart from the Perth main road, which was constructed years ago for the purpose of serving the mail coaches, there are not ten miles of made road within the district, and this district cannot be developed without such roads, as in the winter months much of the country is impassable. On the other hand, many districts which are fed from Perth have had liberal support from the Government, and have thus been able to make progress.

(5.)

* No. 23.

† No. 26.

(5.) These are a few only of the many ways in which the progress of this district has been retarded by the governing body of this Colony; and which have caused the petitioners to be eager for a more enlightened Government. The effect of the neglect of the town and district by the Government has been to keep the population stationary, despite the fact that all other parts of the Colony have made progress. In 1890 the population of Albany was 3,000, and it remains at the same figure to-day, the hostility of the Government having crushed out enterprise.

(6.) We had hoped that under Federation the political conditions would have been improved, but the governing body to which we have referred has, in every way possible, checked the movement and denied the people the opportunity of voting at a referendum on the question, although it was well known that the majority of the people in the Colony were anxious for the Colony to enter the Union. Under Federation the power of this oligarchy would be crippled, and it would cease to be able by means of unfair representation in Parliament to tax the whole Colony on behalf of their favoured districts.

(7.) It has been recognised by the Imperial Government and also by the Colonial Governments, that Albany is an extremely important strategical point which it is necessary should have adequate defences. In 1890 forts were built here at the expense of the Colonial Governments, and the Imperial Government provided the guns, and a small garrison is kept here. Under Federation the Federal Military and Naval authorities will have charge of the defences of Federated Australia, and it is, we submit, necessary that those authorities should also have possession of the defences of Albany. If Western Australia were to stand out of Federation she would without separation hold control of the most vital strategical point in Australia, and in pursuance of her past policy that point would be neglected. In any case, whether separation be granted or not, Albany should for defence purposes belong to Federal Australia.

(8.) The resources of the district included in our boundaries are many and various. They include vast karri and jarrah forests, and the land is especially suitable for dairy farms, market gardens, and orchards. The district is well watered, and would carry a very large population if properly opened up by roads and railways. In several parts there are indications of minerals. The climate is the finest in the whole of Australia, and Albany is the health resort for the people who reside on the gold-fields.

We trust, therefore, that when considering the petition you will keep in view the strategical importance of Albany as being sufficient, apart from our grounds of complaint against the Government of the Colony, to warrant the granting of its prayer.

We have, &c.,

ALEC. P. MATHESON, President,	} Albany and District Separation League.
GEO. JOHNSTON, Vice-President,	
ROLAND R. BRADLEY, Secretary,	

No. 41.

The Mayors of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie to Colonial Office.

(Received April 16, 1900.)

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Kalgoorlie, W.A., March 15, 1900.

As Mayor of Coolgardie and Mayor of Kalgoorlie, we have been requested to inform you that at a public meeting of about 8,000 persons held on the Kalgoorlie Recreation Reserve, on Sunday, March 4, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That this mass meeting of residents of the Eastern Gold-fields of Western Australia desire to repudiate the appointment of Mr. S. H. Parker as Federal delegate from Western Australia to London, on the ground that he does not represent their views on Federation, and that they desire no amendment whatever in the Commonwealth Bill."

The resolution is similar in terms to one carried unanimously in Perth at a recent public meeting.

We may add that at the Kalgoorlie meeting, resolutions were also carried unanimously favouring the separation of the Eastern Gold-fields from the rest of Western Australia, and their erection into a self-governing Colony to be affiliated with the new Australian Commonwealth. In furtherance of this project, a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by about 26,000 adults, will be handed this week to His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, for presentation to Her Majesty.

We have, &c.,

CHARLES SOMMERS, Mayor of Coolgardie.
H. W. FIMISTER, Mayor of Kalgoorlie.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London.

No. 42.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(Sent 5.0 p.m., April 16, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

WHILE Her Majesty's Government would be glad to have the Premier's concurrence in, and approval of, policy of amending Bill for purposes indicated, what they immediately desire is that the delegates should be authorised to consult with Her Majesty's Government as to the best means of giving effect to the necessary alterations, with a view especially to avoiding a further referendum, if possible.

The responsibility must, of course, rest with Her Majesty's Government, but they are anxious to avail themselves of the assistance of the delegates, as explained in my telegram of 5th April.*

No. 43.

44

No. 43.

The Agent-General for New Zealand to Colonial Office.

(Received, April 17, 1900.)

[See No. 44.]

TELEGRAM.

Fernhurst, April 17.

AUSTRALIAN Premiers meet conference Thursday. If they could be informed Imperial Government willing insert covering clause preserving open door New Zealand, provided Australia did not object, my Government would greatly thank Secretary of State.—REEVES, Agent-General.

No. 44.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

(Sent, 6:30 p.m., April 17, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

I LEARN that the Government of New Zealand* are anxious that the covering clauses of the Federation Bill may be amended by providing that New Zealand may enter Federation on the same terms as the Original States at any time within seven years.

I have replied that Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in making such an amendment in the absence of an expression of Australian opinion in its favour, and have suggested that the Prime Minister of New Zealand should communicate with the Prime Ministers of the Federating Colonies if he desires to press it.

Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to consider the proposal of the New Zealand Government if the Premiers regards it favourably.

No. 45.

Colonial Office to Mr. Walter Griffiths.

Sir,

Downing-street, April 18, 1900.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant,† I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that he has learnt, by telegram from the Officer Administrating the Government of Western Australia, that the petition from the Eastern Gold-fields was forwarded by the mail of the 7th of April.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 46.

Lieut.-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 1:2 p.m., April 19, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 48.]

REFERRING to your telegrams of 5th, 16th, 17th April,‡ is there any objection to publication of correspondence?

No. 47.

Colonial Office to Agent-General for New Zealand.

Sir,

Downing-street, April 20, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant,§ on subject of the amendments desired by the Government of New Zealand in the draft Australian Commonwealth Bill.

2. I am to inform you in reply that, in deference to the wishes of the people of the Federating Colonies, it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to refrain from any interference with the terms of the Bill that can possibly be avoided. So far as concerns the amendment specially desired by New Zealand, I am to observe that it is scarcely likely, looking to the relative importance of New Zealand as compared with the various States entering the Federation, that if the Colony should hereafter wish to enter the Commonwealth, it would be unable to secure, or that the Commonwealth would be unwilling to grant, the same representation as is being accorded to the Original States.

3. In other respects the Original States are not secured in any special privileges under the Constitution, and in the circumstances, as the matter has not been in any way discussed or considered in the Federating Colonies, Her Majesty's Government would not feel justified, in the absence of any distinct expression of opinion from them in favour of the amendment, and in the face of the aversion of the delegates to any amendment, in pressing the matter.

4.

* See No. 43. † No. 35. ‡ Nos. 21, 42, and 44. § No. 30.

45

4. It appears from the Press telegrams that the Prime Ministers of the Federating Colonies are to meet shortly to discuss the question of the amendment desired by Western Australia, and the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand might, if he considers it desirable, take the opportunity of bringing before them the amendments desired by New Zealand.

5. I am to add, with reference to the last two paragraphs of your letter, that the arguments of the delegates against the course proposed by you were mainly their own inability to consider any amendments, and the fear that any addition of the kind suggested would delay the progress of the Bill.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 48.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lieut.-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).

(Sent 6:35 p.m., April 20, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 19th April,* I agree to publication of my telegrams if Premiers see no objection.

No. 49.

Lieut.-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 6:45 p.m., April 22, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

IN accordance with request made by Premiers in Conference, Melbourne, transmit following telegram:—

The Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, in Conference assembled, having given full consideration to the despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting suggested amendments in the Commonwealth Bill, reply:—

(1.) While they fully recognise the feeling of the Imperial Government that vigilance on their part is essential in the interests of all parts of the Empire, and also the importance of securing the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation from the first, they cannot forget that by the enabling Acts and in pursuance of them (a) the framing of the Federal Constitution was expressly entrusted to the Convention of Representatives, specially elected by the people for the purpose, in all the Colonies, except Queensland and Western Australia, and that the final acceptance or rejection of the Constitution when framed was also remitted to the people; (b) the question as to appeals was, *inter alia*, considered by the Convention in Adelaide, and no appeal to the Privy Council was allowed. During the visit of the Premiers to England at the Jubilee, the matter was referred to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who urged reconsideration. It was accordingly reconsidered at the meeting of the Convention in Melbourne, and resolved in the opposite direction to the decision in Adelaide. Later, the matter was again discussed, and the compromise now in the Bill agreed to. It was yet again debated in the Premiers' Conference prior to the last referendum, and no alteration was made in the form of the Bill. The vote was then taken, and the Bill was adopted by a large majority of the electors; (c) the Commonwealth Bill belongs, therefore, in a very special sense to the people of Australia, whose only mandate to Governments and Parliaments is to seek its enactment by the Imperial Parliament in the form in which it was adopted by the people.

(2.) The Premiers believe that the appeal clause, as framed, could not work injuriously to any part of the Empire, although the proposed new Court of Appeal for the Empire would doubtless present attractions to the people of Australia.

(3.) The only alternatives suggested in the despatches are: (1) Amendment of the Bill, and (2) postponement of its consideration. Of these two, the Premiers do not hesitate to say that the latter course would be much more objectionable to Australians generally even than the former.

(4.) Without disputing the constitutional power of the Imperial Parliament to amend the Bill on its own responsibility, the Premiers respectfully urge that the voice of the Australian people given on the Bill as it stands should receive that favourable consideration which such a weighty referendum demands. The Premiers do not consider themselves as having authority to accept any amendments. They hope that the Colony of Western Australia, whose representatives assisted to frame the Bill and in the Convention almost unanimously agreed to Clause 95, may be urged to accept it as it stands. They think that the Bill already sufficiently provides for the admission of New Zealand.

No. 50.

Mr. Edmund Barton to Colonial Office.

(Received April 24, 1900.)

Sir,

Whitehall Court, S.W., April 23, 1900.

With reference to Mr. Bertram Cox's letter of the 10th instant,† and in continuation of mine of the 11th idem‡, respecting the admission of West Australia to the Commonwealth, I have now the honor to inform you that, having placed the matter before the delegates, they request me to state, in reply, that they are of opinion that Clause 121 does not empower the Parliament of the Commonwealth to admit new States on conditions subversive of intercolonial Free Trade, neither can they think that the Convention would have sanctioned, or the people would have adopted, the grant of any such power.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.

No. 51.

* No. 46.

† No. 24.

‡ No. 29.

No. 51.

Mr. J. Harvey Finlayson to Colonial Office.

(Received April 24, 1900.)

Sir,

80, Fleet-street, London, E.C., April 23, 1900.

I have the honour to forward herewith Cable Company's duplicate of a cable message which reached my hands on Saturday, April 21st. The cipher is that of the *South Australian Register*, which has acted as the medium for the transmission of the message. The "Australasian National League" is an influential property defence organization having branches in several of the Australian Colonies. It has always been a warm advocate of Australian Federation.

While complying with the request of the senders that I should convey to you the expression of their opinion, I think it only honest to add that any little influence I have has been heartily and unreservedly exerted in support of the view urged by the Australian Delegates that the Commonwealth Bill can be safely and advantageously passed by the Imperial Parliament without amendment.

I have, &c.,

J. HARVEY FINLAYSON,

Late Editor and now London Literary Representative of *South Australian Register*.

[Enclosure in No. 51.]

From the Australasian National League to Mr. Finlayson.

(Dated April 20, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AUSTRALASIAN National League desire you convey Chamberlain, publish Press, Symon's cable *Times* not representative. Influential numerous section always favoured retention right appeal. No public expression dissatisfaction Imperial Government's proposal. Urge insistence amendment.

No. 52.

The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Limited, to Colonial Office.

(Received April 24, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 55.]

Draft of Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir,

The Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, London, April 24, 1900.

Referring to our letter of the 27th March, and to your reply of the 30th March,* we have now to inform you that the petition to Parliament from the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, the City Bank of Sydney, and the Trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, under their respective corporate seals, praying that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained, has now arrived at this office, and we beg to enclose copies of same. We therefore propose to have the petition presented to Parliament as soon as it resumes its sittings, and we beg to ask, through you, whether the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, would be prepared, on behalf of the Banks, to present the petition to the House of Commons.

We think it right to state that, in writing about the petition, the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales says:—

"It is the opinion of able Counsel here that the Convention Bill as framed practically leaves the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council in doubt, whereas we all thought it had been retained. The Bank sets, and has always set, great store on the right of appeal, and would not willingly forego it, and we hope the Bill will be amended accordingly."

We should regard it as a great honour if Mr. Chamberlain would kindly consent to present the petition, and on hearing from you to that effect will forward the original document.

We are, &c.,

For the Bank of New South Wales,

DAVID GEORGE, Manager.

For the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Limited,

NATHANIEL CORK, Manager.

[Enclosure in No. 52.]

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the Bank of New South Wales, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, the City Bank of Sydney, and the Trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, under their respective Corporate Seals, sheweth:—

1.—That your Petitioners are banking corporations and companies carrying on business as bankers in the Colony of New South Wales and throughout the others of the Australian Colonies.

2.—That by an Order in Council made on the thirteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council and published in the New South Wales Government Gazette of the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one it was ordered that any person or persons might appeal to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors in Her or Their Privy Council from any final judgment decree order or sentence of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in such manner within such time and under and subject to such rules regulations and limitations as were thereafter mentioned that is to say (so far as

is

* Nos. 8 and 14.

is material to be herein stated) in case any such judgment decree order or sentence should be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of Five hundred pounds sterling or in case such judgment decree order or sentence should involve directly or indirectly any claim demand or question to or respecting property or any civil right amounting to or of the value of Five hundred pounds sterling the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment decree order or sentence might within the time limited in that behalf apply to the said Court by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors in Her or Their Privy Council.

3.—That by the said Order in Council it was further provided that it should be lawful for the said Supreme Court of New South Wales at its discretion on the petition of any party who might consider himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory judgment decree order or sentence of the said Supreme Court to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty Her heirs and successors in Her or Their Privy Council subject to the same rules regulations and limitations as were therein expressed respecting appeals from final judgments decrees orders and sentences.

4.—That by the said Order in Council Her Majesty further reserved to Herself Her heirs and successors in Her or Their Privy Council full power and authority upon the humble petition at any time of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said Court to admit his or their appeal therefrom upon such terms and upon such securities limitations restrictions and regulations as She or They should think fit and to reverse correct or to vary such judgment or determination as to Her or Them should seem meet.

5.—That the right to appeal to Her Majesty in Council conferred by the said hereinbefore stated Order in Council is the present existing right of appeal in the Colony of New South Wales.

6.—That under other orders and provisions similar rights of appeal to Her Majesty in Council exist in the other Australian Colonies in respect of the judgments decrees orders sentences and determinations of the Supreme Court of those Colonies.

7.—That Section 71 of the Bill now before Your Honourable House provides amongst other things for the creation of a Federal Supreme Court called the High Court of Australia.

8.—That Section 73 of the said Bill provides as follows:—

“The High Court shall have jurisdiction with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as “The Parliament prescribes to hear and determine appeals from all judgments decrees orders and sentences:

“1. Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

“2. Of any other federal court or court exercising federal jurisdiction: or of the Supreme Court of any State or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council.

“3. Of the Inter-State Commission but as to questions of law only: and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

“But no exception or regulation prescribed by The Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

“Until the Parliament otherwise provides the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.”

9.—That Section 74 of the said Bill provides as follows:—

“No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution or of the Constitution of a State unless the public interests of some part of Her Majesty’s Dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved.

“Except as provided in this section this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. But the Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked.”

10.—That under Section 73 of the said Bill the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the Supreme Court of the present existing Colonies is left intact and in addition an alternative right of appeal to the High Court of Australia is created.

11.—That it is to the interest of the whole Empire that there shall be certainty and uniformity in the decision of all questions especially in mercantile matters arising within the different portions of the Empire and that such certainty and uniformity cannot be attained unless the final Court of Appeal for the whole Empire be to Her Majesty in Council.

12.—That at the present time persons and corporations trading or owning property in different portions of the Empire have entered into contracts or have advanced moneys knowing that in important matters the right of appealing to Her Majesty in Council as a final Court of Appeal at present exists and any interference with or limit placed upon such right of appeal will very seriously affect such persons and corporations and generally interfere with the commercial interests of the Empire.

13.—That under Section 74 in the event of cross appeals arising from the decision of the Supreme Court of any State in any suit action or matter appeal may be made by one party to Her Majesty in Council and by the other to the High Court of Australia.

14.—That in the event of the same subject-matter arising for decision in two separate States or between different sets of litigants in the same State an appeal may be carried in the one case to Her Majesty in Council and in the other to the High Court of Australia.

15.—That even in the case of one proceeding or matter as for instance the liquidation of a company by or under the direction of the Court of a State there may be under this Bill an appeal to Her Majesty in Council by one unsuccessful party and to the High Court of Australia by another unsuccessful party although such appeal involves exactly the same point. The same observation applies or may apply to matters arising out of the administration of the Land Acts of this and the other Australian Colonies.

16.—That under this Bill an unsuccessful party may insist on his right to appeal to the High Court of Australia and the successful party must allow such appeal to proceed and has no right to insist that the appeal shall be made in the first instance to Her Majesty in Council. Your Petitioners venture to think that either party should have the right to insist that an appeal shall go direct to Her Majesty in Council.

17.—That in this way the alternative right of appeal created by the said Sections 73 and 74 will give rise to difficulties and confusion in practice and may lead to conflicting decisions of law by the alternative Courts of Appeal in respect of the same subject-matter or the same point of law.

18.—That the existing right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council purporting to be left intact by Section 73 is further seriously prejudiced and diminished by the wide prohibition embodied in the first clause of Section 74 of the said Bill. This provision may affect the rights and interests of citizens of the Commonwealth and of the State inasmuch as by Section 51 of this Bill the Parliament of the Commonwealth has power to legislate (among other things) upon trade and commerce with other countries and among the States.

19.—That the second clause of Section 74 of the said Bill enabling the Parliament to make laws limiting the matters in which Her Majesty may be asked by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council will have the effect of empowering the Federal Parliament to seriously limit if not to practically destroy the right of Her Majesty's subjects in the Australian Colonies to appeal to Her Majesty in Council as a final court of ultimate resort.

20.—That the effect of this provision will be to remove from Her Majesty in Council and the Imperial Parliament the right to determine what matters shall be the subject-matter of appeal to Her Majesty in Council and to remit that right to the Federal Parliament.

21.—That it is desirable that the existing rights of appeal to Her Majesty in Council should not be curtailed in any way and that in order to obtain uniformity of decision it is desirable that Her Majesty in Council should remain the final Court of Appeal from the Supreme Courts of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray:

That the said Bill may not pass into law as it now stands but that your Honourable House will be pleased to take into consideration the representations and statements herein contained and will make such amendments or alterations in the said Bill as may be necessary for the purpose of retaining intact the present existing rights of appeal to Her Majesty in Council possessed by Her Majesty's subjects in the Australian Colonies.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

The original of the Petition bears the Corporate Seal of each of the Petitioner Corporations.

No. 53.

Australasian National League to Colonial Office.

(Received April 24, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, April 24.

AUSTRALASIAN National League, hearty federationists, representing influential section community, strongly supports right appeal Privy Council.

WALTER MADDEN,
President.

No. 54.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 2:55 p.m., April 25, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

BEFORE I relinquish the administration of the Government on the return of Lord Lamington, who arrives to-morrow, I think that it is my duty to inform you that, so far as I can judge, there is a great preponderance of public opinion throughout the Australian Colonies in favour of the acceptance of the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government as to Appeal to Privy Council.

Public opinion, is further, almost unanimous that if any amendment is made in the Bill, provision should also be made for the completion of Federation by meeting the wishes of Western Australia. The announcement that Her Majesty's Government have decided in this sense would, I am satisfied, be generally welcome, and would end the difficulty.

No. 55.

Colonial Office to The Bank of New South Wales.

[Answered by No. 60.]

Sir,

Downing-street, April 26, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 24th instant,* signed by the Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and yourself, enclosing copies of a petition to Parliament from the institutions you represent, and the Trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, praying that the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council may be retained.

Mr. Chamberlain desires me to state that your letter and the petition will be included in the papers which are about to be presented to Parliament on the subject of the Commonwealth Bill, but that, in regard to your request that he should present the petition, he would prefer in the circumstances that you should make other arrangements in that respect.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 56.

* No. 52.

No. 56.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12:53 p.m., April 26, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AM desired by Ministers to transmit following resolution:—

Begins: Sydney Chamber of Commerce protest against any curtailment in Commonwealth Bill of existing right of appeal to Privy Council.AUGUSTUS ROBINSON,
President.

No. 57.

Memorandum of the Australian Delegates (except Queensland).

AFTER the Conference held at the Colonial Office on the 5th April, 1900, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State invited the Premiers of the Australian Colonies which have forwarded the Commonwealth Bill to "co-operate" with him in securing an "amendment of Clause 74 in the way most agreeable to Australian sentiment," trusting that they would "see fit to enlarge the instructions to their Delegates," and give them "authority to arrange with Her Majesty's Government the speediest and most satisfactory method" of doing so. The one remaining amendment of the measure which Her Majesty's Government have suggested has been fully considered by the Premiers in conference. As they have been unable to accept it, or to agree to withdraw, enlarge, or modify the instructions under which the Delegates are acting, it continues to be the common duty of the Delegates, each of whom is appointed to represent all of the Federating Colonies, to press for the speedy passage of the Bill as prepared by the instructions and endorsed by the votes of the Australian people. In firmly preferring this request with all possible respect, the subscribing Delegates feel it to be desirable to offer some comment upon the Memorandum of the Secretary of State of the 29th March, 1900, not from any desire to unduly prolong controversy, but simply to prevent possible misunderstanding.

It is unfortunately a necessity that their remarks should be mainly confined to the legal issues raised by the Crown Law Officers, and chiefly upon legal lines. But at the outset the Delegates desire to once more affirm their conviction that the real question involved is only incidentally one of a legal character. So far as they discuss matters of interpretation or construction of the Commonwealth Bill, it is merely for the purpose of showing that they may be safely set aside even from the standpoint of the constitutional lawyer. They may be, and indeed are, worthy of the best examination in detail, and this the Delegates have endeavoured to give them, satisfied as they are that at best they affect only what in the present case may be termed side issues. It is hoped that they will be read in this light, and not supposed to be fundamental, because they are here again examined at some length. The substantial issue which it has been the first duty of the Delegates to submit, and which they again, with all deference, press upon the best attention of Her Majesty's Ministers, is that the Bill as prepared is the Australian Constitution in a double sense, since it is not only Australian by origin, but by the deliberate endorsement of Parliaments and peoples. Any alteration of it not both absolutely essential and incapable of achievement by any other means and at any other time is to be deprecated as destroying the character of the measure so prepared, and re-opening numerous issues at present happily and conclusively settled.

The very preamble of the Commonwealth Bill, in language adopted after full debate as the foundation of the whole structure, sets out that the people of the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution "humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established." An alteration such as is proposed would, therefore, at once vitiate the agreement to unite, and render this solemn declaration a violation of the facts.

It is to be gravely apprehended that if Clause 74 be amended the persistent opponents of Federation and of this Bill would be encouraged to renew their agitation. A fresh referendum, whatever its result, must involve further expense, delay, and vexation. If a referendum were not granted it would be correctly asserted that the Bill no longer contained the contract which the people had accepted. In either case, the initiation of the Commonwealth would be embittered, and its earliest problems confused by the introduction of issues fruitful of strife. The Delegates are still confident that Her Majesty's Government will not find it incumbent upon them to adopt a course involving such consequences.

The anxiety of Her Majesty's Government that the Bill should be speedily passed is acknowledged with gratification. That it is their bounden duty to protect other interests besides those of Australia, if any such are injured, is as readily recognized. It is believed that the Commonwealth Bill has been framed with every due regard to this consideration, and that the Representatives who prepared it have left nothing undone to secure in its provisions just protection to the interests of the Mother-country and of the rest of the Empire, as well as of Australia.

As it is no longer in contemplation to alter the measure except as to Clause 74, the effect of which would be nullified by amending Nos. 2 and 5 of the "covering clauses," the Delegates will confine their remarks as closely as possible to that part of the Bill. They are told that their previous Memorandum "abstains from discussing any of the suggested alterations on their merits." They venture respectfully to entertain a different opinion, and in support of it they point to the fact that the elaborate Memorandum of Her Majesty's Government is of a nature which would scarcely have been thought necessary had not the merits of the suggestion been shown to be, at the least, arguable.

The Delegates, however, admit that they have forborne to dilate on the disadvantages to Australia which result from present appeals to the Privy Council, for not only are the delay and expense of these appeals incapable of serious dispute, and the evils patent which are inseparable from the want of judicial knowledge of Australian laws and conditions, but the Court as at present constituted is not attempted to be defended. Whether its proposed reconstitution will suffice from the Australian point of view must depend upon subsequent Imperial legislation. If that legislation suffices, it will then be possible to confer on the reconstituted Court jurisdiction with reference to Australian appeals. But Australia has, for many

years, sought to secure a remedy for the existing conditions, and when at length, after infinite pains she has formulated a scheme which satisfies Australian requirements, and which is ready for legislative enactment, it would manifestly be inequitable that its adoption should be postponed pending the consideration of some other remedial measure not yet prepared, and which may, or may not, be satisfactory.

Australia has not chosen this moment to present an alternative to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, but the reconstitution of the Council is now presented as an alternative to the acceptance of the work on which Australia has been engaged for years, in the endeavour to cope with existing disabilities which must otherwise remain for an indefinite time until removed by means of which the details have not yet been submitted to Parliament. The Bench in Australia composed of Her Majesty's Judges is under no suspicion, and suffers from no stigma. When the proposal for the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal was submitted to the Premiers, they replied that such a tribunal "would doubtless present attractions to the people of Australia." If, then, the measure creating such an Imperial Court be hereafter passed, containing a ready means by which its jurisdiction might be adopted by the Commonwealth in regard to issues involving the interpretation of local Constitutions, there would be no difficulty in the way of a cordial acceptance of the new Court by the Federal Legislature. Assuredly, the creation of the new Court would not be delayed by the immediate passage of Clause 74. The desired end would thus be happily attained by an unexceptionable procedure without the friction likely to be generated by the amendment of the Commonwealth Bill. The establishment of the Commonwealth necessitates the immediate constitution of a Court to which speedy recourse may be had for the determination of differences between the Commonwealth and the States as to their relative jurisdictions. The delay and inconvenience which would inevitably result if that Court were only to be found in England are surely too grave to be permitted.

The merits, however, are largely apart from the question whether the handiwork of the Australians in their Bill is open to improvement. In provisions which are not objected to they have provided the means for improvement by their own hands, when they think the day for it has come; but as the making of the measure is an act of self-government, so is the amending; and the question is, whether this act of self-government can meritoriously be interfered with.

It is remarked that "the points of difference are few in number, and involve a minimum of alteration." There being now but one point of difference, it is not worthy of consideration whether friction and dissatisfaction should be created for the sake of so little, and whether the whole of the draft Bill should not be submitted to Parliament, and passed into law, in its present form, when it is as plain that the refusal would mean much to Australia as it is that the gracious concession of all cannot mean much to Her Majesty's Government or to Parliament.

It is not quite an accurate description of the Enabling Acts, under which the referendum was taken, to say that they "formally referred to the 'Constitution' only." Both in the Enabling Act and the Addresses, the Constitution means the whole Bill. Take, for instance, the New South Wales Enabling Act of 1895, under which her Representatives in the Convention were elected. While Section 3 states that the first of the chief objects of the Act is to provide for the framing of a "Federal Constitution for Australasia," Clause 7 imposes on the Convention the duty of framing a Federal Constitution "in the form of a Bill for enactment by the Imperial Parliament"; and, having thus stated what it means by a Federal Constitution, the Act, whenever it afterwards refers to the Constitution, must be taken to refer to the Bill for enactment by the Imperial Parliament. Further, the Act provides for the adoption by the several Colonial Parliaments of Addresses to the Queen, praying "that the Constitution may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament." The "Constitution," therefore, which was to be the subject of the Addresses, plainly meant the whole of the Bill for enactment by the Imperial Parliament referred to in Clause 7.

Again, in the Act of 1899 making "provision for the acceptance and enactment of a Federal Constitution for Australia," the Preamble recites the preparation by the elected Convention of a draft Bill intitled, "Draft of a Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," and that the said draft Bill "was duly submitted to the vote," at the first referendum; and in the whole of this enactment the "draft Bill" is the measure which is to be put to the vote, and the term "Constitution" is defined as "the draft of a Federal Constitution set out in the 3rd Schedule," turning to which we find it to contain the draft Bill, "covering clauses" and all. It was this draft Bill which was submitted to the final vote, and that is why the whole of it is sent forward with the Parliamentary Addresses as "the accompanying Constitution," the enactment of which is prayed.

The Convention, then, did not act *ultra vires* of the Enabling Acts in preparing and submitting the covering clauses. The same consideration was given to them as to the rest of the Bill. They are part of the Constitution as defined in those Acts, in compliance with which they were submitted to the people. The Enabling Acts were passed, within their legislative powers, by the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and assented to by Her Majesty's Representatives, and no attempt has ever been made to disallow any of them.

It is quite true that there are ways in which the covering clauses could be altered without changing the meaning of the Schedule; but that is not the case with regard to the suggested alterations as to Privy Council Appeals, which is avowedly intended so to operate as to practically nullify Clause 74. No Delegate, and no Australian Minister, has ever admitted, or even suggested, that it would be a preservation of the intercolonial compact of the electors to make such an alteration as this.

There is no utterance of Mr. Barton's, nor is there any inference to be drawn from any words of his, which can point to any acquiescence on his part in anything amounting to an amendment of the Schedule headed "The Constitution." The very passage quoted on p. 2 of the Memorandum of Her Majesty's Government from a speech of his at the Sydney meeting of the Convention in 1897 is an expression of his confidence that the provisions of the "Constitution" itself would not be altered, and cannot be cited to show that he would acquiesce in amendments of it simply because they were made through the covering clauses. But the Delegates would remark that the question now under discussion should be considered in relation rather to the conclusions of the Convention and afterwards of the Premiers, as ratified by the electors, than to the expressions of individual representatives in debate.

It may here be made clear, if, indeed, it is not so already, that the Delegates do not put forward on the part of Australia any "claim to have a final voice in respect of matters which are not purely Australian."

Australian." They believe, and with confidence, that there is no desire to prevent Australians from managing their own affairs, so long as in so doing they make no attempt to manage the affairs of other countries. They do not presume to doubt that Her Majesty's Government, and the Parliament of the United Kingdom, being in a sense trustees for the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, regard it as their duty to see that no one part of the Empire exercises its self-governing powers in derogation of the rights of other parts of the Empire. On the other hand, if an extension of self-government is sought under circumstances which do not injuriously affect other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, the Australian people believe themselves to be entitled to such an extension. This is merely an assertion of the ordinary rights of British citizenship among Her Majesty's free white subjects.

The substantial questions then are—

1. Whether Clause 74 derogates from the rights of other parts of the Empire? and
2. Even if it appears technically to do so, whether the clause would in its operation injuriously affect other parts of Her Majesty's dominions?

The Delegates confess their inability to see that an affirmative answer can be given to either of these questions.

As to the first question, the clause expressly reserves the rights, or, to use its own words, the "public interests," of every part of Her Majesty's dominions outside the limits of the Federation. It is said that "public interests" need legal definition. If the expression has no technical meaning, it must be construed in its ordinary and common-sense signification; and there ought to be no difficulty on the part of the average citizen in understanding the meaning of a term which he reads every day in his newspaper, and frequently employs in his speech. Where the question at issue concerns the legislative powers given by the Constitution to the Federal Parliament, or those conserved to a State, the "public interests" of another part of the Empire will be involved where it becomes necessary to define the extent to which, if at all, the exercise of such powers has impinged on those exercised by the Crown, or by the Imperial Parliament, or by the Legislature of any other part of the Queen's dominions. It is evident that this consideration meets most of the difficulties suggested in the Memorandum of the Government, inasmuch as in this class of cases the path of appeal to Her Majesty in Council cannot be barred by the clause. If, for instance, questions arise "whether legislation under any of the powers mentioned in paragraphs 1, 9, 10, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, and 38 of Article 51 of the Constitution is or is not *ultra vires*," and the legislation involves matters "affecting foreigners and foreign ships in Australia and in Australian waters, and their Treaty rights," Clause 74 will not take away the right of appeal, for the public interests of Her Majesty's dominions outside Australia would be involved. Any other conclusion would need for its support the somewhat embarrassing contention that in such instances there is no conflict of public interests.

If the interests of investors in Australian securities, or of shareholders in "industrial undertakings formed in the United Kingdom to carry on some great commercial enterprise in Australia," are touched as the result of Federal legislation, they can be equally touched now under those Constitutions which give the several Colonies the right to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of those Colonies "*in all cases whatsoever*." These are powers in the every-day possession of each of the Colonies composing the Australian Federation: powers which are not grudged to them singly, but which are supposed to be dangerous in the hands of the Commonwealth they are about to form, and especially dangerous when the legal mind expresses itself judicially in Australia instead of at Westminster. Is this the time for such mistrust?

But assuming that the interests of these classes of subjects are not "public interests" of the parts of the Empire in which the subjects live, how can it be said that Imperial interests are affected by the subjection of enterprises in Australia to Australian laws, for the mere reason that these laws are to be interpreted by Her Majesty's Judges in Australia? British investors are content to lay out their money in other parts of the world under alien laws, interpreted by alien tribunals. Australians will be prone to doubt that such investors can be seriously alarmed at the prospect of having afforded to their investments in Australia the security of British laws administered by British Judges, a security which will never be questioned. The Memorandum refers to the high standing and ability of Australian Judges, although the basis of the Memorandum appears to imply a want of confidence in their trustworthiness. The capacity and impartiality of Judges drawn from Australia have lately been recognised by making them eligible to seats on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Surely their possession of these qualities is not doubted because they sit in Australia, and admitted only when they are associated in their labours with Imperial Judges? Or can it be supposed that they are unable to discharge their duties adequately or without bias except on the opposite side of the world to that in which the cause of action arose? Our Judges are now appointed to hear the very class of causes in which it is suggested that they would prove unreliable if they heard them in Australia.

The Delegates fail to understand how the interpretation given to the Federal Constitution, or to the Constitution of an Australian State, is likely to derogate from the rights, or to injure the public interests of, for example, Hong Kong or Vancouver. The principles of statutory interpretations are the same throughout the Empire, and when those principles are applied in Australia to extract the meaning of a clause or a phrase, the process is scarcely likely to diminish the security of life, liberty, or property elsewhere. If a controversy is finally decided by the High Court of Australia the decision will, of course, be a guide, *but in Australia only*, to the settlement of subsequent controversies in similar cases; but that is to-day the fact with respect to the decisions of the Superior Courts, in all parts of the Empire, when not appealed from; and however closely those decisions may be followed in the Courts which give them, it will scarcely be contended that they injuriously affect the rights of litigants in other parts of the Empire, or shake the principles upon which those rights are upheld.

It is, however, generally contended, in opposition to Clause 74, that its operation would "tend to destroy uniformity of decision on constitutional questions," and would in this way raise confusion and uncertainty, which would be against the interests of the rest of the Empire. The principles of the interpretation of Statutes are so well understood that any lack of uniformity in that regard is out of the question. But in their application to the words of an Australian Constitution, the occasion for uniformity of the decisions with those given on the meaning of other Constitutions does not even arise. The decisions of the particular Court would be consistent, one with another, whether pronounced by the High Court or by the Privy Council, since the same Court does not usually give inconsistent judgments; but the questions which may be raised as to the construction of the Constitution must themselves differ

so completely from questions affecting Constitutions of different design, that uniformity of decision is in this respect as unattainable as it is undesirable. The Constitution of Canada is entirely different from the Commonwealth Bill in many points, but especially as regards the reservation of residuary powers affected by the enumeration in Clause 5, and by the express reservations of Clauses 106, 107, and 108. Uniformity of decisions in questions such as these would be an attempt to bring two differing Constitutions into line, with the result of confusion and disaster.

Judicial knowledge of local conditions is an essential to true interpretation, which, nevertheless, differs with the conditions; and where the structural methods of two Constitutions are as widely apart as the countries to which they apply, and where also the local conditions are as far asunder as the methods or the countries, to strain after uniformity of decision is to grasp at peril with both hands. If uniformity of legislation in widely separate parts of the Empire is unattainable, as it will be so long as men of British race are free, it cannot be said to be so important as to be essential to Imperial interests that there should be uniformity in the interpretation of dissimilar Constitutions. Moreover, sensible business people do not resort to lawyers at a distance from a country to find out what the law of that country is. If a merchant in London wants to know the Australian law affecting his interests, he seeks the advice of competent counsel in Australia; he does not prefer the opinion on such questions of even the most eminent of English lawyers. Why is this? Clearly because his common sense tells him that an intimate knowledge of local laws and conditions is of the highest importance in the formation of a sound opinion. Suppose, then, that the leading counsel in Australia and the eminent jurist in England are both promoted to the Bench, will it follow that the promoted Englishman will understand the local law as well as his promoted brother in Australia, to whom a superior knowledge of that law was accorded in practice before his promotion?

Her Majesty's Judges in Her Australian Courts may be as fairly trusted to abstain from infringing the rights of Her subjects residing elsewhere as any Judges in any other of Her Courts. Justice is administered in the name of the Queen. The Courts, wherever situated, are constitutionally Hers, and the Judges are constitutionally Her selection, nor has it been found difficult to give Australian Judges the status of Privy Councillors. Her Advisers in Australia are, and will be, as responsible for wrong guidance as are Ministers in this Kingdom, and Australians are not so un-British as to admit that 4,000,000 of them cannot properly conduct their own affairs, or properly choose Judges who can say, better than any authority elsewhere, what those Australians mean in their Constitutions. It may, of course, be said that the Commonwealth Bill will be an Imperial Act. Nevertheless, it is an instrument of Government framed by chosen Australians and ratified by those who chose them. If the Australians had not made it, the occasion for this discussion would never have arisen.

In discussing the first of the questions which they take to be involved, the Delegates have found it impossible to avoid touching the second; but probably it will be apposite to the second question to remark briefly on the contention, that to reserve to Her Majesty's Judges in Australia the final decision of a few Australian questions will shatter, or at least weaken, a "link of Empire." The Delegates reflect with pride that there are sentiments which will constitute eternal "links of Empire," but are quite unable to understand how there can ever be the least hope that we can merely, "by insuring uniform interpretation of the law throughout the Empire, facilitate that unity of action for the common interests which will lead to a real Federation of the Empire." The "unity of action" and the "uniform interpretation of the law" seem to them wholly unrelated, and certain to remain so. The consciousness of kinship, the consciousness of a common blood, and a common sense of duty, the pride of their race and history, these are the links of Empire—bands which attach, not bonds which chafe. When the Australian fights for the Empire, he is inspired by these sentiments, but no patriotism was ever inspired or sustained by any thought of the Privy Council.

The Delegates fail to see how its monopoly of the right of final interpretation can tend to make the Australian feel that it binds his affections more closely to the mother of his race. The tie of affection will last as long as its causes. May that be for ever. The tie which is not rooted in affection is no boon, it is an injury; and yet we are told it is to be maintained lest Her Majesty's Judges in Australia should give interpretations to the British Laws and Constitutions of that land which will usurp the powers, or endanger the interests, of their fellow-subjects elsewhere. Even now Australian Legislatures have the power to make declaratory laws, and cases have arisen in which they have declared by Act of Parliament the meaning of their laws to be the reverse of that which the Judicial Committee has attributed to them. Will it be said that this legislative power thus exercised by Australians, to interpret finally their own laws, is a danger to British interests or a destroyer of any link of Empire? Unless the power is so chargeable its existence and exercise seem quite inconsistent with the position set up by the Memorandum of the Government. Why should not Australians, have the alternative of interpreting their meaning on the Bench as in the Senate? Are their Judges less trustworthy than their legislators?

The Delegates are not unaware that representations, which they have not had the advantage of seeing or hearing, have on this subject been addressed to Her Majesty's Government. If they have come from private citizens they have generally emanated from members of the minority who have opposed the Bill. If they have come from men of high official position, they are as destitute of authority as in all cases ought to be the pronouncements of officials in derogation of the action of Government when backed by Parliament and people. Contrast with these criticisms the explicit language of the Right Honourable G. H. Reid, speaking as Premier of New South Wales in August last: "There will be no safety or security for Australian union until it is known that the Bill that Australia has drafted for the Imperial Parliament to pass word for word is passed by that august tribunal word for word." Without citing the numerous expressions of similar opinions from leading public men of all parties in Australia, the subscribing Delegates may be forgiven if they refer to their own qualifications for interpreting the views of the Australian people. Four of them were elected members of the Convention which framed the Bill, at a time when the Colony of Queensland was not represented in the Councils of Federation. One of them was the elected President of the Convention, another of them was elected to that Convention by the largest number of votes ever polled for any candidate in Australia, and he was subsequently made the leader of the Convention by the voices of all the Colonies. Mentioning these facts, merely to show that they speak from personal knowledge, the Delegates assure Her Majesty's Government that the proposed alteration of the Constitution, even through a covering clause, cannot fail to be distasteful and harassing to the Australian people. If they accepted the Constitution with such an amendment, it would be because they were made to choose between the bowl of intervention and the dagger of delay.

In conclusion, the Delegates submit that the object of all those who seek "to draw closer together all parts of the Empire" will be best served in Australia by never permitting its Federation to be placed, under any circumstances, in even apparent opposition to "the larger question of Imperial Federation." So far from there being any necessary conflict between the two movements, it has always been maintained in the Colonies that local union is an essential preliminary to any practical scheme of Imperial co-operation. The suggestion that they are antagonistic is therefore to be deprecated, as it is not only unjustified, but must deal a serious blow to the prospects of Imperial Federation all over Australia.

The Delegates therefore plead most earnestly with Her Majesty's Government that effect may be given to the representations made by the Australian Premiers in their recent telegram. That despatch makes it clear that the clause as it stands was repeatedly considered and ratified by Convention, Premiers, and people; that the electoral adoption of the Bill is a mandate to Executives and Legislatures to seek its enactment in the form which the people gave it by their representatives, and confirmed by their votes; that the Premiers decline to accept alterations, because that course is unauthorised in view of the mandate, and would therefore be improper; and that they declined to authorise others to do on their behalf that which they cannot rightly do themselves. This request implies no questioning of the trusteeship of Her Majesty's Government, of the wisdom of Parliament, or of its sovereign power; but often it has been the truest wisdom of sovereignty to abstain from the exercise of its power, or so to exercise it only as to win the gratitude of those who are subject to its authority.

EDMUND BARTON.
ALFRED DEAKIN.
C. C. KINGSTON.
P. O. FYSH.

April 27, 1900.

No. 58.

Governor Lord Lamington (Queensland) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12:44 p.m., April 27, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

My Government are astonished at attitude of Mr. Deakin at Colonial banquet, and they are in favour of inclusion of your amendment *re* Privy Council in Federation Bill. The Premier says that the people of this Colony are strongly in favour of amendment. Chief Justices of South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, whom I have seen, are all strongly of opinion that you should insist on amendment without reference to local Parliaments.

No. 59.

Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).

(Sent 4:5 p.m., April 27, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 63.]

REFERRING to my telegram of 5th April*, as you are probably aware, Premiers of Federating Colonies have declared that they have no authority to accept amendments in Bill, and they have not given the Delegates any instructions in regard to any suggestion. I cannot in these circumstances press the matter further, and I would now urge your Ministers earnestly to consider whether they should not, in the best interests of the Colony, as well as of Australia, make a resolute effort to bring the Colony into Federation at once.

Western Australia, unless it joins as Original State, can only enter later on condition of complete intercolonial free trade. It will thus lose the temporary protection offered by Clause 95, and, looking to present population of Colony, it may also be found difficult to secure such large representation as it would receive as Original State, and which will enable Colony to secure adequate protection for all its interests in Federal Parliament.

Your Ministers will also, of course, take into consideration effect of agitation of the Federalist party, especially in gold-fields, if Western Australia does not enter as Original State.

In these circumstances it appears to me of utmost importance to future of Western Australia that it should join at once; and as your Ministers have done their best to secure modifications desired by Parliament, I would urge them to take early steps for summoning new Parliament and laying position fully before it with a view to the action necessary for ascertaining wishes of people as to entering Federation.

If they agree to this course, a clause will be inserted in Bill providing that, if people have intimated desire to be included before issue of Her Majesty's Proclamation, Western Australia may join as Original State.

No. 60.

The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney,
Limited, to Colonial Office.

(Received April 28, 1900.)

The Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street,

London, April 27, 1900.

Sir,

Draft of Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th April,† informing us that our letter and petition will be included in the papers which are about to be presented to Parliament on the subject of

* This telegram communicated the substance of No. 20.

† No. 55.

of the Commonwealth Bill ; but that in regard to our request that Mr. Chamberlain should present the petition, he would prefer, in the circumstances, that other arrangements should be made.

We are much obliged for your letter, and have made arrangements with Sir Reginald Hanson, the Senior Member for the City of London, to present the petition to the House of Commons.

We are, Sir, &c.,
For the Bank of New South Wales,
DAVID GEORGE,
Manager.
For the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Limited,
NATHANIEL CORK,
Manager.

No. 61.

The Agent-General for South Australia to Colonial Office.

(Received April 30, 1900.)

Office of Agent-General for South Australia,
1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, April 28, 1900.
Sir,
I am directed by the Agent-General to inform you that he has received the following by cable from the Honourable the Premier of South Australia :—

“ Adelaide Chamber of Commerce request that you will communicate the following to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—At a general meeting, yesterday, a resolution was passed requesting the Imperial Government to insist on provisions of Commonwealth Bill maintaining right of appeal to Privy Council as now existing.”

I am to say that Sir John Cockburn would be obliged by your bringing this, in due course, under Mr. Chamberlain's notice.

I am, &c.,
T. FRED. WICKSTEED,
Secretary.

No. 62.

Colonial Office to The Agent-General for New Zealand.

Downing-street, April 28, 1900.
Sir,
With reference to the letter from this Department of the 18th instant,* enclosing copy of a telegram† which had been sent to the Federating Colonies of Australia in regard to the wishes of your Government, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acquaint you that the Premiers at their Conference at Melbourne have decided that they have no authority to accept any amendment of the Bill, and that they consider that the Bill already provides sufficiently for the admission of New Zealand.

In these circumstances Mr. Chamberlain does not feel justified in further pressing for amendments in regard to a question which appears to be one to be settled by the Australasian Colonies without Imperial interference.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 63.

Colonial Office to Mr. S. H. Parker.

Downing-street, April 28, 1900.
Sir,
I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a telegram‡ which he has addressed to the Governor of Western Australia on the subject of the entry of the Colony into Federation.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 64.

The Agent-General for New Zealand to Colonial Office.

(Received May 2, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 89.]

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria-street,
London, S.W., May 1, 1900.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters§ of the dates quoted in the margin.

I much regret that, in response to the hope expressed in my telegram to you of the 17th April,|| the Right Honourable the Secretary of State did not see his way to telegraph to the Governors of the Federating Colonies that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to “ favourably ” consider the amendment desired by New Zealand, should the Premiers of those Colonies think it unobjectionable.

While thanking the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the courteous attention he has personally given to the case of New Zealand, I have also to regret that he did not see his way to grant me, as the representative of New Zealand, a position of advantage in urging my Colony's case equal to that accorded to the Delegates from the Federating Colonies.

I also regret to note that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State appears to be of opinion that the insertion of a covering clause preserving an “ open door ” for New Zealand, for, say, seven years, might delay the passing of the Commonwealth Bill. As such an amendment would not involve a referendum, I am unable to believe that it would delay the Bill.

I

* Not printed.

† No. 44.

‡ No. 59.

§ Nos. 47 and 62.

|| No. 43.

¶ Formal letter transmitting a copy of No. 44.

I have also to regret that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State is of opinion that the matter of the amendment desired by New Zealand is one for settlement by the Australasian Colonies themselves. I especially regret this, because it is virtually impossible that the matter can be settled by the Australasian Colonies themselves. Owing to the peculiar position of the Australian Commonwealth Bill, no authority, except the Imperial Parliament, exists for dealing with the question, and it appears therefore to me to be easy to understand why under such circumstances no Australian statesmen are prepared to take the responsibility of advocating any concession, however slight and just, tending to safeguard the interests of New Zealand.

As, therefore, the course suggested by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State is manifestly impossible (inasmuch as no body exists in Australia authorised to deal with the matter), my Government respectfully adheres to its position, and still trusts that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased, either by the insertion of a clause in the Imperial Act covering the Commonwealth Bill, or by such other step as may seem advisable, to protect the endangered interests of New Zealand.

The loyal and important Colony of New Zealand, whose present and future interests are certain to be deeply affected by the legislation which the Imperial Parliament is about to consider, only asks to be assured under the Commonwealth Bill that it will be accorded no worse treatment than was given to more than one North American Colony during the process of completing the Federation of the Canadian Dominion.

I cannot help thinking that such a question, in respect of which an appeal is made to the Imperial Government and Parliament of the British Empire, from one of its most patriotic dependencies, whose distant insular position entitles it to special consideration, ought not to be regarded as one undeserving of Imperial interference.

I venture to express a hope that, provided the Right Honourable the Secretary of State sees no objection, my memorandum addressed to him on the 30th March,* the report of the remarks I made at the meeting at the Colonial Office on the 5th April,† and the correspondence‡ with yourself, of which this letter forms a part, will be laid before Parliament when the Commonwealth Bill comes on for consideration.

I have, &c.,
W. P. REEVES.

No. 65.

Mr. J. H. Symon (South Australia) to Colonial Office.

(Received 7.45 a.m., May 1, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

FEDERATION. Mayor's message§ ridiculed; emanation own inner consciousness; National League political minority, believe greatly divided; Chamber Commerce practically section League; refer Kingston.

No. 66.

Mr. J. H. Symon (South Australia) to The Earl of Selborne.

(Received 4 p.m., May 2, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

EARNESTLY impress amendment create powerful bitter party, never rest till wrong righted; may split Australians, must endanger attachment England. Commonwealth Bill intact new bond Empire.

No. 67.

Governor the Earl of Ranfurly (New Zealand) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 3.19 p.m., May 2, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

My Government look with grave concern on the pressure that is being brought to bear with respect to abrogation of Her Majesty the Queen's prerogative and right of appeal to Privy Council. My Government admit small commercial disputes might show cause for a Federal Court, but at the same time in best interests of Empire the right of appeal to Privy Council on constitutional ground and important commercial suits where British subjects outside Colonies are interested is one of strongest links binding us to Mother Country. It is to be remembered that New Zealand is outstanding State. If Imperial Government give way to demands of Australian Delegates, same privileges could not be reasonably denied other States if demanded. Advantage of present position is exemplified by Midland Railway appeal; nothing short of appeal to Privy Council could have satisfied all parties. Despatch follows by mail.

No. 68.

Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 8.30 p.m., May 2, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 73.]

I AM desired by Ministers to thank you for your great efforts to obtain one amendment required in the Bill on behalf of Western Australia, and regret you have been unable to secure the desired alteration. Parliament has been summoned, on your suggestion, for the 17th May, when an Enabling Bill will be introduced by Premier providing for the immediate submission of the Federation Bill to the people.

Ministers gratefully accept your offer to make provision in the Imperial Act for Western Australia to enter as an Original State should the wishes of the people be expressed in favour of Federation before the Queen's Proclamation is issued.

* No. 11.

† See page 36.

‡ Nos. 30, 43, 47, and 62.

§ Press message.

No. 69.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governors of the Australian Colonies.

(Sent 5:30 p.m., May 3, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

PLEASE send me telegraphic summary of views of leading newspapers as to Clause 74 of the Commonwealth Bill, for publication.

No. 70.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria).

(Sent 5:30 p.m., May 3, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 72.]

As the Chief Justices of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia have expressed themselves in favour of the amendment of Clause 74 of the Commonwealth Bill desired by Her Majesty's Government, would you be willing to favour me, by telegraph, with a statement of your personal opinion, to be published?

No. 71.

Memorandum in Reply to Memorandum of Delegates of 27th April. (No. 57.)

4 May, 1900.

HER Majesty's Government feel that no useful purpose will be served by a detailed discussion of all the arguments contained in the Memorandum of the 27th April, signed by four of the Australian Delegates, as most of them have been met by anticipation in the Memorandum of the 29th March.* Nothing would be gained by the repetition of arguments which have already been sufficiently developed, and Her Majesty's Government feel that the time has come when further written discussion of the position adopted by the Delegates with reference to the amendments suggested by Her Majesty's Government is unnecessary. There are, however, one or two points which deserve a brief comment, even at the risk of some repetition.

It cannot be fairly contended that the approval given by the people of the Australian Colonies in favour of the proposals for Federation submitted to them is to be taken as an unqualified and considered ratification of every detail of the Constitution, and that no single provision of the measure can be altered without contravening the deliberate decision of the majority of the electors of Australia on that point.

The only other point to which Her Majesty's Government think it necessary at this stage to allude has reference to the statements made in the seventh paragraph of the Memorandum of the 27th April respecting the alleged disadvantages which at present attend appeals to the Privy Council.

Her Majesty's Government believe that these appeals are not attended with such delay and expense as are suggested, and they are not aware of any justification of the statement that there are patent evils arising from the want of knowledge of Australian laws and conditions.

It has never been admitted, nor can it be justly asserted, that the Court of the Privy Council as at present constituted is incapable of defence. Her Majesty's Government refer to the statement in their Memorandum of the 29th March, that the administration of justice by the Privy Council has been, on the whole, such as to command the confidence of the Empire. This statement is amply justified by the history of that Tribunal, and no inference to the contrary can properly be drawn from any proposals for still further improving its constitution.

The excellent work which has been done by the Judicial Committee in deciding the extremely difficult and delicate questions which arose between the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada is of itself a complete refutation of the idea that the Tribunal as at present constituted needs any defence.

The amendments which have been proposed by Her Majesty's Government are based upon no mistrust of the people of Australia; the sole desire of Her Majesty's Government is that, in a matter which affects not only the welfare of Australia, but the interests of the whole Empire, the Bill should be passed in a form which will be best alike for Australia and for every other part of Her Majesty's dominions. In the attempt to attain this result Her Majesty's Government confidently hope that they will have the co-operation and the support of the Australian people.

No. 72.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 9:23 a.m., May 4, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

WHILE I should have preferred not to interfere in the matter, I am unquestionably of opinion, since you desire my view, that while for merely legal purposes, an equally good Court of Appeal might possibly be established from Federated Australia, still the importance of the constitutional, Imperial, and commercial aspects of the matter makes it very desirable that the amendment suggested by Her Majesty's Government should be adopted.

No. 73.

* No. 9.

57

No. 73.

Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia.)
(Sent 12.5 p.m., May 4, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

I HAVE received your telegram of the 2nd instant* with great gratification. Please convey to Ministers high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty's Government of their patriotic decision.

No. 74.

Mr. Chamberlain to The Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland,
South Australia, and Tasmania. †

(Sent 12.5 p.m., May 4, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AN offer having been made by Her Majesty's Government to provide in the Commonwealth Bill for admission of Western Australia as an Original State, if the wishes of the people of that Colony should be expressed before the Queen's Proclamation is issued, I am informed that the Government of Western Australia accepts the offer, and that the Colonial Parliament has been summoned for 17th instant, when a Bill will be introduced to provide for an immediate referendum.

It is necessary that an agreement should be come to as to the change of figures in Clause 26, should Western Australia join. I shall be glad to learn as soon as possible what figures are agreed on.

No. 75.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12.23 p.m., May 4, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

FOLLOWING resolution passed by representative meeting of members of New South Wales Bar, with the request that I would forward at once to you:—

"In the opinion of New South Wales Bar, any infringement of the present right of appeal to Privy Council would be injurious to the public interest."

No. 76.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 11.25 a.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AM desired by Prime Minister to transmit following copy of resolution:—

Begins: Fire and Marine Underwriters' Associations protest against any curtailment in Commonwealth Bill of existing right of appeal to Privy Council.—W. A. GIBB, Chairman.

No. 77.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 11.30 a.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AM desired by Premier to transmit following message:—

Stock Exchange urge strongly maintenance of unfettered right of appeal to Sovereign in Council; one final tribunal only for the whole of Empire.

No. 78.

Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 11.30 a.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

OF the two prominent newspapers here, one, the Liberal Protectionist journal, *Advertiser*, favours strongly amendment of Clause 74 for sake of Imperial unity and convenience, and of various mercantile and banking interests, and for sake of adjustment, when necessary, of relations between Australia and other Colonies, and of those between different States; the other, the Conservative Free Trade journal, *Register*, strongly favours Delegates' views.

The proposal of establishing Imperial Court of Appeal has been received with much approbation.

No. 79.

* No. 63.

† Repeated to Western Australia.

No. 79.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12.50 p.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AM desired by Premier to transmit following message:—

Begins: At a largely-attended and representative meeting, held this day in Sydney, of business trades and professional men, representing both parties in the late Federal Referendum, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting respectfully desires to record its emphatic protest against any limitation of the present right of appeal to Privy Council.

No. 80.

Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 5.10 p.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

THE *Daily Telegraph* declares that Clause 74 should never have been inserted, because it has nothing to do with Federation, and wantonly snips off one of the prerogatives of the Crown. This paper entirely favours amendment.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* supports Clause 74, but favours compromise. It expresses surprise that some of those who supported the Bill should desire its amendment, and states that opposition is now too late.

There is some controversy in the Press on the subject, which includes letters from various public men who voted for the Bill, but desire an amendment of clause. Newspapers also report resolutions in favour of amendment which have been passed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, the members of Bar, the Banks, and a representative meeting of citizens. No meetings appear to have been held in favour of clause as it stands.

No. 81.

Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania) and Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia).

(Sent 5.15 p.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by Nos. 85 and 88.]

WITH reference to Commonwealth Bill—Chief Justices of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, having expressed themselves in favour of Clause 74 being amended as desired by Her Majesty's Government, I should be glad if Chief Justice of Tasmania would favour me with expression of personal opinion [* and also opinion of your Ministers] for publication here.

No. 82.

Governor Lord Lamington (Queensland) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 6.3 p.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

IN reply to your telegram of 4th May,† all the most important leading papers throughout Colony of Queensland are favourable to and some urge acceptance of your amendments. I cannot trace any opposition whatsoever, and I am convinced that your withdrawal would seriously injure prestige of Empire and would make future complications. Position assumed by some of Delegates quite without any warrant. Australian Colonies have not authorized statement that British Parliament should not amend Bill.

No. 83.

Lieut.-Governor Sir John Madden (Victoria) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 7.45 a.m., May 5, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 4th May,‡ the leading Conservative daily and weekly newspapers, *Argus* and *Australasian*, urge strongly retention of present appeal to Privy Council and acceptance of proposed new Imperial Court of Appeal. The leading liberal daily and weekly newspapers, *Age* and *Leader*, insist that Clause 74 is prejudicial to legal rights at the present time possessed by Colonial litigants, and it must discourage British investors in this Colony. It is also obstruction to the judicial unity of Empire and to the acceptance of Haldane's proposed new Court of Appeal, which would distinctly tend to unity of Empire.

No. 84.

* To Western Australia only.

† No. 74.

‡ No. 69.

Mr. J. R. Dickson (Queensland) to Colonial Office.

(Received May 7, 1900.)

Sir,

52, Stanhope Gardens, S.W., May 5, 1900.

I learn that a second Memorandum* from the Australian Delegates, urging that no amendment of the Privy Council Appeal be made in the Commonwealth Bill by Her Majesty's Government, has been forwarded for your consideration.

As this document does not bear my signature (being one of the Delegates), it appears to me proper that you should know my reasons for declining to sign.

They are two in number, viz.—an earnest wish to see the Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament without delay, which I know is the paramount desire of Australia; and secondly, a conviction that the maintenance of plenary appeal to the Privy Council, notwithstanding the provisions of the Bill, is regarded with most cordial approval by every loyal subject—certainly in Queensland—and, I believe, generally throughout Australia.

My colleagues well know that whenever we have touched on this subject I have not seen eye to eye with them; but when we first addressed you I allowed my individual views to give way to a sense of loyal *camaraderie* and to show unanimity in council. Also, having been instructed by the Premiers at their January Conference to get the Bill passed without amendment, I signed the first Memorandum† presented as the exposition of the views of the Australian Delegates, notwithstanding I felt that the retention of full appeal in our Federal Constitution was the desire of the Government and people of Queensland.

Since arriving in London, we have had the honour and immense advantage of consultations with the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, and Sir Robert Finlay, Solicitor-General, who, at interviews and in the written reply‡ to our Memorandum, with which you have favoured us, have expressed arguments in maintenance of full appeal which appear to me to be practically unanswerable.

You are aware that after our Memorandum and your reply thereto had been mutually considered, it was deemed advisable to place the position before the Premiers of Australia, with a view to enlarge our commissions and to accept amendments. Their reply§ is, to my mind, clear. They hesitate to accept the responsibility of enlarging our commissions lest they should show themselves “infirm of purpose” in still conducting the progress of Federation; for, be it remembered, the Premiers who now administer the affairs of Australia are not in all cases the men who successfully carried the Commonwealth Bill through stormy Parliaments and fiercely passioned referenda. Public gratitude has been expressed by political ostracism. Nevertheless, I read their reply as assenting to enlargement of appeal, with an earnest request for no unnecessary delay to occur in passing the Bill.

Their reply to you states:—

“(3.) The only alternatives suggested in the despatches (from the Secretary of State for the Colonies) are: (1) Amendment of the Bill, and (2) postponement of its consideration. Of these two the Premiers do not hesitate to say that the latter course would be much more objectionable to Australians generally even than the former.”

Can any intelligent reader doubt the construction to be attached to this passage? The undoubted meaning is that, above all things, delay in passing the Bill is to be deprecated, and, although they will not undertake the responsibility of accepting amendments, they desire the Bill passed *now*, even with amendments.

Having, then, their answer to your communication, I am of opinion our clear duty is to accept the Bill with the Privy Council Appeal maintained in the form you have expressed to us, and so ably argued and explained by the two eminent legal authorities to whom I have previously referred.

I think, in presenting a contentious and highly argumentative communication to you now—a document which if fully weighed appears to invite deliberate consideration and reply—those who do so are really imperilling the early presentation of the Bill to Parliament, and may tend to frustrate an immediate and successful issue to our most important mission.

In illustration of this I would refer to the paragraphs in this second Memorandum, which assert, “The substantial questions then are—(1) Whether Clause 74 derogates from the rights of other parts of the Empire? and (2) Even if it appears technically to do so, whether the clause would in its operation injuriously affect other portions of Her Majesty's dominions? The Delegates confess their inability to see that an affirmative answer can be given to either of these questions.”

My difficulty is to see how any other than an affirmative reply can be given to either of these questions.

My colleagues also refer to this question as being “so little” a concession. I consider it to be of immense and far-reaching importance. But, if “so little,” why dissent from the superior counsels of Her Majesty's Government and delay the Bill in a matter of trivial importance?

It is not, however, my intention or desire to proceed with criticism of this document. My colleagues (Delegates), three of whom are justly recognized as most eminent in their learned profession, appear to me to view this question of appeal in a purely legal aspect, and naturally, as the authors of the Bill, to have a parental partiality for their own offspring.

My experiences of life and public office induce me to regard it from the standpoints of public policy, as well as of commerce and finance. And in these several positions I hold that maintenance of full appeal to the Privy Council is indispensable to the unity of the Empire and to a feeling of confidence and protection, which—even if it be a sentiment purely—encourages commercial and financial relations and expansion. Surely we should not allow ourselves to be blinded to the immense advantages of assisting the development of fuller trade relations within this great Empire. Hence it is in the true interests of Australia, as well as of Britain, to maintain all present connections; and if so now, how much more so may it be hereafter, when the phenomenal exigencies and patriotic impulses of the present day which bind us so closely together have disappeared?

But even as a legal question, I find diametrically opposite views to those held by my learned colleagues entertained by the most eminent jurists of Australia. Sir Julian Salomons, Sir Samuel Griffith—and surely no one will allege that he is “a member of the minority who have opposed the Bill,”

* No. 57.

† No. 5.

‡ No. 9.

§ No. 49.

or that being in "high official position," his views should be treated as "destitute of authority"—Sir Samuel Way, and, indeed, all the Chief Justices of Australia, are unanimous in advising that full appeal to the Privy Council be maintained in the new Constitution. Therefore, slightly altering the message conveyed to me from Brisbane yesterday, and published in this day's *Times*, I may assert without fear of contradiction that my learned colleague Delegates do not represent a majority even of the legal feeling in Australia on this question.

While I have the full authority of the Government of Queensland for concurrence in the proposed amendments, I shall not further engage your attention, on which I fear I have unduly trespassed in this lengthy communication, except to add that, for the foregoing reasons, which can be considerably amplified; I have declined appending my signature, and also to say that I am constantly in receipt of letters and cablegrams from Australia which justify me in asserting emphatically that the prevailing desire of Australia at present is to strengthen the ties which bind her to the Motherland.

At no time in Colonial history has a more enthusiastic desire to be bound up in the unity of the great British Empire been felt or expressed than that which now permeates Australia.

That desire is the yearning of a great British people to be considered, not as "Colonials," but as British citizens, loyal to Queen and Empire, and possessing with their fellow-subjects equal rights and privileges, together with similar aims and ambitions.

The people of Australia have given proof of this desire by something more practical and tangible than words alone. To you, Sir, and Her Majesty's Government, Australia owes the development and present vigorous existence of this mighty feeling; and I conclude by respectfully representing that upon your decision will greatly depend the full meaning of "United Empire" hereafter, and the continuance of these loyal sentiments in the breasts of generations of future Australians.

I have, &c.,

JAMES R. DICKSON.

No. 85.

Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 8:55 p.m., May 6, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

YOUR telegram of 5th instant.* I am strongly in favour, speaking as Chief Justice, of amending Clause 74 so as to preserve the right of appeal, either to the Privy Council or to the House of Lords.

Ministers are unanimously in favour of the amendment in Clause 74, which Her Majesty's Government desire. They are of opinion that, by the possession of one Court of ultimate appeal for the whole British race, whose decisions are final and binding on all the Courts of the Empire, there is constituted a bond between all British people which should be maintained inviolate as the very keystone of Imperial unity.

No. 86.

Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 10:55 p.m., May 6, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

YOUR telegram of 4th May.† Question of amendment of 74th clause of Commonwealth Bill as desired by Her Majesty's Government has not been very definitively dealt with by the newspapers of this Colony.

The Western Australian, edited by Mr. Hackett, Member of Legislative Council, has expressed itself strongly in favour of the course taken by Her Majesty's Government. *The Morning Herald*, though it is understood to be also in accord with the views of Her Majesty's Government, has not made any definite statement.

The above are the two metropolitan newspapers.

No. 87.

Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 8:7 a.m., May 7, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

YOUR telegram of 4th May.† Amendment of Clause 74 strongly favoured by leading newspapers of Colony, which urge that loyal supporters of Federation have relied on Her Majesty's Government to deal conscientiously with Bill; that they expected the outcome of a series of attempts to frame a Constitution to be carefully reviewed by the foremost men of the Empire; and that claims of Delegates, whose efforts to press passage of Bill intact are wholly unauthorised by the people, should not prevail over the well-understood rights of the people. Newspapers warmly criticise attitude of Delegates, and maintain that there is a large majority in favour of amending the clause.

No. 88.

Governor Viscount Gormanston (Tasmania) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 12:43 p.m., May 7, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

YOUR telegram of 5th May.* The Chief Justice of Tasmania is strongly of opinion that Clause 74 should be amended, and that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained.

No. 89.

61

No. 89.

Colonial Office to The Agent-General for New Zealand.

Sir,

Downing-street, May 7, 1900.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant,* on the subject of the amendment desired by New Zealand in the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

2. With regard to your expression of regret that the Governors of the Federating Colonies were not informed that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to consider favourably the amendment desired by New Zealand, Mr. Chamberlain desires me to say that he did represent the views of New Zealand to the Premiers of the Federating Colonies by telegram, dated April 17th,† but that it seemed to him desirable that the Prime Minister of New Zealand should also himself communicate with the Prime Ministers of the Federating Colonies, and that if he had persuaded them to assent to his views, the amendment would, as a matter of course, have been favourably considered by Her Majesty's Government.

3. You further express regret that you were not accorded, as the representative of New Zealand, the same position of advantage in urging the Colony's case as was accorded to the delegates from the Federating Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain is not aware of your being, and trusts that you were not, at any disadvantage, except that at the Conference at this Office, on the 5th April, you and Mr. Parker, representing Western Australia, withdrew from the Conference after making your statements, and were not invited to stay for the subsequent discussion between the representatives of Her Majesty's Government and of the Federating Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain can only say that this limitation of the subsequent discussion to the representatives of the five Federating Colonies was adopted at the wish of the Delegates themselves.

4. The intervention of the Imperial Parliament would undoubtedly be necessary in order to enable the amendment desired by New Zealand to be introduced into the Bill, and if New Zealand could have come to an arrangement with the Federating Colonies, Her Majesty's Government would have readily proposed legislation for that purpose. But they would not feel justified in inviting the intervention of Parliament to impose the wishes of New Zealand on the Federating Colonies against their will.

5. Her Majesty's Government fully and cordially recognise the claim of New Zealand upon their consideration, but, while this claim would have the greatest weight with them in a matter concerning only this country and New Zealand, it would hardly justify them in interfering in a difference between New Zealand and five other Colonies which take a different view, and in putting pressure on the majority to yield to the minority.

6. I am to add that the whole of the papers on this subject, including your memorandum and your statement at the Conference, will be laid before Parliament at an early date.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 90.

The Brisbane Chamber of Commerce to Colonial Office.

(Received 1:50 p.m., May 7, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

MEETING held to-day, Chamber of Commerce emphatically desire retain appeal Privy Council, subject amended tribunal.

Brisbane, May 7.

JOHN LEAHY,

President.

No. 91.

Acting Governor Sir A. C. Onslow (Western Australia) to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Received 5:50 p.m., May 7, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

BOTH metropolitan newspapers this morning strongly urge that the existing powers of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained in their full force.

The Morning Herald stated that Australian people will heartily approve amendment desired by Her Majesty's Government, and that if the amendment is not made it will be destructive of existing bond of union.

The Western Australian says that "the final appeal to the Privy Council is the last and only link between the Colonies and the Motherland, and that it is more than ever essential that the last right of interpretation as to the efficacy and incidence of British law and justice should be left in the hands of an Imperial Court of Appeal."

No. 92.

Mr. Edmund Barton to Mr. Anderson.

(Received May 8, 1900.)

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Whitehall Court, S.W., May 8, 1900.

With reference to the memorandum from Her Majesty's Government, which was handed to the Delegates to-day, I send you herewith, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, a further document, which I shall be glad if you will lay before Mr. Chamberlain at the earliest possible moment.

I also enclose copies of correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Dickson and the other Delegates with reference to his present attitude.

Yours, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.

John Anderson, Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office, S.W.

[Enclosure

* No. 64.

† No. 44.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 92.]

MEMORANDUM.

Whitehall Court, May 8, 1900.

THE subscribing Australian Delegates agree that no useful purpose is likely to be served by further written discussion of the amendments proposed to be made in the Commonwealth Bill by Her Majesty's Government.

The alteration chiefly discussed between the Delegates and Her Majesty's Government relates to appeals to the Judicial Committee. This is in no sense "a detail of the Constitution" such as is referred to in the second paragraph of the memorandum of May 4th. It has been described from the first by Her Majesty's Government as vital, and has been so treated by the Delegates, who have always distinguished such a proposal from those of minor importance which have been associated with it.

As it was understood that the suggested amendment in regard to the Colonial Laws Validity Act had been abandoned, no reference was made to it in the second memorandum of the Delegates. Without receding from any opinion already expressed, they urge that such an Act ought not to apply to the important Legislatures of such great self-governing communities as the Dominion and the Commonwealth, whose statutory authority should be subordinate only to that of the Imperial Parliament when exercised after the establishment of these Constitutions and expressly applied.

The Delegates trust that even now Her Majesty's Government may be willing, as they are able, to provide by separate legislation for this and any other matter which they consider essential, passing the Commonwealth Bill without amendments as desired by the peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of the Colonies which they have the honour to represent. For the consequences which may ensue immediately and ultimately if the suggested amendments be made they cannot be held responsible. If they have been outspoken and tenacious of their views, the sincerity of their apprehensions will, no doubt, be accepted as sufficient justification.

They again express their thanks to Her Majesty's Government for the courtesy with which their representations have been received.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.
ALFRED DEAKIN.
C. C. KINGSTON.
P. O. FYSH.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 92.]

Dear Sir,

52, Stanhope Gardens, S.W., April 27, 1900.

I have again to thank you for a (further) copy of the communication proposed to be addressed to Mr. Chamberlain by the Federal Delegates, and have carefully perused same. I have given this document attentive and serious consideration, and, while I fully recognise the great care and ability with which it has been framed, I feel that it opens up a large field of contentious debate, likely to militate against the object I primarily have in view, namely, to get the Commonwealth Bill passed as early as practicable.

I consider that up to the present time we have fulfilled the mandate issued to us at the Conference of Premiers in January last, and that they, later on, have been made acquainted with the actual position of affairs here, and have replied to Mr. Chamberlain accordingly.

I therefore believe that to continue to press upon Her Majesty's Government correspondence which may lead to further arguments is inviting delay in presenting the Bill to Parliament, with a possibility of imperilling its consideration at the present time.

Under these circumstances I cannot subscribe to a communication which, in my view, may, unintentionally, be fruitful of results unfortunate to Australia.

I remain, &c.,

JAMES R. DICKSON.

A. G. Berry, Esq.,

Secretary to the Australian Federation Delegates.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 92.]

Dear Sir,

Victoria Office, 15, Victoria Street, S.W., April 27, 1900.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date, which I have laid before the Delegates.

In reply, they instruct me to state that they cannot but express their extreme regret for the course to which you feel yourself impelled. The original instructions of the Delegates still bind each of them on behalf of all the Federating Colonies to urge "the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament without amendment." These instructions are confirmed by the cable message of the Premiers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which does not accede to the request of that Minister that such instructions may be enlarged.

As they are continuing to discharge the duties imposed on them with the loyalty demanded by the vote of the people, as well as by both the letter and the spirit of the instructions, they cannot but feel regret that any other interpretation of your duty has forced itself upon your mind.

The Delegates further point out that you were a consenting party to the preparation of the memorandum now completed, and that you take no objection in your letter to its form or its substance. Only on Wednesday last you asked for and obtained an amendment by the omission of a sentence, which it has, since your letter, been thought right to restore. At the meetings which you attended up to yesterday, you did not raise any objection to the presentation of the document on the ground that it would be in the interest of Australia to secure the speedy passage of the Bill, even with amendments to which you, like your colleagues, were expressly instructed not to assent.

The Delegates consider the course they are adopting to be not only one which they are in duty and in loyalty bound to undertake, but to be the best means of securing the speedy passage of the Bill, and that without amendment. They still hope that you may see your way to rejoin their consultations. In the meantime the memorandum will be forwarded to the Colonial Office.

Yours, &c.,

ALBERT G. BERRY,
Secretary to the Australian Federal Delegates.

The Honorable James R. Dickson, C.M.G.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 4 in No. 92.]

Dear Sir,

52, Stanhope Gardens, S.W., May 3, 1900.

While not desirous of opening up correspondence in connection with your reply to me of the 27th ultimo, I think it only due to myself to remove misconception which might be inferred from your expressions.

You say, "They (my colleagues) still hope that you may see your way to rejoin their consultations." Permit me to point out that I never expressed any desire or intention to hold aloof from such councils or deliberations as may tend to promote the object we all have at heart—the early passage through the Imperial Parliament of the Commonwealth Bill.

We differ, *inter alia*, as to how this can be most readily accomplished, and I therefore refrained from appending my signature to a document which, in my opinion, might entail serious delay in the passing of our Bill, but, in so doing, I feel that I am not separating myself from common action with my colleagues to urge the passage of the Bill, which, after all, is the paramount desire of the people of Australia, and is also the important feature in the reply of the Premiers to Mr. Chamberlain.

I may also add that, even in the first stages of the preparation of this document, I expressed doubts (bearing in mind the opinions of the Premiers in their aforesaid reply) as to the need of, or the advantage to be gained by, the presentation of arguments which might call forth a reply, and so tend to delay legislative action.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES R. DICKSON.

Albert G. Berry, Esq., Secretary to the Australian Federal Delegates.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL FINANCE

APPOINTED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

ON 28TH APRIL, 1898.

With ADDENDUM by a Member of the Committee.

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

[6d.]

Sydney, 17th May, 1898.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.L.A., Premier,—

Sir, -

In response to your letter of 28th April, we have the honor to report that the Committee named by you have duly met and considered the questions submitted, and now beg to tender the following Report thereupon :—

Transferred Services.

With respect to these we enumerate the services which we assume will be taken over by the Federal Parliament, following the Convention Schedule, viz.:—Census and Statistics, Mint, Defence, Bankruptcy and Patents, Post and Telegraphs, Customs Expenditure, Navigation, and Quarantine.

It is provided that each State shall be credited with revenue and debited with expenditure accruing in connection with these services as at time of transfer, which we take to mean that the services will go on as at present, but under Federal administration; and that the expenses and receipts as arising in each State will be apportioned to each State in the books of the Federal Treasury.

This being so, the effect on the States of the Transferred Services will be to leave the net cost to each nearly the same as if no transfer were made. All things being exactly equal, there would be actually no difference; but we have thought fit to make an adjustment in one case, which speaks for itself.

At the outset it would appear as if the amalgamation under one Administration would tend to effect savings, but it is not prudent to reckon on any material savings at present, because the bulk of the Services, such as Post Office, &c., will go on as now; while as to Customs, until at any rate the first seven years are over during which the book-keeping system will prevail, it seems highly probable that the same machinery will be required in each colony as at present existing.

We append an estimate of the net cost of the Transferred Services under the Commonwealth and with it the present approximate cost of same to each State, which practically forms the basis of the Estimate. The only difference as involved in the change to Federal Administration is in the case of New South Wales which will be put to an increased Estimated Expenditure of £25,000 by reason of having to collect heavier Customs Duties.

Expenditure on Transferred Services.

	<i>As now.</i>	<i>For Collection, extra Customs.</i>	<i>After Transfer.</i>
	£	£	£
New South Wales	475,000	25,000	500,000
Victoria	350,000	.....	350,000
South Australia	60,000	.....	60,000
West Australia	170,000	.....	170,000
Tasmania	20,000	.....	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,075,000	25,000	1,100,000

Note.—No provision has been made for alteration of postage rates in any of the colonies in order to bring about equality. If raised, the colonies concerned will pay more on postage, and their Treasuries will receive back more surplus, and *vice versa* if lowered. We have allowed for interest and maintenance on works and buildings transferred.

New Services.

The provisions of the Bill in this respect are quite open—that is to say, the Federal Parliament has unlimited powers with regard to new expenditure. In considering this matter, we have adopted, for sake of convenience as a skeleton form, the schedule set forth by the Convention, but we have not felt ourselves bound by the figures therein, nor do we think that, in arriving at somewhat different figures, we are in any way reflecting on the framers of that schedule. It is because we have not viewed these figures as under challenge, so to speak, that we have not thought it necessary to invite any of the Finance Committee of the Convention to appear in support of their figures.

We have taken a good deal of evidence on the subject, and are free to admit that there is justly room for some difference of opinion; but after fully weighing all the circumstances of the case, we are of the opinion that the figures which we append are reasonable, not involving undue economy and yet providing sufficiently for the costs of the original powers. It is necessary to explain that under the head of new expenditure we think it fair to include such additional expenditure in connection with the transferred services as the Federal Parliament may see fit to impose in the interests and for the benefit of all the States. Such as any new defence expenditure, although by the Convention this is grouped with the transferred services.

The method prescribed in the Bill for division of the new expenditure among the States is in proportion to the population of each, and we append the figures which we have adopted with respect to the population; the ratio for each State founded thereon; and the apportionment of the sum total between them.

NFW

NEW SERVICES.		£
<i>Legislature</i>		150,000
The additional cost is for estimated election expenses on higher scale, and for travelling expenses of Members.		
<i>Governor-General</i>		17,500
<i>Executive</i>		14,000
<i>Civil Establishment</i> ...		18,500
<i>Treasury</i>		45,000
Additional sum provided for audit and book-keeping.		
<i>Justice</i>		50,000
Additional sum provided for Sheriff, Crown Solicitor, and Law Costs.		
<i>Inter-State Commission</i>		10,000
This is not provided for by Convention Committee.		
<i>Public Buildings—Interest and Maintenance</i>		75,000
Increased amount due to large provision.		
		380,000
<i>Additional for Defence</i>		75,000
The new Estimate for defence was included by Convention under transferred services.		
		455,000
10 per cent. margin		45,500
		500,500
Say		£500,000

Distribution of New Expenditure.

	Population.	Population Ratio.	Share of £500,000.
			£
New South Wales	1,323,000	41·40	207,000
Victoria	1,176,000	36·80	184,000
South Australia... ..	363,000	11·36	56,800
West Australia... ..	162,000	5·07	25,350
Tasmania	171,000	5·37	26,850
	3,195,000	100·	500,000

Federal Revenue.

The Federal Government is to take over the collection of the Customs Revenue immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth, and is to impose a uniform tariff and to do away with duties between the States within two years of its coming into existence.

It is also to take over the Services to be transferred as soon as may be convenient.

Until the imposition of a uniform tariff the States themselves will be at liberty to fix the amount they will raise through the Customs and the mode of raising it.

It will be the duty of the Federal Treasurer to credit each State separately as collected therein with the Customs Revenue and with the Receipts from Transferred Services; and the funds derived from these sources are chargeable with the costs of the Transferred Services as they arise in each State, and also with the share of each State in the new expenditure of the Commonwealth. The balance remaining is to be paid to the States periodically.

As already stated, within two years the Federal Parliament is to impose a uniform tariff for all the States, whereupon duties will cease to be charged on goods passing from State to State, except in the case of West Australia, which is to be permitted to gradually remit her intercolonial duties by instalments spread over five years.

But it is further provided that the Customs Duties on goods passing from State to State shall be deemed to accrue to the benefit of the State where the goods are consumed or used. It will be seen that an extensive book-keeping and account system must be devised by the Federal Treasury, to ensure each State receiving its proper share of the Revenue belonging to it, and being charged with its proper expenditure so as to arrive at an accurate measure of the balance to be paid over to it. A sum to provide for this book-keeping has been included in New Expenditure.

It is desirable to add that after the expiry of five years fixed for the book-keeping system, as it has been called, the provisions of the Bill with regard to the amount to be handed back to the States as surplus are that it shall be on such a basis as may be determined by the Federal Parliament to be a fair one. We do not feel called on to offer an opinion as to what that basis is likely to be some seven years hence, beyond saying that it seems to be in the discretion of the Federal Parliament entirely.

As regards the raising of Revenue, there is nothing laid down in the Bill prescribing the mode by which the Federal Parliament shall do so.

After the establishment of uniform tariff the Parliament is free to impose direct Taxation and relieve Customs, or to rely entirely on the latter; but with this limitation as to Customs Duties, that it cannot retain, for the purpose of providing for its expenditure, more than one-fourth of the whole amount collected.

But

But bearing in mind that the States individually give up their Customs Revenue on which the majority of them rely at present in great measure for the adjustment of their Financial requirements in connection with matters not taken over by the Commonwealth, such as interest on loans, &c. And, further, believing that it will not be disputed that in the case of several of the States, it would be most burdensome, if not impossible, to impose additional direct taxation of any magnitude on them, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Federal Parliament, composed as it will be of representatives from all these States, will elect to raise the bulk of its revenue through the Customs.

We are asked to fix the amount, and in our opinion it will be a sum which must as nearly as possible balance the requirements of the majority of the States. We believe that it will be found to range between £6,500,000 and £7,000,000 in the aggregate, probably the latter.

As to its allocation between the different States, a more difficult question arises, and one on which a great deal of controversy has taken place.

If each Colony consumed in probably dutiable goods exactly the same per head, the calculation would be simple, but experience has shown to the contrary. We need not enter into the causes of these discrepancies in this short summary, but we have carefully considered the mass of expert evidence which has been brought before us, and by its light and such other information and knowledge as we possess we have come to the conclusion that a sufficiently near approximation of what must be admitted to be a more or less speculative matter will result from the use of the appended ratios in relation to the sum total to be divided, and have placed beside them the population ratios for purposes of comparison. It may be well to explain that the consumption ratio of West Australia is estimated at nearly double her population ratio, in large measure, because the adult male population of that Colony is much larger in proportion to her total than in the other Colonies.

A £6,500,000 to £7,000,000 Tariff, respectively worked out on these ratios, would give for each Colony the figures set forth beneath the ratio figures. Assuming, of course, that the said ratios are correct, and that the Federal Parliament decides to raise the whole sums needed, or nearly so, by Customs Revenue.

	Ratio for Division of Tariff.	Actual Population Ratio.
New South Wales	43·	41·40
Victoria.....	32·	36·80
South Australia	10·5	11·36
West Australia	10·	5·07
Tasmania	4·5	5·37
	100·	100·

Tariffs divided according to first ratio :—

	£7,000,000
New South Wales	£3,010,000
Victoria	2,240,000
South Australia	735,000
West Australia	700,000
Tasmania	315,000
	£7,000,000
	£6,500,000
New South Wales	£2,795,000
Victoria	2,080,000
South Australia	682,500
West Australia	650,000
Tasmania	292,500
	£6,500,000

Now, to put each Colony in as good a position as it is now according to most recent information as to Customs Revenue, and allowing for new expenditure, the following sums would be approximately necessary :—

New South Wales	£1,765,000
Victoria	2,238,000
South Australia	688,000
West Australia	1,112,000
Tasmania	374,000

from which the following result accrues :—West Australia and Tasmania would not have enough, while New South Wales would have more than is necessary.

West Australia is in a peculiar position, owing to a large share of her present revenue being derived from intercolonial duties; but these are permitted to work off gradually. Nevertheless, for this and other reasons, her case is so exceptional that we do not see how she can easily come into line with the other colonies without considerable adjustment on her part.

(NOTE.—With regard to that Colony's transferred and new services a sum of £195,000 is estimated. Calculation will show that this will not be quite met by a £7,000,000 tariff on the basis of one-fourth retention, to which the Federal Treasurer is limited. But it is probable that adjustment could be made, in view of the exceptional tariff allowed to her.)

The Tasmanian Treasurer is hopeful of his revenue coming out better than estimated. Assuming it does not, the amount short of requirements would not, in all probability, exceed £60,000 on a £7,000,000 tariff, or £80,000 on a £6,500,000 tariff.

New

New South Wales, however, would be in the exceptional position of having imposed on her a tariff higher than she requires, and of thereby getting a refund from the Federal Treasury to her own Treasury of a large surplus during the book-keeping period, at any rate. It is quite certain that this cannot be handed back to the identical people who contributed to it, because there can be no remission of Customs duties. As a Colony she gets it back; and it will be for her people, through the local Parliament, to decide how it shall be dealt with.

To sum up the position as regards New South Wales, which we are more particularly concerned with, it may be put in this way:—

That, viewed in the light of the figures which we have submitted as to expenditure and revenue, the primary cost of Federation to her would be about £232,000 over and above present expenditure, viz., her share of new expenditure (£207,000) plus the additional cost of transferred services (£25,000), as shown.

And that the secondary cost would be increased taxation through the Customs of between £1,260,000 to £1,480,000 according to the tariff decided on, resulting in a surplus of from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 or thereabouts, after defraying the primary cost. And whether this ultimately turns out to be a real cost or not will depend on whether the surplus is remitted back to the people of the Colony in some form of reduced taxation in other directions or not, which rests, as we have said, with the people themselves through their representatives.

In reply to the question—What amount of Customs revenue would be required to enable the Commonwealth to place all the States in a position to meet their financial requirements?—we estimate that about £11,000,000 would suffice to balance all.

But if West Australia be excluded, about £8,000,000 would suffice for the rest.

We have referred to West Australia and Tasmania elsewhere, and need only say here that we consider even the smaller sum would be an impracticable and inadvisable one to raise by Customs duties. Though not in the reference, we have considered the question of possible savings to the Commonwealth and therefore to the Colonies as a whole, by a consolidation of debts through the federal administration; but the matter is one involving so many complicated issues that we have not considered it feasible to go into it in the time at our disposal.

Figures Quoted.

These, as will be seen, are for the most part given in round numbers, which we think the better mode of quoting estimates which cannot pretend to exact accuracy. They are sufficiently near for all practical purposes, and we believe fairly present the case, and will enable a reasonable conclusion to be come to on the questions at issue.

In conclusion, we desire to say that we have received the fullest information we could desire from the various witnesses examined.

Mr. Coghlan, the Hon. Mr. Pulsford, and Mr. Nash have ungrudgingly and most obligingly given up a great deal of time, and devoted much pains, to place before us their views and figures, and we thank them for it; and also Major-General French, the Hon. John See, Mr. Lockyer, and Mr. Martin, who at short notice in each case attended and gave valuable information.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, Chairman.

BRUCE SMITH.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

Addendum to the Report of the Federal Finance Commission, consisting of Mr. J. Russell French, Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, and Mr. Bruce Smith.

I MUCH regret the necessity for placing on record, as expressive of my own individual opinion, some important qualifications of the above Report. I have deemed it best to append my signature to the Report, as a whole, which in many respects I endorse, and to note only those portions of it with which I cannot agree, stating as briefly as possible my reasons for so differing.

Transferred Services.—Under the above head, in regard to future economy of administration, I consider that it will be possible, in a very short time, to effect substantial savings in the higher branches of the several services. I refer more particularly to “Customs” and “Defence,” and certain of the “New” services provided for. I hold the opinion that centralization of administration almost invariably tends to economy; and I consider that some substantial allowance should have been made in that regard, as a set-off against a provision of 10 per cent. allowed for a margin for contingencies on the “New” expenditure.

Legislature.—Under the above head, I consider the amount allowed for election expenses (£60,000 per annum) altogether beyond probability; inasmuch as the franchise of the States parliaments, and that of the two branches of the Commonwealth legislature being identical, the greater portion of the State expenditure on elections can be utilized by the Federal Parliament.

Treasury.—Under this head the sum allowed for Audit and for the “Book-keeping” System (£32,500) is, in my opinion, too high. The latter work will consist, in a great measure, of a record of Customs revenue and expenditure, in regard to which Mr. Lockyer (Collector of Customs of New South Wales) expressed the opinion that the accounts of each State could be so kept that the Central adjustment would merely involve the bringing together of the several State accounts, at a cost of about £2,000 a year. But, allowing for other branches of Federal administration, I consider that the allowance is excessive.

Justice.—Under this head, I consider the allowance for “Law Costs,” of £20,000 per annum, much too high, having regard to the fact that the Commonwealth will not be concerned with such fruitful sources of litigation as Railway and Tramway management, Railway Construction, Land Resumptions, and Land Administration.

Public Buildings.—I consider the provision for £75,000 per annum, for interest on expenditure and for maintenance of public buildings, excessive. In my view, the limited number of Commonwealth functions, and the small number of its representatives to be accommodated, would not justify or lead to the erection of public buildings of the magnitude and elaborateness popularly associated with such institutions, or for which this large annual allowance would provide a capital sum.

Additional Sum for Defence.—Under this head also I consider the estimate (£75,000 extra) excessive, inasmuch as Major-General French has stated in evidence that a further annual expenditure of £15,000, together with a further “loan” expenditure of £50,000, entailing an annual expenditure of about £2,500—in all, an additional *annual* outlay of £17,500 would, irrespective of an equalisation of Volunteer forces, bring all the colonies up to the New South Wales standard, which he considers one of sufficiency.

Assumed Ratio of Imports under an Uniform Tariff.—I feel bound to record my distinct qualification of the percentages assumed by my colleagues. The matter is, as the Report admits, “one of a more or less speculative character”; but I feel convinced that, even at the initiation of an uniform tariff, the percentages will not be as the Report anticipates; and that, in a very short time, the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria (being comparatively settled communities, in which the populations live under generally similar conditions) must approximate to a *per capita* basis. The percentages adopted presuppose that the people of New South Wales will, under an uniform tariff, continue to consume dutiable goods (both as regards customs and excise) to an extent of 20 *per cent. per head* in excess of the consumption of the people of Victoria; a conclusion which I cannot endorse. The importance of the percentages is far-reaching in the inquiries of the Commission, as they affect the whole of the calculations in regard to the probable contributions of revenue by the colonies mentioned, and lead, in my opinion, to a substantial over-estimate of the amount of revenue required to be raised by New South Wales.

Conversion.—I desire, in regard to this head, merely to draw attention to the fact that no calculation has been entered upon or allowance made for the probable savings that would result in the near future, by a conversion, into Federal Stock, of the debts of the several colonies. Those savings have been estimated by competent persons at so large a sum that it should, in my opinion, be an important factor in such an inquiry as the Commission has had so short a time to make.

May 18, 1898.

BRUCE SMITH.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS HELD IN SYDNEY,
JANUARY, 1900.

(REPORT OF.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS, AT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CHAMBER.

SYDNEY, 24 JANUARY, 1900.
(2.30 P.M.)

THE undermentioned Premiers of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, were present, viz. :—

<i>New South Wales</i> ...	The Honorable W. J. LYNE, M.P.
<i>Victoria</i>	The Honorable ALLAN McLEAN, M.P.
<i>South Australia</i>	The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, M.P.
<i>Queensland</i>	The Honorable ROBERT PHILP, M.P.
<i>Tasmania</i>	The Honorable NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS, M.P.

It was proposed by the Honorable Allan McLean, and unanimously resolved, that the Honorable W. J. Lyne be the Chairman, and Mr. Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Executive Council, the Secretary to the Conference.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Conference to the business to be brought before them, and submitted the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Appointment, &c., of Federal Delegates to visit England.
2. Appointment of Provincial Governors under Commonwealth.
3. Question of residence of Governor-General.
4. Proposals of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.
5. New Guinea question.
6. Federal Rifle Team for England.
7. Bubonic Plague.
8. Fremantle as a Port of Call.
9. Western Australia's adherence to Commonwealth Bill.
10. Selection of an Agent-General to represent Australian Colonies at Berne Postal Union Festival.

The Conference proceeded to consider the subject of the appointment of
FEDERAL DELEGATES TO VISIT ENGLAND,

when, after general discussion, it was resolved that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Conference, having fully considered the subject, is of opinion (*a*) that a reduction in salaries now given to Governors should be made; (*b*) that the appointments should, as at present, be vested in the Imperial Government; (*c*) that Governors should not be expected to supplement their salaries from their private means.

RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Conference resolved that as the Governor-General will not be appointed as Governor of any one Colony, and as the Government Houses in Sydney and Melbourne have been offered, no action was necessary.

NEW

NEW GUINEA QUESTION.

After full discussion, and as New South Wales would not agree to pay compensation to the Syndicate without Parliamentary sanction (Victoria only agreeing to pay if New South Wales did), the matter dropped.

FEDERAL RIFLE TEAM.

The Conference resolved that in view of the large number of troops sent to South Africa, and now serving there, no steps should be taken during the present year to send a Federal Rifle Team to compete at Bisley.

The Conference adjourned at 6.15 and resumed at 8.15 o'clock.

The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, P.C., Premier of West Australia, here joined the Conference, but did not take part in any matters concerning Federation.

FREMANTLE AS A PORT OF CALL.

The Right Honorable Sir John Forrest brought this subject before the Conference, and explained the steps that had led up to the question, when, after deliberation, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The Conference adjourned at 10.30 p.m. until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1900.

The Conference having met at 11 o'clock, resumed consideration of the subject of mail steamers calling at Fremantle, and after deliberation resolved :

“That this Conference of Premiers is unable to agree to any extension of the period of transit as asked for by the Mail Companies.”

STATISTICIANS: MEETING OF, AND CENSUS.

The Conference having fully considered the question, agreed to the following Resolutions:—

“That it is desirable that a Census be taken in each Colony during the year 1901, and that a Conference of Statists be held at an early date, not later than 20th proximo, to make all arrangements for carrying out the same.”

“At such Conference the Statists shall also prepare and publish a return showing how many members each original State shall be entitled to in the House of Representatives, and that the return be prepared upon the basis appended hereto.”

APPENDIX.

The method of computing the populations of the several Colonies to be adopted by the Statisticians to be as follows:—“The record of births and deaths, as well as of arrivals by sea, shall be taken as correct when certified to by the Statistician of the Colony to which they refer, but the number of departures by sea shall be subject to correction. The amount of correction to be ascertained by adding the number of births and of arrivals during the ten years 1881–1891 to the population actually ascertained in 1881, and from the number so arrived at, the number of deaths and of recorded departures shall be subtracted, and the remainder compared with the actual population ascertained in 1891. If the population as estimated in the foregoing manner be found to exceed the true population, the excess shall be taken to be the departures unrecorded during the ten years 1881–1891; and in estimating the population at the close of 1899, it shall be assumed that there has been the same proportion of unrecorded departures to the recorded departures since 1891, as there was in the ten years 1881 to 1891.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Conference resolved that when suspicious cases arose, as had recently been reported in Adelaide and Sydney, every precaution should be taken in each of the Colonies to prevent the disease spreading, and when any particular case was diagnosed as the true plague, each Colony should adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable to deal with the disease, and immediately advise all the other Colonies on the subject.

WESTERN

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S ADHERENCE TO COMMONWEALTH BILL.

This matter was fully discussed, but no action was determined.

SELECTION OF AN AGENT-GENERAL TO REPRESENT AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AT BERNE POSTAL UNION FESTIVAL.

After discussion the Agent-General for South Australia was appointed.

APPOINTMENT OF FEDERAL DELEGATES TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The Conference having deliberated, resolved,—

“That, in compliance with the request contained in the despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that delegates from the Australian colonies should be sent to England to explain and give assistance when the Australian Commonwealth Bill comes before the Imperial Parliament, this Conference is of opinion that each colony should appoint a delegate, and that such delegate, when appointed, should represent all the federating colonies in unitedly urging the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament without amendment, and in explaining any legal or constitutional questions that may arise.”

Mr. Lyne desired to place on record his opinion that a delegation, consisting of Mr. Barton and Mr. Deakin; would be preferable.

The Conference also agreed to the following instructions for the guidance of the Delegates :—

That, in the opinion of this Conference, the delegates who may be sent to London in relation to the Commonwealth Bill should emphasise the following facts :—

- (a) That a Bill was originally drafted and discussed by representatives of all the Australian Colonies in 1891.
- (b) That in 1897 a Convention was specially elected by the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and included also representatives of Western Australia. That this Convention sat in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, and debated, amended, re-drafted and finally adopted the Bill after many weeks of labour.
- (c) That, later on, the Premiers of the Colonies named and the Premier of Queensland made certain further amendments in the Bill, which was then, by parliamentary authority, by statute, referred to the votes of the electors of the Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia.
- (d) That in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania the Draft Bill was approved by a large majority of the voters, the total votes being 374,681 for and 144,355 against.

FEDERAL Polling, 1898 and 1899.

		1898.	1899.
New South Wales	{ For	71,595	107,420
	{ Against	66,228	82,741
Queensland	{ For ... ..	.....	35,181
	{ Against ... ..	.....	28,965
Victoria	{ For	100,520	152,635
	{ Against	22,099	9,804
Tasmania	{ For	11,746	13,437
	{ Against	2,689	791
South Australia	{ For	35,800	65,990
	{ Against	17,320	17,053

E. and O.E.

- (e) The Legislatures of the Colonies whose votes had approved the Bill, then remitted the draft to the Imperial Authorities, praying for its passing by the Imperial Parliament.

That, in view of these facts, the Imperial Government and Parliament be respectfully urged to pass the Bill so carefully drawn and considered and finally adopted by the people without any amendment.

THE

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The Conference agreed that a telegram in the following terms be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

Reported in press cables that French newspapers insist on the necessity of settling the fate of the New Hebrides; also alleging that Australian opposition to French annexation of the group has greatly diminished. Conference of Australian Premiers now in session at Sydney inform you that Australian opposition to French annexation has in no way diminished, and, without wishing to embarrass the Imperial Government at the present juncture, express an earnest hope that no steps will be taken to give France greater control unless Australasian Governments first consulted.

DEATH OF H.H. THE DUKE OF TECK.

The Conference resolved that a telegram in the following terms be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor :—

Will be glad if you will kindly convey the deep sympathy of the Premiers of Australia and Tasmania in Conference assembled to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, in her great affliction.

The Conference adjourned at 10.30 p.m. until Saturday at 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1900.

The Conference assembled at 10.30 a.m. and entered upon the discussion of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, when after full consideration the Honorable J. W. Holder proposed the following motion, viz. :—

“ That the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a Cape-Australian cable be accepted with the following qualifications :—

- (a) The suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain to be agreed to.
- (b) The right to open local offices to be exercised only on the laying of the Pacific Cable.
- (c) No exemption from Customs duties to apply except to Telegraph instruments, cables, and chemicals.
- (d) Sites in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg, to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia.
- (e) The Roebuck Bay Cable not be closed. The Postmasters-General to arrange details subject to these provisions.”

A majority of Premiers were in favor of the above motion, but the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland having expressed a desire to obtain further information it was unanimously agreed to postpone the final decision for a few days, and the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland to communicate with the President, who will thereupon record and notify to the Secretary of State the decision arrived at.

The business being ended, the Conference, on the motion of the Premier of Victoria, seconded by the Premier of Queensland, thanked the Honorable William John Lyne for his valuable services as Chairman.

Mr. A. C. Budge was also thanked for his services as Secretary, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Chairman.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS, HELD IN MELBOURNE,
APRIL, 1900.

(MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS, HELD AT MELBOURNE
IN APRIL, 1900.

Minutes of Proceedings.

THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1900.

THE Conference met at the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, on Thursday, 19th April, 1900, at 10·25 a.m.

Present :

The Honorable W. J. LYNE, M.P., Premier of New South Wales ;
The Honorable A. McLEAN, M.P., Premier of Victoria ;
The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, M.P., Premier of South Australia ;
The Honorable R. PHILP, M.P., Premier of Queensland ;
The Honorable N. E. LEWIS, M.P., Premier of Tasmania.

Resolved—That the Honorable A. McLean, Premier of Victoria, be Chairman of the Conference ; and that Mr. R. S. Rogers, Secretary to the Premier of Victoria, be Secretary to the Conference.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA BILL.

The Conference proceeded to consider the matter of the Commonwealth of Australia Bill.

Telegrams were read from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and from the Australian Delegates in London as to the position of the Bill and as to certain proposed amendments.

A telegram was read from the Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., Premier of Western Australia, with regard to the alterations desired by that Colony. A telegram from the Honorable A. P. Matheson, of Western Australia, to the Honorable F. W. Holder, relative to the subject, was also read.

After discussion, the Chairman was requested to telegraph to the Australian Delegates in London for certain information ; also to move His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria to telegraph to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for permission to publish the Colonial Office telegraphic despatches of 5th April (two) and of 16th and 17th April, 1900.

Resolved—That the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

The Conference then, at 4·50 p.m., adjourned until 10·30 a.m. on the following day.

FRIDAY, 20 APRIL, 1900.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10·30 a.m.

Present : All the Members.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA BILL.

Telegrams were received from the Western Australian Federal League and from the Australian Natives' Association, Perth, relative to the amendments desired by Western Australia, and the inclusion of that Colony in the Federation.

As no reply had been received to the telegram sent to the Australian Delegates in London, the sitting of the Conference was suspended until 3·45 p.m. On resuming at that hour, the Chairman stated that still no reply had come to hand.

The Conference, at 3·55 p.m., adjourned until 10·30 a.m. next day.

SATURDAY, 21 APRIL, 1900.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10·30 a.m.

Present :

All the members except the Hon. N. E. Lewis, Premier of Tasmania.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA BILL.

Telegrams were received as follows, viz. :—

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, agreeing to the publication of the Colonial Office telegraphic despatches if the Premiers saw no objection to that course.

From Mr. J. T. Walker, Chairman of a public meeting held in Sydney, relative to the Privy Council Appeal question.

From President of Chamber of Manufactures, Perth, as to amendments desired by Western Australia.

From the President of the Eastern Gold-fields Reform League, Kalgoorlie, respecting the position of Western Australia.

CENSUS.

Resolved—That the date selected by the recent Conference of Statisticians for the taking of the Census in the Australasian Colonies be adhered to.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA BILL.

The information asked for having been received from the Australian Delegates in London, the Conference deliberated until 4·30 p.m., when it adjourned until 7·30 p.m.

On resuming at 7·30 p.m., the Conference further deliberated, and finally adopted the following telegram for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Chairman was requested to move His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria to telegraph accordingly, viz. :—

The Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, in Conference assembled, having given full consideration to the despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting suggested amendments in the Commonwealth Bill, reply :—

1. While they fully recognise the feeling of the Imperial Government that vigilance on their part is essential in the interests of all parts of the Empire, and also the importance of securing the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation from the first, they cannot forget that by the Enabling Acts, and in pursuance of them—

- (a) The framing of the Federal Constitution was expressly intrusted to the Convention of Representatives specially elected by the people for the purpose in all the Colonies except Queensland and Western Australia; and that the final acceptance or rejection of the Constitution, when framed, was also remitted to the people.
- (b) The question as to appeals was, *inter alia*, considered by the Convention in Adelaide, and no appeal to the Privy Council was allowed. During the visit of the Premiers to England, at the Jubilee, the matter was referred to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who urged reconsideration. It was accordingly reconsidered at the meeting of the Convention in Melbourne, and resolved in the opposite direction to the decision in Adelaide. Later, the matter was again discussed, and the compromise now in the Bill agreed to. It was yet again debated in the Premiers' Conference prior to the last referendum, and no alteration was made in the form of the Bill. The vote was then taken, and the Bill was adopted by a large majority of the electors.
- (c) The Commonwealth Bill belongs, therefore, in a very special sense, to the people of Australia, whose only mandate to Governments and Parliaments is to seek its enactment by the Imperial Parliament in the form in which it was adopted by the people.
2. The Premiers believe that the appeal clause, as framed, could not work injuriously to any part of the Empire, although the proposed new Court of Appeal would, doubtless, present attractions to the people of Australia.
3. The only alternatives suggested in the despatches are :—(1) Amendment of the Bill, and (2) postponement of its consideration. Of these two, the Premiers do not hesitate to say that the latter course would be much more objectionable to Australians generally even than the former.
4. Without disputing the constitutional power of the Imperial Parliament to amend the Bill on its own responsibility, the Premiers respectfully urge that the voice of the Australian people, given on the Bill as it stands, should receive that favourable consideration which such a weighty referendum demands. The Premiers do not consider themselves as having authority to accept any amendments. They hope that the Colony of Western Australia, whose representatives assisted to frame the Bill, and in the Convention almost unanimously agreed to clause 95, may be urged to accept it as it stands. They think that the Bill already sufficiently provides for the admission of New Zealand.

All business being concluded, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Hon. W. J. Lyne, seconded by the Hon. F. W. Holder, that the thanks of the Conference be accorded to the Hon. A. McLean for his services as Chairman, and to Mr. R. S. Rogers for his services as Secretary.

The Chairman then, at 9 p.m., declared the Conference closed.

ROBERT S. ROGERS,
Secretary.

A. McLEAN,
Chairman.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION ENABLING ACT.

(STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO WILL BE TRANSFERRED UNDER, AND
AMOUNT OF SALARIES.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

The Secretary, Public Service Board, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Public Service Board,
50, Young-street, Sydney, 7 August, 1900.

With reference to an interview which the Chairman of the Public Service Board recently had with the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, at which Sir William Lyne asked to be furnished with a statement showing the number of officers who would be transferred under the provisions of the Federal Enabling Act to the control of the Commonwealth, and the amount of the salaries of the officers so affected, I am directed to furnish the following information, which has now been supplied by the Departments concerned:—

Name of Department.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	
		£	s. d.
Public Health... ..	17	3,218	0 0
Customs	298	57,130	0 0
Navigation (<i>see memo. of Secretary</i>)	56	8,198	10 0
Postal and Telegraph (<i>see memo. of D.P.M.G.</i>)	5,110	428,368	0 0
Total	5,481	£496,914	10 0

No information is given as to the Naval and Military Defence Departments, the officers of which do not come under the operation of the Public Service Act.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES DELEGATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CONVENTIONS HELD AT ADELAIDE AND MELBOURNE.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

STATEMENT of Payments to New South Wales Delegates in connection with
the Federal Conventions held at Adelaide and Melbourne.

Delegate.	Adelaide.	Melbourne.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hon. E. Barton	81 18 0	136 10 0	218 8 0
Hon. R. E. O'Connor	81 18 0	134 8 0	216 6 0
Mr. Wm. McMillan	86 2 0	126 0 0	212 2 0
Mr. B. R. Wise	84 0 0	123 18 0	207 18 0
Mr. J. T. Walker	77 14 0	130 4 0	207 18 0
Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.	75 12 0	117 12 0	193 4 0
Hon. J. H. Carruthers	77 14 0	113 8 0	191 2 0
Mr. W. J. Lyne	63 0 0	113 8 0	176 8 0
Sir J. P. Abbott	79 16 0	94 10 0	174 6 0
Hon. J. N. Bruncker	60 18 0	44 2 0	105 0 0
Totals	768 12 0	1,134 0 0	1,902 12 0

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,
22nd August, 1900.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

(EXTRACT FROM A MEMORANDUM ON THE DRAFT AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL,
ADELAIDE, 1897.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

[Communicated to the Premier of New South Wales, after the Conference with the Colonial Premiers
assembled in London in July, 1897.]

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Suggested Amendment in Draft Commonwealth Bill of 1897.

Clause 75.

Amend the clause so as to read as follows :—
“No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council either from a Court of any State from which there is an appeal to the High Court, or from the High Court, or from any other Federal Court from which there is an appeal to the High Court, except by leave of the High Court or of the Queen in Council.”

NOTES ON SUGGESTED AMENDMENT.

Clause 75.

The object of the amendment is to maintain the right of appeal to the Queen from any Court from which there is no appeal to the High Court, and to allow appeals from the High Court when leave is given either by that Court or by the Queen in Council.

The reasons for maintaining the appeal to the Queen in Council were stated by the Privy Council in 1871 as follows, when the question was raised by the Australian Colonies :—

“The appellate jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council exists for the benefit of the Colonies, and not for that of the Mother Country, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that this jurisdiction is a part of the prerogative which has been exercised for the benefit of the Colonies from the date of the earliest settlements of this country, and that it is still a powerful link between the Colonies and the Crown of Great Britain. It secures to every subject of Her Majesty throughout the Empire the right to claim redress from the Throne; it provides a remedy in certain cases not falling within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of justice; it removes causes from the influence of local prepossessions; it affords the means of maintaining the uniformity of the law of England in those Colonies which derive the great body of their law from Great Britain; and it enables suitors, if they think fit, to obtain a decision, in the last resort, from the highest judicial authority and legal capacity existing in the metropolis.

“The power of establishing or re-modelling the Colonial Courts of Justice is vested by the 28 and 29 Vict.* in the Colonial Legislatures, and it is undoubtedly desirable that the Colonial Courts of Justice should be so constituted as to inspire confidence in their decisions, and to give rise to very few ulterior appeals. But the controlling power of the highest Court of Appeal is not without influence and value, even when it is not directly resorted to. Its power, though dormant, is not unfelt by any judge in the Empire, because he knows that his proceedings may be made the subject of appeal to it.”

The Australian Colonies acquiesced in this view at the time.

The question was again raised by the passing in 1875 of the “Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of Canada”; and the Privy Council again pointed out that :—

“The supreme appellate authority of the Empire or the Realm is unquestionably one of the highest functions and duties of the sovereignty. The power of construing, determining, and enforcing the law in the last resort, is, in truth, a power which overrides all other powers; since there is no act which may not in some form or other become the subject of a decision by the supreme appellate tribunal, and that tribunal can alone determine the limits of its own jurisdiction. “This

* This refers to s. 5 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 63).

"This power has been exercised for centuries, as regards all the dependencies of the Empire, by the Sovereigns of this country in Council; that is to say, the Sovereign to whom the prayer for relief is addressed affords that relief, with and by the advice of a certain number of the most eminent judicial officers and jurists of the Realm, who are sworn of the Privy Council for this purpose. The final order made on each appeal is the direct act of the Queen in person. So that by this institution, common to all parts of the Empire beyond seas, all matters whatsoever requiring a judicial solution may be brought under the cognizance of one Court, in which all the chief judicial authorities in this country have a voice. To abolish this controlling power, and to abandon each Colonial Dependency to a separate final Court of Appeal of its own, is obviously to destroy one of the most important ties which still connect all parts of the Empire in common obedience to the source of law, and to renounce the last and most essential mode of exercising the authority of the Crown over its possessions abroad."

It may also be pointed out that, by the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, Admiralty jurisdiction, *i.e.*, jurisdiction on the high seas, which is not ordinarily vested in any local court, was conferred on Colonial Courts, on the assumption that there would be an appeal from those courts to the Queen in Council. It probably has escaped the notice of the draftsman that clause 75 might raise a doubt whether the appeal under the above Act in Admiralty cases is maintained.

There is also a general, and probably a growing, desire in the Colonies, as well as in the United Kingdom, for uniformity of law, particularly commercial law and shipping law.

Such a uniformity cannot be attained unless there is some provision for making uniform the interpretation of the law. Judicial decisions will necessarily vary in different courts, and can only be brought into uniformity by one Court of Appeal governing the whole of them.

It must also be recollected that the existence of the appeal to the Queen in Council, with its protection against any decision due to local prepossessions, is an important element in the consideration of investors of English capital in Australia. It cannot be for the benefit of the Colonies to alarm those investors.

They also are very numerous and powerful, and the amount invested is very large. They will no doubt oppose any proposal to abolish the appeal to the Queen in Council.

There may be, no doubt, defects in the Judicial Committee, as in every human institution. But, surely it is better to try to cure those defects than to abolish a very important link in the unity of the Empire, and to lose the benefits of uniformity in law, which the appeal to the Queen in Council undoubtedly confers.

It must be recollected that the Privy Council comprises the best and most experienced lawyers in the United Kingdom, and also experienced members of the Colonial judicial bench.

The Australian Colonies doubtless desire that all appeals shall be heard by their Federal High Court; and that this desire is reasonable need not be denied.

What the amendment proposes, therefore, is that there should be no appeal from the High Court as of right, but that the Queen in Council should have the right to give leave to appeal. This is the state of things which practically exists in the case of Canada.

The result of it is that leave is only given in those cases where there is an important question of principle to be tried, or where there is some reason to suppose that local prepossessions have influenced the decision, or where it is alleged that they have so influenced it, and it is desirable to remove the feeling of injustice created by such allegation.

There may be cases in which no appeal lies to the Federal High Court in Australia. In such a case it seems desirable to preserve the prerogative of the Queen in Council to grant leave to appeal in a proper case. Such leave is very rarely given; in fact, it is only given where there would apparently be a miscarriage of justice if the leave were not given.

17th, July 1897.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS COMMISSIONERS.

(REPORT OF THE, WITH TWO SCHEDULES.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael
and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the Royal Commission appointed to make inquiries with a view to enabling a Bill to be submitted to Parliament for the apportionment of the Colony into Divisions, for which Members representing New South Wales in the Federal House of Representatives may be chosen, in accordance with the provisions of the Draft Bill "To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," have the honor to report to your Excellency as follows :—

As directed by the Bill "To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," which has now become "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act," we have endeavoured to comply with those provisions of the Constitution which relate to Electoral Divisions.

The 29th section of "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act" reads as follows :—"Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the Divisions in each State for which Members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of Members to be chosen for each Division"; and, in reference to the application of State laws, section 31 provides that "until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time-being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of Members of the House of Representatives."

Your Commissioners were naturally led to make inquiries with reference to the efficiency of the State rolls of electors as an instrument by which the elections for the Senate and the more numerous House of Representatives might be effected. In the prosecution of these inquiries, it was ascertained, from reliable sources, that, while there was little, if any reduction in the manhood or voting strength of the State from that shown on the rolls, yet at the same time there was such a diminution

in the expression of the voting power as to lead to well-founded suspicion that the rolls would be utterly unreliable for the purposes intended. We were thus led to suggest that new and complete lists, representing a census of the actual manhood of New South Wales, should be taken in a house-to-house canvass from one end of the Colony to the other. For this, a very intelligent and efficient response was afforded by the police force of the Colony, which resulted in a complete census, arranged in electoral divisions, of every qualified elector in the Colony in the month of October, 1900.

The grave result may be at once apprehended when it is understood that the total number of names on the electoral rolls for the current year—1899–1900—was 322,468; and that in that number there were found errors of disqualification by death, removal, departure from the Colony, lunacy, &c.—besides a very considerable number of names misplaced or entered on the wrong electoral lists—amounting to 132,136. The instructions conveyed to the police force by the Inspector-General of Police included a caution that not one person who was duly qualified should be omitted. The investigation led to the addition of 123,647 new names of duly qualified electors to the electoral lists. Thus it will be seen that the lists returned by the police yielded a total electoral population of 318,116, which is the approximate electoral strength of New South Wales under the existing franchise. This number, if divided by 125, the number of the State electorates, yields a quota of 2,544 electors for each; and if the same total is divided by 26, the number of divisions that are to return Members to the House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament, a Federal electoral quota of 12,235 is obtained.

It will be remembered that the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides a marginal allowance to be used by the Electoral District Commissioners when delimiting the boundaries of the State districts. This marginal allowance is a limit of 600 above or below the ascertained quota, considered to be sufficient to meet the varying conditions of settlement and the natural difficulties in grouping population; and it was regarded as the nearest approximation to equal representation that could be obtained, consistent with a full knowledge of the varying conditions of Australian settlement. So that, in applying the principle controlling the State laws in this respect, it will be seen that the number of electors, which may range in the State electorates from 1,944 to 3,144, may in the Federal electorates, with a proportionate margin of 2,885, range from 9,350 to 15,120.

Difficult as it was in the first instance to establish this approximation to equality of representation, still more difficult as it seems to have been to maintain it, the difficulty is largely augmented when the application of the principle of the State laws rendered it imperative to embrace extensive tracts of territory, including vast inaccessible areas almost bereft of population, and stretches of territory that are not likely to be occupied for any profitable industry for many years to come.

Prior to the completion of the police electoral census, there appeared to be a pressing public necessity that some projection or tentative scheme should be issued for the consideration of the electors,—some scheme upon which the public attention could be focussed, with a view to the submission of such suggestions as the Commissioners might find, on full and complete examination, to be of value in the public interest. On the 7th August, 1900, therefore, a tentative scheme, based on the available information at our command, was published, and to this public attention was directed, with a view to obtaining public criticism and any suggestions that could intelligently convey a true consensus of public opinion, as far as Federal Electoral Divisions were concerned. In response, numerous communications have been received, every one of which has received the most careful consideration of the Commission.

While a large amount of correspondence has taken place in reference to the boundaries, the consensus of opinion is decidedly in favour of their confirmation; but, though the retention of the boundaries as at first proposed is fairly arguable, the altered numbers returned on the lists collected by the police have led your Commission to a reconsideration of such districts as are directly and vitally affected thereby. It should be observed that the quota will not be very seriously affected

by

by the collection of the new lists, the quota under the old Electoral Rolls being 12,402, and that under the revised lists, 12,235. The application of the quota, with the marginal allowance, to the Divisions tentatively proposed by the Commission, shows that five of the proposed districts are affected. Three (Cammara, Cronulla, and Moolabinda, now Newcastle) being above the maximum of 15,120, and two (Warrego, now Bogan, and Wirradari, now Riverina) below the minimum of 9,350. These have received consideration, and, with the exception of Warrego, now Bogan, all of the districts are now within the proportional limits prescribed in the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act.

Owing to the increase in the population of the proposed Cammara electorate, as shown by the newly-collected lists, the Commission have determined to detach a portion of the Glebe electorate, including about 2,400 electors, and include it with the City electorates, which it is now proposed shall consist of Sydney West (to include the portion of the Glebe electorate referred to), with an electoral population of 14,098, and Sydney East with an electoral population of 14,661. This will reduce the number of voters in Cammara to 14,252.

A modification of the tentative scheme, as far as the Newcastle electorates are concerned, has been deemed advisable, owing to the increased electoral population shown by some of the new lists for that district. It is now proposed to include 14,663 voters in the Federal electorate including Newcastle. This district possesses an urban population, and there, as in the metropolitan area, all electoral machinery may be obtained with the greatest facility.

The Commission have carefully considered the case of the districts of The Richmond, The Tweed, The Clarence, the Hastings, The Macleay, New England, Liverpool Plains, and The Gwydir; and, after the fullest consideration of the various interests, and of the impossibility of obtaining a numerical electoral equality without seriously dislocating interests which are united, and introducing elements of discord and disintegration (particularly in the North Coast District), they have unhesitatingly determined to adopt the following Divisions:—(1.) The Tweed, Ballina, The Richmond, Lismore, and Tenterfield; electoral population, 9,748. (2.) The Clarence, Grafton, The Hastings and Macleay, The Manning, Raleigh, and a considerable portion of Gloucester; electoral population, 12,690. (3.) Glen Innes, Armidale, Uralla-Walcha, Tamworth, Quirindi, and about two-thirds of Bingara; electoral population, 12,851. (4.) Inverell, Moree, Narrabri, Gunnedah, part of The Barwon, and one-third of Bingara; electoral population, 11,624.

The most considerable shrinkage in population is shown by the newly-collected lists to have occurred in the western plains of the Colony and in Western Riverina. This is attributable, to a very large extent, to the continued drought, which, for the last four years and upwards, has seriously affected that portion of the Colony. The Commissioners have not been unmindful of the fact that a return to normal climatic conditions will lead to an increased settlement and a larger electoral enrolment there. Meanwhile they suggest a slight modification of their former tentative scheme with regard to these districts. The three most westerly Federal electorates, as now proposed, will contain an electoral population of 27,976 electors within an area of about 159,000 square miles—more than half of the Colony. This immense tract of country—it is one and a third times as extensive as Great Britain and Ireland, one and a half times the size of New Zealand, and over six times as big as Tasmania—has within it conditions so different from those prevailing in the more closely-settled parts of the Colony that, at the Census of 1891, it was found that, of a population of 83,897 therein contained, only 30,615, or 36 per cent., were females. The severity of the conditions of settlement is plainly apparent, and also the futility of attempting to arrange boundaries in anything approximating to numerical equality of population.

After having fully considered these matters, your Commissioners submit the distribution of New South Wales into twenty-six Federal Electoral Districts, as shown on the accompanying maps, and expressed by names in the accompanying Schedule A, attached to and forming part of this Report. Schedule B, also attached to and forming part of this Report, gives the names of the State electorates which are wholly, or in part, included in each of the Federal Electoral Districts, and also the number of electors in each such proposed Electoral District. In

In the consideration of the scheme an adherence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution Act is imperative. We have therefore embraced such areas and such groups of population as will help to unite all interests which, under State conditions, may appear to be divided and separate, but under the truer and larger national Federal view are one. The spirit, therefore, of united national Australian life, where it has been possible in combining small State communities, has been observed.

C. J. McMASTER, President,
Federal Electoral Districts Commission.

GEORGE LEWIS, }
C. J. SAUNDERS, } Commissioners.

Office of the Federal Electoral Districts Commission,
Sydney, 16th November, 1900.

SCHEDULE A.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Sydney, East. | 10. Cambewarra. | 19. Canobolas. |
| 2. Sydney, West. | 11. Macquarie. | 20. Kippara. |
| 3. Maroubra. | 12. Werriwa. | 21. New England. |
| 4. Sydney, South. | 13. Monaro. | 22. Namoi. |
| 5. Cronulla. | 14. Cudgegong. | 23. Unara. |
| 6. Cammara. | 15. Newcastle. | 24. Bogan. |
| 7. Parkes. | 16. Hunter. | 25. Riverina. |
| 8. Kuring-gai. | 17. Hume. | 26. Barrier. |
| 9. Tomah. | 18. Mirrool. | |

SCHEDULE B.

Sydney, East.

To include the electorates of Sydney-King (nearly the whole), Sydney-Fitzroy, Sydney-Bligh, Sydney-Flinders, Sydney-Belmore, and Sydney-Cook.
Number of voters—14,661.

Sydney, West.

To include the electorates of Sydney-Gipps, Sydney-Lang, Sydney-Denison, Sydney-Pymont, Sydney-Phillip, Sydney-King (a small portion east of Lower George-street), and Glebe (that part which lies north and east of the Glebe Road).
Number of voters—14,098.

Maroubra.

To include the electorates of Paddington, Randwick, Waverley, Woollahra, and that part of Botany which consists of the South Kensington Estate, and also that part which is within the Randwick Municipality.

Number of voters—13,340,

Sydney,

Sydney, South.

To include the electorates of Darlington, Redfern, Waterloo, Newtown-Erskine, and that part of Botany not included in Maroubra.
Number of voters—14,555.

Cronulla.

To include the electorates of Newtown-Camperdown, Newtown-St. Peters, Marrickville, St. George, that part of the Canterbury Division of Canterbury south of the Canterbury-road and Cook's River, and Sutherland Division of Woronora.
Number of voters—14,695.

Cammara.

To include the electorates of Balmain North, Balmain South, Leichhardt, Annandale, and that part of the Glebe not included in Sydney West.
Number of voters—14,252.

Parkes.

To include the electorates of Ashfield, Burwood, Petersham, that part of Granville lying east of the Dog Trap road, that part of Canterbury which consists of the Strathfield and Enfield Divisions, and the northern part of the Canterbury Division, and the Drummoyne Division of Ryde.
Number of voters—13,934.

Kuring-gai.

To include the electorates of Warringah, St. Leonards, Willoughby, Ryde (except the Drummoyne Division), and the Gosford Division of Northumberland.
Number of voters—14,123.

Tomah.

To include the electorates of Sherbrooke, the Nepean, the Hawkesbury, Parramatta, Granville (that part west of the Dog Trap-road), Canterbury (the Liverpool Division), Hartley (the eastern part of the Lithgow Division), and Northumberland (the St. Albans Division).
Number of voters—12,194.

Cambewarra.

To include the electorates of Camden, Woronora (except the Sutherland Division), Illawarra, Kiama, The Shoalhaven, and Bowral.
Number of voters—12,819.

Macquarie.

To include the electorates of Macquarie, Bathurst, West Macquarie (except the Tuena Division), Cowra, Hartley (the western part of the Lithgow Division, the Katoomba Division, and Wallerawang Division), and a small portion of Rylestone, surrounding Capertee.
Number of voters—10,794.

Werriwa.

To include the electorates of Goulburn, Argyle, Braidwood (that part north of Braidwood), Queanbeyan (that part north of Queanbeyan), West Macquarie (the Tuena Division), Yass, and Boorowa.
Number of voters—10,911.

Monaro.

To include the electorates of Monaro, Braidwood (that part south of Braidwood), Queanbeyan (that part south of Queanbeyan), Moruya, Eden-Bombala, and Bega.
Number of voters—11,191.

Cudgegong.

To include the electorates of Rylstone (except a small portion included in Macquarie), Mudgee, Wellington, and Dubbo.
Number of voters—11,497.

Newcastle.

To include the electorates of Newcastle East, Newcastle West, Kahibah, Wallsend, Waratah, Wickham, the Minmi Division of East Maitland, and a part of the Cooranbong Division of Northumberland, comprising Catherine Hill Bay and Lake Macquarie.
Number of voters—14,663.

Hunter.

To include the electorates of Durham, East Maitland (except the Minmi Division), West Maitland, Singleton, Northumberland (the Wollombi and part of the Cooranbong Divisions), Robertson, and the Stroud Division, and part of the Raymond Terrace Division of Gloucester.
Number of voters—13,459.

Hume.

To include the electorates of Tumut, Albury, The Hume, The Murray (the extreme eastern portion only), and Gundagai.
Number of voters—11,200.

Mirrool.

To include the electorates of The Murrumbidgee, Wagga Wagga, Young, and Grenfell (the Barmedman, Grenfell, Marsden, Wyalong, and Yalgogrin Divisions.)
Number of voters—10,710.

Canoblas.

To include the electorates of Orange, Molong, Ashburnham, Condoumlin (except that part within the Nyngan and Warren Land Districts), and Grenfell (the Billy's Lookout, Euglo, and Ooma Divisions).
Number of voters—10,131.

Kippara.

To include the electorates of the Clarence, Grafton, The Hastings, and Macleay, The Manning, Raleigh, and Gloucester (the Bullah Delah, Copeland, Forster, and Part of Raymond Terrace Divisions).
Number of voters—12,690.

New England.

To include the electorates of Tamworth, Quirindi, Uralla, Walcha, Armidale, Glen Innes, and that part of Bingara outside the Bingara Land District.
Number of voters—12,851.

Namoi.

To include the electorates of Inverell, Moree, Narrabri, Gunnedah, Bingara (that part within the Bingara Land District), and that part of The Barwon which is within the Walgett and Walgett North Land Districts.
Number of voters—11,624.

Unara.

To include the electorates of Tenterfield, The Richmond, The Tweed, Lismore, and Ballina.
Number of voters—9,748.

Bogan.

To include the electorates of Coonamble, Bourke, Cobar, that part of Condoumlin which is within the Nyngan and Warren Land Districts, that part of The Lachlan within the Cobar Land District, and that part of The Barwon which is not within the Walgett and Walgett North Land Districts.
Number of voters—9,140.

Riverina.

To include the electorates of Wentworth, Deniliquin, Hay, The Lachlan (except a small portion included in Bogan), and The Murray (except the extreme eastern portion).
Number of voters—9,400.

Barrier.

To include the electorates of Broken Hill, Sturt, Alma, and Wilcannia.
Number of voters—9,436.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

(REPORT OF THE FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS COMMISSIONERS RESPECTING THE DIVISION OF THE COLONY INTO.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 5 July, 1900.

Sir,

Federal Electoral Districts Commission, Sydney, 2 July, 1900.

In our investigations with a view to the division of the Colony into Federal Electoral Divisions we have naturally been led to a consideration of the condition of the Electoral Rolls of the various State Electorates throughout the Colony.

It is very difficult to form an absolutely just and accurate opinion upon the percentage of error that must exist in the rolls for the city of Sydney and the districts contiguous to it. In some of these it is known to be large, and in others, while the actual numbers may not differ to any appreciable extent, the personalities will be found to have changed to a very large and heavy percentage.

Subjoined will be found a schedule, showing the percentage of disqualifications for all electorates (marked "B"). The average disqualifications for the country electorates range from 6 to 33 per cent., and in particular divisions of the country electorates a much higher percentage of disqualifications is found, ranging, in fifty-five divisions, from 30 to 71 per cent. (*see* Schedule "A").

Schedule "C" attached shows the percentage of disqualification in the metropolitan area to be only 3·8 per cent., as against 15·2 per cent. for the country districts. These disqualifications are given by the police, in very many cases from memory, particularly in the metropolitan and surrounding districts, and as the electors within the metropolitan area are not so well known to the police as the country residents, it is needless to say that the percentages are lower.

There is little doubt that a re-issue of rights and a new enrolment by the police would considerably reduce the numbers on the rolls in the metropolitan area.

The rolls, both from the returns and from the personal testimony of the police officers and others, are so unsatisfactory as to be utterly unreliable in the matter of accuracy. We have therefore to submit that new rolls should be taken by the police, and new rights issued to every elector who is qualified, as soon as it is possible for the necessary legislative authority to be obtained. Any new enrolment can be effected by the police.

The rolls should be taken in such a manner as to enable them to be adapted for Federal purposes.

We have, &c.,

C. J. McMASTER,	} Federal Electoral Districts Commissioners.
President,	
GEORGE LEWIS,	
C. J. SAUNDERS.	

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

"A."

THE ELECTORAL ROLLS.

The percentage of names struck off by the police was very high in some of the Divisions, as under:—

- 30 per cent.—Bowral (Bowral), Clarendon (Gundagai), Maude (Hay), Cargellico (The Lachlan), Nimitybelle (Manaro), Obley (Molong), Yarrangobilly (Tumut), Euston (Wentworth).
- 31 per cent.—Newton Boyd (Grafton), Lake Victoria (Wentworth).
- 32 per cent.—Trangie (Dubbo), Blackville (Quirindi), Purnamoota (Sturt), Swamp Oak (Tamworth), Teralba (Wallsend).
- 33 per cent.—Hillgrove West (Armidale), Krawaree (Braidwood), Drysdale (Cobar), Stockton (Newcastle East).
- 34 per cent.—Greta (Singleton), Trunkey (West Macquarie).
- 35 per cent.—Wangonilla (Deniliquin), Katoomba (Hartley), Mungindi (Moree), Woodburn South (The Richmond).
- 36 per cent.—Billy's Lookout (Grenfell).
- 37 per cent.—Collarendabri (The Barwon), Wentworth (Wentworth).
- 39 per cent.—Landsborough (Bourke), Tilpa (Wilcannia).

- 40 per cent.—Overflow (Condoublin), Jugiong (Gundagai), Kiandra (Manaro).
 42 per cent.—Yalgogrin (Grenfell), Goangra (Narrabri).
 43 per cent.—Ford's Bridge (Bourke), Currathool (Hay), Euabalong (The Lachlan), Rocky Water-holes (Wilcannia).
 44 per cent.—Mossiel (The Lachlan), Menindie (Wentworth).
 45 per cent.—Barrington (Bourke).
 46 per cent.—Nana (Raleigh), Nowendoc (Uralla-Walcha).
 48 per cent.—Alectown (Condoublin), Pooncaira (Wentworth).
 50 per cent.—Girilambone (Cobar), Captain's Flat (Queanbeyan).
 55 per cent.—Goodooga (The Barwon), Yantabulla (Bourke).
 56 per cent.—Mount Hope (The Lachlan).
 57 per cent.—Dalmorton (Raleigh).
 62 per cent.—Noonthurungee (Wilcannia).
 70 per cent.—Yandarlo (Wilcannia).
 71 per cent.—Thackaringa (Sturt).

“B.”

Percentage of names marked off on the various Electoral Rolls by the police as being those of deceased or disqualified persons:—

- 0·6 per cent.—Paddington.
 0·7 per cent.—Woollahra.
 1 per cent.—Sydney (Denison).
 1¼ per cent.—Sydney (King), Sydney (Lang).
 1½ per cent.—Annandale, Darlington, Sydney (Cook).
 2 per cent.—Newtown (Erskine), Redfern, Sydney (Belmore), Sydney (Fitzroy), Waterloo.
 2½ per cent.—Sydney (Bligh).
 3 per cent.—Balmain North, Balmain South, Newtown (Camperdown), Sydney (Flinders).
 3½ per cent.—Glebe, Sydney (Phillip).
 4 per cent.—Marrickville, Newtown (St. Peters), St. George, St. Leonards.
 5 per cent.—Botany.
 6 per cent.—Bathurst, Broken Hill, Petersham.
 7 per cent.—The Clarence, Durham, Inverell, Leichhardt.
 7½ per cent.—Parramatta.
 8 per cent.—Albury, Randwick, Sydney (Gipps), Uralla-Walcha.
 9 per cent.—Ashfield, Dubbo, Sydney (Pyrmont), Yass.
 10 per cent.—Gloucester, The Hume, Macquarie, The Nepean, Orange, Quirindi, Sturt, Tenterfield.
 11 per cent.—The Hastings and Macleay, Mudgee, Tumut, Wagga, Wellington.
 12 per cent.—Alma, Armidale, Ashburnham, Bingara, Gunnedah, The Hawkesbury, Northumberland, Willoughby.
 13 per cent.—Argyle, Grafton, Grenfell, Manaro, The Manning, Molong, The Murrumbidgee, Waverley, Wilcannia.
 14 per cent.—Kahibah, Newcastle East, Young.
 15 per cent.—Glen Innes, The Murray, Sherbrooke, Tamworth, Woronora.
 16 per cent.—Ballina, Braidwood, Granville, Lismore, Maitland East, Moree, Moruya, Newcastle West, Robertson, Shoalhaven, The Tweed, Waratah.
 17 per cent.—Boorowa, Cobar, Illawarra, Narrabri, Rylstone.
 18 per cent.—Bega, Burwood, Queanbeyan, The Richmond, West Macquarie.
 19 per cent.—Coonamble, Cowra, Deniliquin, Wallsend.
 20 per cent.—Eden-Bombala, Goulburn, Hay.
 21 per cent.—Gundagai, Maitland West, Wickham.
 22 per cent.—Bowral, Hartley, Ryde, Singleton.
 23 per cent.—Raleigh, Warringah.
 24 per cent.—The Barwon, Bourke.
 25 per cent.—Kiama.
 26 per cent.—Condoublin.
 30 per cent.—The Lachlan.
 33 per cent.—Wentworth.

“C.”

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLLS.

1. *Ninety-five Country Electorates.*

Number of names struck off	...	...	...	...	36,049
Average for each Electorate	...	...	...	...	379
Percentage for the ninety-five Country Electorates	...	...	...	...	15·2

2. *Thirty City and Suburban Electorates.*

Number of names struck off	...	...	...	...	3,276
Average for each Electorate	...	...	...	...	109
Percentage for the thirty Metropolitan Electorates	...	...	...	...	3·8

3. *The whole Colony.*

Number of names struck off	...	...	...	...	39,325
Average for each Electorate	...	...	...	...	314
Percentage for the 125 Electorates	...	...	...	...	12·2

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PROPOSED FEDERAL ELECTORATES OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.**

(PARTICULARS SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

Wurrang (Sydney Cove).

No. 1 will include Elizabeth Bay, Woolloomooloo Bay, Farm Cove, Sydney Cove, Dawes Point, Darling Harbour, and that part of Johnstone's Bay up to Blackwattle Cove, the divisional line running along Bayswater-road, William-street South, William-street, Park-street, George-street, George-street West, to a point where it is met by Bay-street and Newtown-road, thence by Bay-street to William Henry-street, and by William Henry-street to Darling-street, and by Darling-street and its prolongation to the waters of Port Jackson.

Toorawal (Dialect spoken south of Port Jackson).

District No. 2 is bounded by Barcom-street to Oxford-street, thence by Dowling-street to Cleveland-street, by Cleveland-street to Newtown-road, by Newtown-road to George-street West, thence by George-street, Park-street, William-street, and Bayswater-road to Barcom-street.

The electorates will be :—In No. 1: The greater part of King Division, and Fitzroy, Gipps, Lang, Denison, and Pyrmont Divisions. In No. 2: The southern part of King Division, and Flinders, Phillip, Belmore, and Cook Divisions. In No. 1 Division also are included all the islands of Port Jackson and Lord Howe Island.

Maroubra (Chief of Tribe about Coogee).

District No. 3 is that which includes the electorates of Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick, and an eastern portion of Botany, and is a coast district lying between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, of the suburbs adjacent to the city on its eastern side. The part of the Botany electorate included is the South Kensington Estate, at the back of the Randwick Racecourse, with the remaining portion of the Randwick Municipal District lying between the south boundary of Randwick and Botany Bay. This will constitute an area the interests of which are united by many ties.

Booralee (Name of District).

In District No. 4 it is proposed to unite the Parliamentary electorates of Darlington, Redfern, Waterloo, Botany (except the Kensington portion, &c.), and Newtown (Erskineville). Speaking generally, this district is bounded by Newtown-road and Cook's River-road to Barwon Park-road and Ricketty-street to Shea's Creek, Cook's River, and Botany Bay.

Cronulla (Botany Beach).

District No. 5 includes the Parliamentary electorates of Newtown (Camperdown), Newtown (St. Peters), Marrickville, St. George, that part of the Canterbury electorate within the Canterbury municipal district, and the northern portion of the Woronora electorate, lying between Port Hacking and Botany Bay. In this is included a considerable portion of Newtown, Enmore, St. Peters, Tempe, Dulwich Hill, Canterbury, Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, Carlton, Hurstville, Penshurst, Oatley, Como, and Sutherland. This district is served by the Illawarra line.

Cammara (Tribe on Shores of Port Jackson).

District No. 6 is bounded by Bay-street and the Parramatta-road to Long Cove Creek, and includes within its limits the electorates of Glebe, Annandale, Leichhardt, Balmain South, and Balmain North.

Bullanaming (name of Petersham).

No. 7 District includes the Parliamentary electorates of Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, Ryde (the Drummoyne portion), Granville (leaving out Merrylands and Guildford), and that part of Canterbury including Enfield, Strathfield, Homebush, Flemington, and south as far as the water-pipes. It includes, besides those places already mentioned, Rookwood, Auburn, Bankstown, Irishtown, Concord, Drummoyne, and Dobroyd.

Kuringgai (Tribe between Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury).

No. 8 District includes the Parliamentary electorates of St. Leonards, Willoughby, Warringah, Ryde (less the Drummoyne portion), and the Gosford portion of the Northumberland electorate. It includes St. Leonards, Mosman, Manly, Neutral Bay, Willoughby, Chatswood, Lindfield, Gordon, Turramurra, Hornsby, Berowra, Cowan, Narrabeen, Middle Harbour, Field of Mars, Penrith Hills, Beecroft, Carlingford, Eastwood, Ryde, Hunter's Hill, Meadowbank, Ermington, Putney, Lane Cove River, Brooklyn, Woy Woy, Longueville, Greenwich, Kuringgai Chase, Gosford, Ourimbah, Kincumber, Tuggerah Beach Lake, Wyong, and Broken Bay. This district is served by the Northern railway.

Tomah (conspicuous Mountain in centre of Electorate).

No. 9 District includes the Parliamentary electorates of Parramatta, Granville (that part west of the Dog Trap Road), Sherbrooke, The Hawkesbury, The Nepean, Hartley, that part of Canterbury lying west of George's River and Prospect Creek immediately around Liverpool, and the St. Albans part of the Northumberland electorate. This will include Harris Park, Toongabbie, Seven Hills, Blacktown, Doonside, Mount Druitt, St. Marys, Glenbrook, Springwood, Lawson, Katoomba, Blackheath, Mount Victoria, Hartley Vale, Eskbank, Lithgow, Bowenfels, Wallerawang, Rydal, Jenolan Caves, Castlereagh, Richmond, Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, Kenthurst, Mulgrave, Baulkham Hills, Smithfield. All of these are served by the Western and the Hawkesbury River railway lines.

Cambewarra (Range in Southern part of Electorate).

No. 10 District will include the Parliamentary electorates of Camden, Woronora (that part south of Port Hacking), Illawarra, Kiama, Bowral, and The Shoalhaven. It will include Clifton, National Park, Campbelltown, Picton, Mittagong, Bowral, Moss Vale, Sutton Forest, Bundanoon, Wingello, Camden, Narellan, Cobbitty, Berry, Nowra, Jamberoo, and Gerringong.

Millemurra (Place on Macquarie River).

No. 11 District will include the Parliamentary electorates of Bathurst, Macquarie, West Macquarie (except the portion south of Burruga), and Cowra. It includes Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Woodstock, Mount Macdonald, Lyndhurst, Sofala, Cowra, Rockley, and Oberon.

Werriwa (Lake George).

In No. 12 District it is proposed to include the area which extends from Barber's Creek on the Southern line to Wallendbeen, and from Bungendore to Tuena inclusive, combining the electorates of Argyle, Boorowa, Goulburn, Yass, the southern (Tuena) portion of West Macquarie, the northern portion of Queanbeyan (north from Bungendore and the Molonglo River, including Lake George), and that part of Braidwood north of Larbert. This will include the towns of Goulburn, Marulan, Crookwell, Bungendore, Yass, Harden, Murrumburrah, Bowning, Gunning, Binalong, Boorowa, Wallendbeen, Collector, Tarago, Marlow, Wombat, Bookham, Goodradigbee, Bungonia, and Lakes George and Bathurst.

Narriga (Monaro Tribe).

No. 13 District extends from Marlow and the confluence of the Molonglo River with the Murrumbidgee River to a line between the Pilot and Cape Howe, in which the electorates of Bega, Eden-Bombala, Monaro, Moruya, and the southern portions of Braidwood and Queanbeyan are combined. It includes the towns of Cooma, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Milton, Moruya, Bombala, Bega, Eden, Delegate, Kiandra, Araluen, Nelligen, Wagonga, and Pambula.

Wambool (The Macquarie).

District No. 14 extends from Blackman's Crown to the Liverpool Range, and from Mount Terrell in the Liverpool Range to about 12 miles west of Trangie railway station, on the Great Western Railway Line. The following electorates are combined within the proposed boundaries:—Dubbo, Mudgee, Rylstone, and Wellington, including the towns of Mudgee, Wellington, Dubbo, Rylstone, Merriwa, Cassilis, Coolah, Stuart Town, Tambaroora, Hill End, Gulgong, Capertee, Cobborah, Narromine, Timbregongie, Ilford, Denison Town, Hargraves.

Moolabinda (Newcastle).

No. 15. This district extends from Newcastle to Port Stephens on the north, and to Tuggerah Beach Lake on the south, and to the Sugarloaf Range on the west. The following electorates are combined:—Newcastle East, Newcastle West, Kahibah, Wallsend, Waratah, Wickham, Gloucester (part), and Northumberland (part). The district includes the towns of Newcastle, Stockton, Raymond Terrace, Wickham, Lambton, New Lambton, Wallsend, Plattsburg, Merewether, Hamilton, Carrington, Adamstown, Awaba, Newport, Cockle Creek, Wyee, and Morrissett.

Wonnarua (Tribe in Hunter Valley).

District No. 16 extends from the east boundary of East Maitland to the Liverpool Range, and from the eastern watershed of the Paterson to the Great Dividing Range, combining the electorates of East Maitland, West Maitland, Durham, Singleton, and Robertson, and including the towns of East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, Dungog, Paterson, Clarence Town, Seaham, Aberdeen, Musclebrook, Murrurundi, Haydonton, Scone, Denman, Jerry's Plains, Broke, Lochinvar, Branxton, Minmi, Wollombi, and Ellalong.

Waananga

Waananga (Upper Murray).

District No. 17 extends from the Snowy Mountains and the mountains forming the eastern watershed of the Tumut River to about 20 miles west of Corowa, on the Murray River. It includes the electorates of The Hume, Tumut, Gundagai, Albury, and an eastern portion of The Murray, with the towns of Albury, Gundagai, Tumut, Cootamundra, Bethungra, Corowa, Mulwala, Howlong, Germanton, Tumberumba, Mangoplah, Walbundry, Gerogery, and Jugiong.

Mirrool (a Creek in the Electorate).

District No. 18 will include the electorates of The Murrumbidgee, Wagga Wagga, Young, and the southern portion of Grenfell. It will include the towns of Wagga Wagga, Narandera, Young, Temora, Grenfell, Wyalong, Ganmain, Coolamon, Junee, Goolagong.

Calarie (Lachlan River).

District No. 19 includes the electorates of Orange, Molong, Ashburnham, the northern part of Grenfell, and the greater portion of Condoulin. This will include the towns of Orange, Forbes, Parkes, Molong, Condoulin, Cudal, Manildra, Peak Hill, Bulgandramine, Spring Hill, Byng, Ophir, Obley, and Bexcourt.

Nymboida (One of Principal Heads of River Clarence).

District No. 20 extends from Port Stephens to the Clarence and its tributaries, and from the coast on the east to the edge of the table-land. The electorates included are:—The Clarence, Grafton, The Hastings and Macleay, The Manning, Raleigh, and the greater part of Gloucester, with the towns of Grafton, Maclean, Kempsey, Gladstone, Port Macquarie, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, Stroud, Bullah Delah, Copeland, Fredericton, Trial Bay, Copmahurst, Newton Boyd, Buccarumbi, Dalmorton, Solferino, Iluka, Yamba, Coldstream, Woolgoolga, Nambucca, and Forster.

Callala (Peel River).

District No. 21 extends from the Liverpool Range to the Dumaresq River, and from the eastern side of the table-land of New England to the western boundary between the Land Districts of Warialda and Bingara and Inverell. It includes the electorates of Inverell (except that part within the Warialda Land District), Glen Innes, Armidale, Uralla-Walcha, Bingara (except that part within the Bingara Land District), Tamworth, and Quirindi (the Nundle portion only). It includes the towns of Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, Tamworth, Hillgrove, Emmaville, Tent Hill, Walcha, Nowendoc, Nundle, Dungowan, Bendemeer, Manilla, Barraba, Ashford, Wandsworth, Guyra, and Uralla.

Kamalari (Local Tribe).

District No. 22 extends from the boundary between the Warialda and Bingara and Inverell Land Districts to the Narran River, and from the Macintyre down to the Liverpool Range. It includes the electorates of Moree, Narrabri, The Barwon (part), Gunnedah, Inverell (part), Bingara (part), and Quirindi (part), and the towns of Narrabri, Moree, Gunnedah, Quirindi, Walgett, Coonabarabran, Collarendabri, Mungindi, Boggabilla, Breeza, Boggabri, Wee Waa, Bingara, Warialda, Cobbadah, Pallamallawa, Yetman.

Unara (Chief on the North Coast).

District No. 23 extends from the range dividing the waters of the Richmond from those of the Clarence to the Queensland Border, and from Beardy River to the coast, including the electorates of Ballina, Lismore, The Richmond, Tenterfield, and The Tweed, and the towns of Lismore, Tenterfield, Ballina, Woodburn, Tabulam, Drake, Coraki, Wardell, Tintenbar, Byron Bay, Mullumbimby, Cudgen, Maryland.

Warrego (Extensive Pastoral District).

District No. 24 extends from the eastern watershed of the Castlereagh River to the pastoral holdings along the western side of the Paroo River, and from the south boundary of the Land District of Cobar to the Queensland Border, including the electorates of Coonamble, Bourke, Cobar, part of The Barwon, and small portions of Condoulin and The Lachlan; and the towns of Bourke, Cobar, Coonamble, Brewarrina, Nyngan, Mount Drysdale, Canonbar, Girilambone, Warren, Nevertire, Nymagee, Tilpa, Louth, Wanaaring, Enngonia, Barrington, Goodooga, Angledool, and Berrywynia.

Wirradari (Big Local Tribe).

No. 25. This sparsely-populated area extends from the Murray about Mulwala and from a point on The Lachlan about 20 miles east of Cargellico to the South Australian Border, and from the south boundary of the Cobar Land District to the Murray River, combining the electorates of Wentworth, Deniliquin, Hay, the greater part of The Lachlan, and the western portion of The Murray. It includes the towns of Wentworth, Hay, Hillston, Deniliquin, Jerilderie, Berrigan, Tocumwal, Urana, Gunbar, One Tree, Carrathool, Tuppall, Mathoura, Moama, Moira, Moulamein, Wanganilla, Oxley, Booligal, Cargellico, Euabalong, Mossiel, Menindie, Pooncaira, and Euston.

Murkurilla (Sub-tribe in Western Division).

District No. 26 consists of a combination of the electorates of Wilcannia, Broken Hill, Alma, and Sturt, and includes the towns of Wilcannia, Broken Hill, Silverton, Purnamoota, Tibooburra, Milparinka, Torrowangee, White Cliffs, Thackaringa, and Euriowie.

[4 Maps.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED FEDERAL ELECTORATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF VOTERS.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

The Federal Electorates.

NUMBER of Voters in the various Electorates (according to the existing Rolls).

Electorate No. 1 (Wurrang)...	...	...	...	...	14,601
" 2 (Toorawal)...	...	...	...	...	13,073
" 3 (Maroubra)	...	...	...	...	12,217
" 4 (Booralee) ...	...	...	...	...	14,368
" 5 (Cronulla) ...	...	...	...	...	14,444
" 6 (Cammara)...	...	...	...	...	15,996
" 7 (Bullanaming	...	...	...	...	13,037
" 8 (Kurringai)	...	...	...	...	12,736
" 9 (Tomah ...	...	...	...	..	13,517
" 10 (Cambewarra)	...	...	...	...	13,182
" 11 (Millemurra)	...	...	...	...	10,181
" 12 (Werriwa)...	...	...	...	...	10,565
" 13 (Narriga) ...	...	...	...	...	11,844
" 14 (Wambool)	...	...	...	...	11,369
" 15 (Moolabinda)	...	...	...	...	14,804
" 16 (Wonnarua)	...	...	...	...	12,854
" 17 (Waananga)	...	...	...	...	11,829
" 18 (Mirrool) ...	...	...	...	...	11,418
" 19 (Calarie) ...	...	...	...	...	11,375
" 20 (Nymboida)	...	...	...	...	13,003
" 21 (Callala) ...	...	...	...	...	12,138
" 22 (Kamalari)...	...	...	...	...	11,966
" 23 (Unara) ...	...	...	...	...	9,568
" 24 (Warrego) ...	...	...	...	...	10,490
" 25 (Wirradari)	...	...	...	...	10,792
" 26 (Murkurilla)	...	...	...	...	11,101
Total	...	...	...	...	322,468

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL
PARLIAMENT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 11 September, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 30. THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1900.

16. NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL PARLIAMENT:—Mr. Piddington moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the names for the Electorates for the House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Sir William Lyne, Sir Joseph Abbott, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Lees, Dr. Graham, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Richards, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Haynes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES NO. 32. WEDNESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1900.

6. NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL PARLIAMENT:—Mr. Piddington (*by consent*) moved, without Notice,—That the paper, "Particulars showing Boundaries of Proposed Federal Electorates of "New South Wales," together with three maps, laid upon the Table of this House on 7th August, 1900, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Names for Electorates, Federal "Parliament."
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES NO. 36. THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

4. NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL PARLIAMENT:—Mr. Piddington, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 16th August, 1900.
- Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.
-

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1900.

NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 16th August, 1900, "to consider and report upon the names for the Electorates for the "House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament," and to whom was referred on 22nd August, 1900, "the paper 'Particulars showing Boundaries "of Proposed Federal Electorates of New South Wales,' together with three "maps,"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having considered the subject referred, together with the correspondence relative thereto, have agreed to recommend, for adoption by your Honorable House, the names set forth in the Schedule hereunder:—

PROPOSED FEDERAL ELECTORATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. of District.	Names suggested by Federal Districts Commissioners.	Names recommended by the Select Committee.
1	<p>Wurrang (Sydney Cove)</p> <p>Will include Elizabeth Bay, Woolloomooloo Bay, Farm Cove, Sydney Cove, Dawes Point, Darling Harbour, and that part of Johnstone's Bay up to Blackwattle Cove, the divisional line running along Bayswater-road, William-street South, William-street, Park-street, George-street, George-street West, to a point where it is met by Bay-street and Newtown-road, thence by Bay-street to William Henry-street, and by William Henry-street to Darling-street, and by Darling-street and its prolongation to the waters of Port Jackson.</p>	Sydney.
2	<p>Toorawal (Dialect spoken south of Port Jackson) ...</p> <p>Is bounded by Barcom-street to Oxford-street, thence by Dowling-street to Cleveland-street, by Cleveland-street to Newtown-road, by Newtown-road to George-street West, thence by George-street, Park-street, William-street, and Bayswater-road to Barcom-street.</p> <p>The electorates will be:—In No. 1: The greater part of King Division, and Fitzroy, Gipps, Lang, Denison, and Pymont Divisions. In No. 2: The southern part of King Division, and Flinders, Phillip, Belmore, and Cook Divisions. In No. 1 Division also are included all the islands of Port Jackson and Lord Howe Island.</p>	Sydney-South.
3	<p>Maroubra (Chief of Tribe about Coogee)</p> <p>Is that which includes the electorates of Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick, and an eastern portion of Botany, and is a coast district lying between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, of the suburbs adjacent to the city on its eastern side. The part of the Botany electorate included is the South Kensington Estate, at the back of the Randwick Racecourse, with the remaining portion of the Randwick Municipal District lying between the south boundary of Randwick and Botany Bay. This will constitute an area the interests of which are united by many ties.</p>	Maroubra.

No. of District.	Names suggested by Federal Districts Commissioners.	Names recommended by the Select Committee.
4	<p>Booralee (Name of District)</p> <p>It is proposed to unite the Parliamentary electorates of Darling-ton, Redfern, Waterloo, Botany (except the Kensington portion, &c.), and Newtown (Erskineville). Speaking generally, this district is bounded by Newtown-road and Cook's River-road to Barwon Park-road and Ricketty-street to Shea's Creek, Cook's River, and Botany Bay.</p>	Cook.
5	<p>Cronulla (Botany Beach)</p> <p>Includes the Parliamentary electorates of Newtown (Camper-down), Newtown (St. Peters), Marrickville, St. George, that part of the Canterbury electorate within the Canterbury municipal district, and the northern portion of the Woronora electorate, lying between Port Hacking and Botany Bay. In this is included a considerable portion of Newtown, Enmore, St. Peters, Tempe, Dulwich Hill, Canterbury, Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, Carlton, Hurstville, Penshurst, Oatley, Como, and Sutherland. This district is served by the Illawarra line.</p>	Botany.
6	<p>Cammara (Tribe on Shores of Port Jackson) ...</p> <p>Is bounded by Bay-street and the Parramatta-road to Long Cove Creek, and includes within its limits the electorates of Glebe, Annandale, Leichhardt, Balmain South, and Balmain North.</p>	Lang.
7	<p>Bullanaming (name of Petersham)</p> <p>Includes the Parliamentary electorates of Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, Ryde (the Drummoyne portion), Granville (leaving out Merrylands and Guildford), and that part of Canterbury including Enfield, Strathfield, Homebush, Flemington, and south as far as the water-pipes. It includes, besides those places already mentioned, Kookwood, Auburn, Bankstown, Irishtown, Concord, Drummoyne, and Dobroyd.</p>	Wentworth.
8	<p>Kuringgai (Tribe between Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury)</p> <p>Includes the Parliamentary electorates of St. Leonards, Willoughby, Warringah, Ryde (less the Drummoyne portion), and the Gosford portion of the Northumberland electorate. It includes St. Leonards, Mosman, Manly, Neutral Bay, Willoughby, Chatswood, Lindfield, Gordon, Turramurra, Hornsby, Berowra, Cowan, Narrabeen, Middle Harbour, Field of Mars, Pennant Hills, Beecroft, Carlingford, Eastwood, Ryde, Hunter's Hill, Meadowbank, Ermington, Putney, Lane Cove River, Brooklyn, Woy Woy, Longueville, Greenwich, Kuringgai Chase, Gosford, Ourimbah, Kincumber, Tuggerah Beach Lake, Wyong, and Broken Bay. This district is served by the Northern railway.</p>	Kuringgai.
9	<p>Tomah (conspicuous Mountain in centre of Electorate)</p> <p>Includes the Parliamentary electorates of Parramatta, Granville (that part west of the Dog Trap Road), Sherbrooke, The Hawkesbury, The Nepean, Hartley, that part of Canterbury lying west of George's River and Prospect Creek immediately around Liverpool, and the St. Albans part of the Northumberland electorate. This will include Harris Park, Toongabbie, Seven Hills, Blacktown, Doonside, Mount Druitt, St. Marys, Glenbrook, Springwood, Lawson, Katoomba, Blackheath, Mount Victoria, Hartley Vale, Eskbank, Lithgow, Bowenfels, Wallerawang, Rydal, Jenolan Caves, Castlereagh, Richmond, Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, Kenthurst, Mulgrave, Baulkham Hills, Smithfield. All of these are served by the Western and the Hawkesbury River railway lines.</p>	Parkes.
10	<p>Cambewarra (Range in Southern part of Electorate) ...</p> <p>Will include the Parliamentary electorates of Camden, Woronora (that part south of Port Hacking), Illawarra, Kiama, Bowral, and The Shoalhaven. It will include Clifton, National Park, Campbelltown, Picton, Mittagong, Bowral, Moss Vale, Sutton Forest, Bundanoon, Wingello, Camden, Narellan, Cobbitty, Berry, Nowra, Jamberoo, and Gerringong.</p>	Illawarra.

No. of District.	Names suggested by Federal Districts Commissioners.	Names recommended by the Select Committee.
11	<p>Millemurra (Place on Macquarie River)</p> <p>Will include the Parliamentary electorates of Bathurst, Macquarie, West Macquarie (except the portion south of Burruga), and Cowra. It includes Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Woodstock, Mount Macdonald, Lyndhurst, Sofala, Cowra, Rockley, and Oberon.</p>	Bathurst.
12	<p>Werriwa (Lake George)</p> <p>It is proposed to include the area which extends from Barber's Creek on the Southern line to Wallendbeen, and from Bungendore to Tuena inclusive, combining the electorates of Argyle, Boorowa, Goulburn, Yass, the southern (Tuena) portion of West Macquarie, the northern portion of Queanbeyan (north from Bungendore and the Molonglo River, including Lake George), and that part of Braidwood north of Larbert. This will include the towns of Goulburn, Marulan, Crookwell, Bungendore, Yass, Harden, Murrumburrah, Bowning, Gunning, Binalong, Boorowa, Wallendbeen, Collector, Tarago, Marlow, Wombat, Bookham, Goodradigbee, Bungonia, and Lakes George and Bathurst.</p>	Goulburn.
13	<p>Narriga (Monaro Tribe)</p> <p>Extends from Marlow and the confluence of the Molonglo River with the Murrumbidgee River to a line between the Pilot and Cape Howe, in which the electorates of Bega, Eden-Bombala, Manaro, Moruya, and the southern portions of Braidwood and Queanbeyan are combined. It includes the towns of Cooma, Braidwood, Queanbeyan, Milton, Moruya, Bombala, Bega, Eden, Delegate, Kiandra, Araluen, Nelligen, Wagongo, and Panbula.</p>	Monaro.
14	<p>Wambool (The Macquarie)</p> <p>Extends from Blackman's Crown to the Liverpool Range, and from Mount Terrell in the Liverpool Range to about 12 miles west of Trangie railway station, on the Great Western Railway Line. The following electorates are combined within the proposed boundaries:—Dubbo, Mudgee, Rylstone, and Wellington, including the towns of Mudgee, Wellington, Dubbo, Rylstone, Merriwa, Cassilis, Coolah, Stuart Town, Tamborora, Hill End, Gulgong, Capertee, Cobborah, Narramine, Timbregongie, Ilford, Denison Town, Hargraves.</p>	Robertson.
15	<p>Moolabinda (Newcastle)... ..</p> <p>Extends from Newcastle to Port Stephens on the north, and to Tuggerah Beach Lake on the south, and to the Sugarloaf Range on the west. The following electorates are combined:—Newcastle East, Newcastle West, Kahibah, Wallsend, Waratah, Wickham, Gloucester (part), and Northumberland (part). The district includes the towns of Newcastle, Stockton, Raymond Terrace, Wickham, Lambton, New Lambton, Wallsend, Plattsburg, Merewether, Hamilton, Carrington, Adamstown, Awaba, Newport, Cockle Creek, Wyee, and Morrissett.</p>	Newcastle.
16	<p>Wonnarua (Tribe in Hunter Valley)</p> <p>Extends from the east boundary of East Maitland to the Liverpool Range, and from the eastern watershed of the Paterson to the Great Dividing Range, combining the electorates of East Maitland, West Maitland, Durham, Singleton, and Robertson, and including the towns of East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, Dungog, Paterson, Clarence Town, Seaham, Aberdeen, Musclebrook, Murrurundi, Haydonton, Scone, Denman, Jerry's Plains, Broke, Lochinvar, Branxton, Minmi, Wollombi, and Ellalong.</p>	The Hunter.

No. of District.	Names suggested by Federal Districts Commissioners.	Names recommended by the Select Committee.
17	<p>Waananga (Upper Murray)</p> <p>Extends from the Snowy Mountains and the mountains forming the eastern water-shed of the Tumut River to about 20 miles west of Corrowa, on the Murray River. It includes the electorates of The Hume, Tumut, Gundagai, Albury, and an eastern portion of The Murray, with the towns of Albury, Gundagai, Tumut, Cootamundra, Bethungra, Corowa, Mulwala, Howlong, Germanton, Tumberumba, Mangoplah, Walbundry, Gerogery, and Jugiong.</p>	Hume.
18	<p>Mirrool (a Creek in the Electorate)</p> <p>Will include the electorates of The Murrumbidgee, Wagga Wagga, Young, and the southern portion of Grenfell. It will include the towns of Wagga Wagga, Narandera, Young, Temora, Grenfell, Wyalong, Ganmain, Coolamon, Junee, Goolagong.</p>	The Murrumbidgee.
19	<p>Callarie (Lachlan River)</p> <p>Includes the electorates of Orange, Molong, Ashburnham, the northern part of Grenfell, and the greater portion of Condoulin. This will include the towns of Orange, Forbes, Parkes, Molong, Condoulin, Cudal, Manildra, Peak Hill, Bulgandramine, Spring Hill, Byng, Ophir, Obley, and Bexcourt.</p>	Canobolas.
20	<p>Nymboida (One of the Principal Heads of River Clarence).</p> <p>Extends from Port Stephens to the Clarence and its tributaries, and from the coast on the east to the edge of the tableland. The electorates included are:—The Clarence, Grafton, The Hastings and Macleay, The Manning, Raleigh, and the greater part of Gloucester, with the towns of Grafton, Maclean, Kempsey, Gladstone, Port Macquarie, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, Stroud, Bullah Delah, Copeland, Fredericton, Trial Bay, Copmanhurst, Newton Boyd, Buccarumbi, Dalmorton, Solferino, Iluka, Yamba, Coldstream, Woolgoolga, Nambucca, and Forster.</p>	The Clarence.
21	<p>Callala (Peel River)</p> <p>Extends from the Liverpool Range to the Dumaresq River, and from the eastern side of the tableland of New England to the western boundary between the Land Districts of Warialda and Bingara and Inverell. It includes the electorates of Inverell (except that part within the Warialda Land District), Glen Innes, Armidale, Uralla-Walcha, Bingara (except that part within the Bingara Land District), Tamworth, and Quirindi (the Nundle portion only). It includes the towns of Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, Tamworth, Hillgrove, Emmaville, Tent Hill, Walcha, Nowendoc, Nundle, Dungowan, Bendemeer, Manilla, Barraba, Ashford, Wandsworth, Guyra, and Uralla.</p>	New England.
22	<p>Kamilari (Local Tribe)</p> <p>Extends from the boundary between the Warialda and Bingara and Inverell Land Districts to the Narran River, and from the Macintyre down to the Liverpool Range. It includes the electorates of Moree, Narrabri, The Barwon (part), Gunnedah, Inverell (part), Bingara (part), and Quirindi (part), and the towns of Narrabri, Moree, Gunnedah, Quirindi, Walgett, Coonabarabran, Collarendabri, Mungindi, Bogga-billa, Breeza, Boggabri, Wee Waa, Bingara, Warialda, Cobbadah, Pallamallawa, Yetman.</p>	Liverpool Plains.

No. of District.	Names suggested by Federal Districts Commissioners.	Names recommended by the Select Committee.
23	<p>Unara (Chief on the North Coast)</p> <p>Extends from the range dividing the waters of the Richmond from those of the Clarence to the Queensland Border, and from Beardy River to the coast, including the electorates of Ballina, Lismore, The Richmond, Tenterfield, and The Tweed, and the towns of Lismore, Tenterfield, Ballina, Woodburn, Tabulam, Drake, Coraki, Wardell, Tintenbar, Byron Bay, Mullumbimby, Cudgen, Maryland.</p>	The Richmond.
24	<p>Warrego (Extensive Pastoral District)</p> <p>Extends from the eastern watershed of the Castlereagh River to the pastoral holdings along the western side of the Paroo River, and from the south boundary of the Land District of Cobar to the Queensland Border, including the electorates of Coonamble, Bourke, Cobar, part of The Barwon, and small portions of Condoulin and The Lachlan; and the towns of Bourke, Cobar, Coonamble, Brewarrina, Nyngan, Mount Drysdale, Canonbar, Girilambone, Warren, Nevertire, Nymagee, Tilpa, Louth, Wanaaring, Eangonia, Barrington, Goodooga, Angledool, and Berrywynia.</p>	The Darling.
25	<p>Wirradari (Big Local Tribe)</p> <p>This sparsely-populated area extends from the Murray about Mulwala and from a point on The Lachlan about 20 miles east of Cargellico to the South Australian Border, and from the south boundary of the Cobar Land District to the Murray River, combining the electorates of Wentworth, Deniliquin, Hay, the greater part of The Lachlan, and the western portion of The Murray. It includes the towns of Wentworth, Hay, Hillston, Deniliquin, Jerilderie, Berrigan, Tocumwal, Urana, Gunbar, One Tree, Carrathool, Tuppal, Mathoura, Moama, Moira, Moulamein, Wanganilla, Oxley, Booligal, Cargellico, Euabalong, Mossiel, Menindie, Pooncaira, and Euston.</p>	Riverina.
26	<p>Murkurilla (Sub-tribe in Western Division)</p> <p>Consists of a combination of the electorates of Wilcannia, Broken Hill, Alma, and Sturt, and includes the towns of Wilcannia, Broken Hill, Silverton, Purnamoota, Tibooburra, Milparinka, Torrowangee, White Cliffs, Thackaringa, and Euriowie.</p>	Broken Hill.

W. H. B. PIDDINGTON,

No. 1 Committee Room,

Chairman.

Legislative Assembly, 30th August, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Kidd,
Mr. Lees,	|	Mr. Piddington.

Mr. Piddington called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.		
Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Kidd,
Mr. Lees,	|	Mr. Richards.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the paper "Particulars showing Boundaries of proposed Federal Electorates of New South Wales," together with three maps, to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Paper and maps before the Committee.

Committee considered names of Electorates as submitted.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 3 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.		
Mr. Ashton,	|	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Kidd,	|	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Richards.		

Committee further considered names for Electorates.

The Committee having agreed upon the names to be recommended for adoption by the House.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EFFECTIVE VOTING FOR THE FEDERAL SENATE.

(REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION THAT WAITED ON THE CHIEF SECRETARY CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF.)

*Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.**[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 16, of 24 July, 1900.]*

Deputation received by the Chief Secretary (on behalf of the Prime Minister), 11th July, 1900.

MR. WILLIAM McMILLAN said: In the absence of Mr. Waddell, I take the liberty of introducing formally this deputation. It represents a new organisation, called "The Effective Voting Organisation," and it has been brought about to a large extent owing to the visit of Miss Spence to this Colony, and we think it is only right to do honor to her in this movement. Of course we want, in the first place, to obtain the sympathy and support of the Government in placing this matter before the Members of Parliament, and it is essentially a movement to deal with the mode of voting for the Senate in the coming federal elections, and, as the time is short, there is no opportunity of carrying on propaganda work throughout the country; we have to deal directly with Parliament if anything is to be done before the federal elections, and are therefore anxious to get the sympathy and support of the Government in a motion which I believe the Attorney-General will move. That motion will ask the House to refer this matter to a Select Committee for consideration, and that Committee will naturally call for experts and the presence of those enthusiastic in this movement. All we want is to propagate our views, and wish, if the question does ultimately go to practical politics, that Members of Parliament will thoroughly understand it. It would be useless to enter upon any technical exposition of the system, as a system we desire to get carried out in the federal election of senators, but think I can refer briefly to the underlying principles. Although we call ourselves by a great many names and shibboleths, still we all consider ourselves democrats, and the main purpose of this movement is to see that what we consider true democratic principles are carried out in the representative system of our Government. We do not believe that democracy means simply the representation of a bare majority of one party in the country; for instance, if in the country there are 300,000 votes, and four or five, or more sections of political creed, we do not believe that 160,000 of those voters should be able to send in all the Members of Parliament, to the exclusion and the political extinction of the 140,000, who have opinions which it is necessary the country should understand. In a proposal we have to make, we think there is a fair field for carrying out this true principle of democracy, and while the majority must rule, still every section of the community that numbers a quota of the electors, or of those who go to the poll, should have its representation; also the great principle that no man should throw away his vote. We know that in the case of a popular election, under the old system, say, such as that which was recently held, one very popular man might have twice the number of votes necessary to put him in, and of those who voted for him, a large number would throw away their votes. Take another example—referring again to the number of electors as 300,000, if taken for granted also, in order to make ourselves perfectly clear, that all those electors went to the poll, there are six senators to be returned; that represents a quota of 50,000 voters, and we hold that every section of the community that is capable of supporting its opinions by a quota of representation should be represented in the Federal Senate. You will see clearly that on the other system it is impossible to get at the real feeling of the people, or rather their opinions. I will take a case like this, which is a simple one: Supposing, in this federal election, instead of a man getting 53,000 or 54,000 votes, he gets 150,000; now, on our principle, 50,000 votes are sufficient to put him in, and the balance of votes are absolutely thrown away, whereas we hold that if those who were voting knew that

they could not get in their own men—some of those who got smaller votes—they would naturally prefer to “plump.” Now, there is no system we wish to introduce like plumping, consequently it is necessary to distribute and place the extra 100,000 votes under this system, and the only way is to take proportionally the No. 2 on the list. I should have said to you that in voting under this system each voter would number the candidates in the order of preference, one to six, so that in this case, where a man gets more than a quota, you take the first No. 2 votes, and ultimately the No. 3 votes would come in when the second man had got his quota. Now, you will agree with me—putting the thing simply—if there are 300,000 voters, and we will allow that there is one political creed represented by 160,000 voters only, and that you have two or three other political creeds represented by the other 140,000 voters, that on the purest principles of democracy these people should have proper representation. While this system secures the reasonable representation of minorities, it does not in any way affect the democratic principle of majority rule. I did not intend to go so minutely into it, as we are not here to explain to you all the elaboration of this system, but we do feel strongly that we have got a system which is absolutely scientific on those democratic principles I have laid down; we feel it is not like an ordinary political question which everyone can easily understand—it is a technical matter, and the first thing would be to convince a Committee of the House (who would be the centre of the propaganda afterwards) of the absolute scientific correctness of this principle or system. We realise that if there was the slightest doubt as to the mode of carrying it out, if in any way it could act unfairly in its results, it would be rejected at once by the people of this country; but we want to see first that the Members of Parliament understand it; secondly, that it could be put into the concrete form of a Bill, and if carried out in these federal elections, there could be no mistake with regard to the fairness of the result. One word more. These federal elections apply, as far as I referred to them, to the appointment of six senators for this Colony. Those six senators, although in one sense members of a House under a bi-cameral system, are the representatives of State rights, and it has become a matter of importance to us, to the Federal Parliament, to the State Parliament, and to the State *qua* State, this election of the six who are to represent New South Wales as an entity in the federation should not result in sending men haphazard as under the present system. As you know, the representative of a minority is often returned; but we should send six men who would be absolutely a mirror of the public opinion of this country, not necessarily overriding the principle of majority rule, but representing in the aggregate the various political creeds and sections that make up the public of New South Wales. It is not easy to explain a matter of this kind, but I have explained it sufficiently, I think, to show you the great importance of the subject, and would ask your Government to give every assistance, at any rate, to the appointment of this Select Committee.

Mr. J. MEDWAY DAY: The object of our deputation, as Mr. McMillan has indicated, is to endeavour to get the Hare system of voting applied to the elections for the Federal Senate. Our organisation will not stop there; but there is a special opportunity now for getting this done, and if the system should be applied to the Federal Senate, it will afford a good object lesson; if it turns out a success (as I have no doubt it will), we ought to secure it for the local elections. In asking you to take the course suggested by Mr. McMillan, we are asking you to follow a notable precedent. In 1862 a motion was moved in the Legislative Council of New South Wales to provide that the Council be elective in future, and that the members should be elected by the whole Colony on the Hare system. On the motion of Mr. Wentworth that was referred to a Select Committee, which reported on it, and in August the second reading was carried by eleven to four. The Bill was passed by the Assembly by twenty-four to twenty; then one of those incidents occurred, which are likely to occur in the best regulated families—the Ministry had to resign. The Bill was dropped, and nothing more was heard of it. New South Wales was the first Colony to agree to the Hare system, which was not more than three years old, and it would be certainly very creditable to us as a Colony if we were the first to bring it into actual practice in connection with the Senate election. In proposing that this be applied to the Senate election, we are not asking for any material change, nor for anything that will involve a vast amount of trouble. The Commonwealth Act provides that the Senate be elected by the whole Colony as one constituency, consequently the rolls as at present will do. The ballot-papers may be made out in precisely the same way; the only thing is that the electors will have to fill them up in a somewhat different fashion; whatever additional labour there is, will certainly devolve upon the Chief Returning Officer. We are not asking for as much to be done in connection with the Senate elections as will be done in preparing for the elections for the House of Representatives. There is certainly, as Mr. McMillan has ably pointed out, a special reason why, in the election for the Senate, public opinion should have perfect freedom of expression. To put the matter in a nutshell, the Hare system allows the electors to group themselves. Suppose there are 180,000 electors voting, and six members to be returned, although they may live many miles apart, the electors have an opportunity of grouping themselves together, and arranging as to the members whom they wish should represent them. There was a time, the date of which it has been impossible to fix, when none were for party but all for the State. With respect to this Senate election, which is a new departure, it is important we should be able to say “None for the party, all for the State,” whatever may be the difference of our opinions. Those elected should be entitled to say,—we are fairly and honestly the representatives of the State of New South Wales.

Mr. WADDELL: I might point out one or two things. Under our present system the great trouble is that only the majority of the people are practically represented in the Parliament; what we want, in bringing about this change, is to make Parliament a true reflex of the people of Australia. We want, when it assembles, to feel that every party of any numerical importance will be fairly represented in the Federal Parliament; under our present system that is impossible, and I would like to point out to you what seems to me a strong reason for some action being taken. Under our present system, not only may a large and important section of the people be not represented on an important issue, but misrepresented. Suppose the issue be Free-trade and Protection—to use an old illustration—and in a certain electorate two men offer themselves; they cannot both be elected, the Free-trader, we will say, gets 1,100 votes and the Protectionist 1,000; in that case the Protectionists are not only not represented, but are misrepresented.

Mr. SEE: How are you going to get over that?

Mr. WADDELL: By having it as we wish, by having, say, five electorates grouped together, and having the system we seek, embodied in Statute Law and brought into effect, and there will be a chance for all sections to be represented. There is another point on which objection has been raised: That it will be difficult to define it in Statute Law so that there will be no trickery; that would leave no room for doubt

doubt in the counting of the votes. We have an instance of where this has been done in connection with the towns of Hobart and Launceston; their system has been embodied in Law, and the elections carried out under it, and there was no doubt whatever in the minds of the people that the counting had been correctly carried out, and worked with every satisfaction.

Mr. SEE: They got a rude shock in one case, Captain.

Mr. WADDELL: The fact that the Tasmanian Parliament have been able to embody it in Statute Law shows that we can do it, and with as much satisfaction. We are not asking your Government to undertake any difficult problem that has not been undertaken by a Parliament before. We hope your Government will see good reason for granting our request; it is an experiment that is of great importance to the whole civilised world that is under representative government.

Mr. BRUCE SMITH: I take it that the object of this deputation is not so much to convince you personally of the merits of this modern scheme of election, but to gain the sympathy of the Government when this question comes before the House. I have not had the pleasure and benefit of hearing Mr. McMillan, but understood that Mr. Wise had intimated his intention of submitting a resolution in his capacity of private member, and take it that the object is to enlist your sympathy as a member of the Government, and induce the Government, to take it up as a Government matter; not promising immediately to introduce a Bill, but to interest yourselves in the resolution, which will be the means of appointing a Committee, the report of which the Government can act upon, or not. I take it you have had an opportunity of seeing for yourself how much more completely the system advocated reflects the feeling of the public than the very crude method hitherto carried out, and I take it that the whole object of representative government is that every shade of political opinion should be represented in any representative body; and it has occurred to me that what we seek to do is to produce what photographers call a "reduction." We cannot put a million and a quarter into the Assembly or Senate, but want to put it there in spirit; we do not want a representation of the people with some feelings left out; and the crudity of the present system leaves a great many unrepresented. Miss Spence and Mrs. Young have gone round most of the suburbs and have educated the people up to this point; that is, as far as the method is concerned. Until they were addressed by Miss Spence, their minds were in a chaotic condition. They were able to see that the complicated nature of the method need not in any way affect the voters themselves. When once the voters are convinced that with honest returning officers and honest scrutineers, all the voter has to do is to order the rotation of preference which he wishes to express for the candidates before him, and his work is done, and whatever complications there are in the system must come afterwards on the persons of a competent returning officer and scrutineers for both sides, who will take care that justice is done to all the candidates. No less a thinker than John Stuart Mill over forty years ago characterised the Hare system as the most perfect that had yet been conceived, and I was reminded of that the other day in reading the account of a deputation which waited on Mr. Holder, the Premier of South Australia, in which Miss Spence, Mrs. Young, and a great number of Members of both Houses of Parliament, asked Mr. Holder to consider whether his Government could not apply this system to their Senate elections, and his reply was this: "I have watched the Tasmanian experiment; I do not know much about it." It was clear he had not taken much trouble to study it closely. He said that he considered the whole question to be in the experimental stage, and beyond helping to apply it to some municipal elections, would not take the responsibility of applying it to Senate elections. He was a little wanting in not making himself better acquainted with the result of this method as applied in Tasmania. There is a very able essay published by Professor Jethro Brown on "Democracy," and in the opinion of that gentleman of keen intellect the Tasmanian election was a great success. He admitted that the people had a shock, as you say, but we have had many such shocks under the existing system, and the fact that men are elected to bodies which some of us would prefer should not be elected does not touch the question; the point is, when you have the House elected, does it more perfectly represent the opinions of the people outside than under the crude system we have to-day? We are living in days when Governments like to consider whether the introduction of a question is safe or not, and I am sorry to say our own Colony is not very free from it; but would point out that no Government would take up with greater safety a question of modern movement than this which is now put before you, because you have on the one side the theoretical opinion of one of the greatest thinkers of our century, John Stuart Mill, and the practical approval of the people of Tasmania, because you have not heard one authoritative complaint about the adoption of the system: there has been no charge of improper conduct on the part of the officers who had to carry out the complicated part of the method, nor has there been anything beyond that vague cry which we have after every election from those who have not been successful in returning their men. It gives effect to the opinions of some of the minorities now shut out, and, by electing for a large constituency, gets rid of anomalies which must exist where the number of candidates enable the minority to be represented. You are asked to get the sympathy of the Government for the appointment of a Committee of intelligent men to inquire into this system in an unbiassed way, and report to the House on the conclusions they draw. In doing this you will be adding one more to the many courageous things which the Government of which you are a member have done.

Mr. HOLMAN: You do not require very much more, but would like, with your permission, to present one more aspect. The object is to ask you to eventually obtain this method for the Senate elections; the question as to how it could be applied to Parliamentary elections may arise afterwards, but we do not wish to raise that now.

Mr. SEE: Could you not take the House of Representatives?

Mr. McMILLAN: The Constitution declares the exact way in which the House of Representatives shall be elected; Mr. Bruce Smith, as well as a number of people, look upon it as an experiment, and it would be better to try it on the Senate first.

Mr. HOLMAN: The point is,—we will take the same figures that Mr. McMillan used—assuming that 300,000 people vote, and assuming that they are divided in this way, 140,000 Protectionists, 100,000 Freetraders, 60,000 Labour men; that would be a possible division. Now, you see, we have the choice of two methods of electing the senators—Block, or Hare-Spence. The Colony must not be cut into constituencies; if we apply the block system, what would be the result—either there will be a fusion of parties, or each party will run its six candidates. The Protectionists would get ranging from 140,000 to 120,000 votes; the Freetraders would get from 100,000 to 80,000 votes; and in same manner the votes for the Labour men would be from 60,000 to 50,000; the result then would be that the six Protectionists would

would be elected, in spite of the fact that fully one-half of the entire Colony would not be represented by these Protectionists at all. I put that to you, that 160,000 voters—Freetraders and Labour men—would be entirely unrepresented in the Senate, and the senators would not represent the entire Colony, but merely the dominant section; and so far from this being an imaginary result, Miss Spence quoted the result of an election in Brussels, where 8,000 voters put in sixteen representatives, and 11,000 were unrepresented.

Mr. SEE: But supposing the 11,000 had combined, what would they do?

Mr. HOLMAN: Then the 8,000 would be unrepresented. This system moves automatically, there need be no preparation nor grouping, the thing does itself, and does it in this way: A quota is determined; taking the figures I gave, 300,000, you get a quota by dividing this by the number of seats, six, giving 50,000; every party which can show 50,000 supporters, or voters, is entitled to a representative; that has twice that number, two; and three times, three, and so on. With the figures given, the Protectionist party would return, say, three members, the Free-trade party two, and the Labour party, instead of being hopelessly out of it, as it would be under the block system, would return one representative; and I venture to say that the return of one representative, not obtained by bunching, intrigue, or trickery, but as a matter of right by the natural operation of the system, would be of the utmost value to any struggling organisation seeking to bring its views before the judgment and verdict of the country. I say this, as a member of a struggling minority. Take your own case, the member of a party which is believed to be the dominant one; is it not likely that by a fusion they may be annihilated at the polls. I submit to you that this is a state of things particularly to be avoided by us now that we are forming a Senate. Supposing that the Labour party were eliminated, leaving two parties in Federal matters, by the block vote one of these parties could get the whole six candidates in, and the other party be unrepresented. From the study of American politics, we know the diabolical trickery and degradation of political life, and the undesirable elements, when the election turns upon the running of a certain number of members, and obtaining a block vote for them. There is another aspect of the case: Supposing, again, there are only two parties at one election; 160,000 people vote for the Protectionist bunch of six, and they are returned as senators for New South Wales, 140,000 being entirely disfranchised; supposing 10,001 people go over, the mere transfer of a number like this to the other side diametrically alters the whole policy under the block system. These people are disfranchised owing to a little party that may be won by a glass of beer or by the last speech from the stump, and have determined the election of the whole six senators. Under the system we advocate, the minority would be entitled to return two members. No solid body can be disfranchised where each voter forms part of a quota. This seems to show that any consideration or analysis of the block vote condemns it. I was a great opponent of the Commonwealth Bill on account of the block vote for the Senate. The Government are not wanting in courage, and here is something that is in operation in Brussels and in Tasmania. I was in Hobart just a few weeks prior to the election, but was unable to wait to see it; I was in political circles, and learned a good deal of its operations; I read of the last election under the Hare-Spence system, and though there were a number of informal votes, this was due to the fact that the Government had foolishly laid it down that any name struck off would make a vote informal; but as to misunderstanding the system, the number of papers informal through this was a bagatelle. The operation was carried out by the Government Statistician with absolute satisfaction to all, including the defeated candidates. With respect to Captain Miles, there were allegations against him; but if the people like to choose a man, the blame rests with the people, not with the system. The only criticism on the system, of any note, is that of who criticises it not in comparison with the block vote, but in comparison with the single electorates. We want to put before you that this is the only system that will secure in the Senate true representation of any given Colony when we depart from single electorates, and we so depart under the terms of the Constitution; we submit there is nothing in the way this system is in operation, and is supported by almost every scientific writer on politics. It was practically adopted by the Legislature of New South Wales many years ago, and this is a case where a thing should be tried and adopted by the Parliament, in order, if possible, to afford to the many of us, who looked upon the block vote for the Senate as one of the most serious defects of the Federal Bill, an opportunity of seeing that removed, and that all sides can conjoin in asking for the method which proposes to give justice to every section of the community.

Mr. SPENCE: The agitation for the right for every male adult to vote went on for a long time, and the right for every adult to vote is now near fruition. There are still requests being made, so that a man may have the right to vote wherever he may be on the polling-day. There is also provision, as we know, to safeguard any elector from any coercive influence to vote in any way against his convictions. It is made clear here to-day that men, under the present system, are coerced into voting in a way they did not wish, and in any system that allows that we fail to realise the dream of democracy, and we are trying to make it perfect. We know that there are various means of coercing people. We want the solid opinion that the voter holds.

Mr. SEE: You will never get it.

Mr. SPENCE: We want, as nearly as possible, to get it. We do not want anything like the American system of machine-made politics—they do not respect their legislators there. Each vote should have its full value; under the block system it gets no one returned except someone against it.

Mr. MEDWAY DAY: I would like to call your attention to two points which may create a wrong impression. It was said "with honest returning officers." We are not going to reflect on returning officers; they are honest.

A MEMBER: Until found out.

Mr. MEDWAY DAY: We claim our system as the safest, even in the event of an officer being inclined to be otherwise. In the case quoted by Mr. Holman, 8,000 of a solid party returned sixteen members; some months subsequently there was an election for the Senate, and the others returned the whole eight members to the other House: could there be a greater anomaly than that? What progress and result is possible under a system of that kind? We point to that as a glaring illustration of the absolute failure of the block vote in large constituencies. The other point: Would this system have any application to single electorates? I say it would, in the event of a three-cornered or a four- or five-cornered election. Under this system, the man desired by the greatest number would be returned. Look at the Narrabri election, where two Protectionists would insist on standing; the second vote would have brought out a different result, but the application would not be of very great value in constituencies returning less than five members. The larger the constituency, the better every party can get a spokesman in.

Mr.

Mr. R. D. MEAGHER: From what I can judge, you seem to be considerably wedded to the present system of representation. I would like to call your attention to the fact that certain figures have been called for by your Attorney-General, and they show this astounding fact: That under our present mode of representation in New South Wales, 21 per cent. of the members sitting in our present House of Assembly represent minorities. That large percentage is one, I think, which will give you food for reflection. We had an illustration of this Colony voting as a whole at the referendum some two years back; there was an important party, the Labour party, who were unable to return one single member to the Convention, large as they were, important as they are, and magnificent as their organisation is. I believe their Leagues are better organised than either of the other parties, but even in the Convention that sat to draw our Constitutional Bill, seeing the proportion of Labour supporters, there was only one out of the fifty, Mr. Trenwith, who got there by Mr. Syme, of the *Age*. Had he not been included in the *Age* "Ten," I do not think he would have been elected. I feel satisfied myself that not one of that Labour party feels that if that Federal election for ten men to represent New South Wales had been conducted on the Hare-Spence system, the Labour party would not have had representation. Mr. Spence has pointed out that not only is "One man one vote" a matter we prize, but its natural corollary must come, "One vote of one value." If six senators are returned, and 160,000 votes can bunch and do it, you have these particular people whose votes represent six values, and the other votes are absolutely valueless. We are making no extravagant demand in asking that the Government will allow this to go to a Committee of the House. I admit there may be a blemish in this system; there is nothing perfect. But I say the blemishes are infinitesimal compared with our present system.

Mr. BRUCE SMITH said that the 29th and 31st Clauses of the Commonwealth Act provided that the Colony be cut into divisions for the election of the members of the House of Representatives, and that the election be conducted as nearly as possible on the existing method of election, but the election of senators is left entirely in the hands of the Parliament, and is to be conducted in such manner as the Parliament may decide.

Mr. SEE: I only knew this morning at 10 o'clock that I would be called upon; the Honorable the Premier is unable to come to town this morning in consequence of a rather bad attack of illness. It appears to me, and I am speaking now only for myself, and have an open mind on the subject, that I should like to know more about it. I have been informed considerably to-day upon the side of the question which you believe in. I am not prepared to say that I am going to subscribe to it, but the request seems to be a reasonable one, and I will bring it under the notice of my colleagues. There should be a Select Committee to inquire into the system which you so sincerely believe in, and if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Members of the House that it would be a good thing for the election of the members of the Senate, there is no reason it should not be done. I do not for one moment believe it is to cure all the evils, and it will not get rid of the election by majority. It may reduce the majority from six to four, but it will be there, and you can only carry on the business by majority. If you would have 60,000 men having a vote as effective as 100,000, it would not be justice to the 100,000. You have minority representation now, and I sat on the minority side of the House for many years. I will admit that this is an excellent theoretical idea; I know that in some cases where there are two bitter opponents, say a Freetrader and a Protectionist, where the system of counting up the next man, and the next were followed, the pronounced Freetrader or Protectionist would vote against the man on the other side who had the most likelihood of being elected. I do not wish to go into details, but the speeches you have made have impressed me, and the information afforded me will be of great advantage. I am at all times willing to hear both sides, and my vote will be given in the direction of allowing this to be thoroughly investigated. We are moving on, and are making experiments every day, and in the majority of cases they are right; they may be crude at first, but we become accustomed to them. This new system would be no doubt more complicated than the one at present in use; but I do not want to insult the intelligence of the general bulk of electors by saying they are not qualified to exercise the vote. Some there were who thought it doubtful whether the Elector's Right system should be introduced, but since its introduction there have been less informal votes. The people soon learn to understand the right thing to do; they may make a mistake, but the great many will not. I do not care to discuss this question in anticipation of a larger inquiry, which will be brought about as the result of this deputation; Mr. Wise has expressed his intention to bring forward such a report, as a private Member. Upon the report every Member of the House would have the power of expressing his vote, and if the majority of the Members thought it a desirable thing for the country that the Senate be elected by the system, whether we are in favour of it or against, we must submit to it. I could vote for the appointment of the Committee without voting for the finding of the Committee, and we are safeguarded as long as we have the last say. My other duties have prevented me from following this subject; unfortunately I did not hear Miss Spence, but I read portions of her addresses. The information afforded me to-day has widened my knowledge of the subject, and I will not hinder the inquiry you seek, as I think that the best method of settling what you advocate. We, like every sensible section of the community, must agree to the will of the majority. We are all delighted to realise that the Federal Bill has been assented to by the Queen. This is the first deputation, since the acceptance of the measure, that has brought under the notice of a Minister something in connection with this great Constitution. We are glad we have arrived at that stage when Australia will have a larger and wider scope, that we may make it wider in its workings, and carry out the great objects that Constitution has in view.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL
PARLIAMENT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF PARKES AND BOGAN GATE IN FAVOUR OF ONE OF THE
FEDERAL ELECTORATES BEING NAMED AFTER THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 September, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Residents of Parkes and its vicinity,—

SHOWETH :—

1st. That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, one Federal electorate in this Colony should perpetuate the name of the deceased statesman to whose patriotic labours the early union of the Australian Colonies under one grand Commonwealth is largely due.

2nd. That the electorate proposed to be named "Calare," or "Canoblas," should therefore be called "Parkes."

3rd. That this town is situated almost in the centre of the proposed electorate, and, to prevent confusion of locality, should have the preference to any other electorate.

4th. That, as a further reason, your Petitioners would urge the fact that the late Sir Henry Parkes was much gratified at the compliment of this town having been called after him, which he testified to by numerous visits, by valuable presents to the townspeople, and by evincing a particular interest in the welfare of its inhabitants; and they believe that, could the decision have been left to him, it would have been in harmony with our present request.

And your Petitioners pray that their request may be taken into consideration in fixing the names of the electorates.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 402 signatures.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAMES FOR ELECTORATES, FEDERAL
PARLIAMENT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS AND ELECTORS OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF FORBES
IN FAVOUR OF THE NAME OF "CALARE.")

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1900.

The Petition of the Residents and Electors of the Town and District of Forbes,—

To the Honorable the Premier and Parliament of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners learn that attempts are being made to substitute the name "Calare"—the name given to this electorate by the Commission appointed to name the Federal Electorates of this Colony—with the names of "Parkes" and "Canoblas."

Against any such change your Petitioners beg respectfully, but strongly, to protest, for the following reasons :—(1) To name the electorate "Parkes," when there is a town similarly named within its boundaries, would lead to endless complications ; (2) the name "Canoblas" is equally unsuitable, as it only represents an insignificant mountain range at an extreme corner of the electorate.

The name "Calare" is the aboriginal appellation for the Lachlan River, which river runs from almost one end to the other of the electorate, and we believe that its adoption, if finally decided on by Parliament, would give entire satisfaction to a vast majority of the electors and residents.

For these and other reasons we respectfully ask that the name "Calare" may be retained, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 365 signatures.]



NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST.

1900.

Being a List of the Officers employed, at 30th June, 1900, by the Government of New South Wales, under the provisions of the "Public Service Act of 1895."

J. BARLING.	}	Members of the Public Service Board.
C. DELOHERY.		
GEO. A. WILSON.		

Checked and found correct,—

J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary.

*Office of the Public Service Board,
50, Young-street, Sydney,
28th November, 1900.*

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

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OFFICERS permanently employed in the Public Service on 30th June, 1900.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Department.	Number of Officers employed in each Department.							Salaries and Allowances.		
	Special.	Professional.	Clerical.	Educational.	General.	Unclassified.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances in the nature of Salary.	Allowances to cover Disbursements.
CHIEF SECRETARY—								£	£	£
Ministerial Office	I	.....	19	.....	18	.....	38	6,759	100	.....
Audit Office .....	.....	.....	44	.....	2	.....	46	11,109	40	.....
Executive Council.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	965	.....	.....
Office of Inspector-General of Police.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1,915	.....	.....
Lunacy .....	.....	17	14	.....	501	15	547	61,409	1,550	15
Master in Lunacy .....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	18	3,167	.....	.....
Medical Adviser to the Government .....	.....	10	1	.....	91	3	105	8,208	5,180	150
Medical Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	170	.....	.....
Government Statistician .....	.....	2	13	.....	2	.....	17	4,227	.....	.....
Registry of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	896	26	.....
Charitable Institutions .....	.....	3	27	.....	80	8	118	13,343	1,485	.....
Fisheries Commission .....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....	17	2,478	150	45
Fire Brigades Board.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	800	75	20
Botanic Gardens .....	.....	3	2	.....	12	.....	17	2,695	375	.....
Electoral Office .....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	12	2,060	.....	.....
Private Secretary to the Governor .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	450	.....	.....
Agent-General's Office .....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	8	4,237	.....	.....
Military Secretary's Office .....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	8	1,930	.....	.....
Total	I	39	174	.....	729	28	971	126,878	8,981	230
COLONIAL TREASURER—										
The Treasury.....	I	.....	84	.....	15	.....	100	22,754	90	.....
Stamp Duties Office .....	.....	1	11	.....	9	.....	21	4,384	50	.....
Land and Income Tax Office .....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	15	3,040	.....	.....
Customs .....	.....	1	171	.....	106	18	296	49,430	274	58
Government Printing Office.....	.....	5	26	.....	416	.....	447	65,307	20	.....
Public Service Tender Board .....	.....	.....	16	.....	5	.....	21	4,584	.....	.....
Mercantile Explosives Department.....	.....	1	6	.....	34	.....	41	6,107	45	.....
Board of Health .....	.....	12	10	.....	30	9	61	11,118	990	.....
Shipping Master's Office .....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	12	2,105	.....	.....
Public Wharfs and Resumed Properties .....	.....	.....	14	.....	16	.....	30	4,427	40	.....
Total	I	22	360	.....	634	27	1,044	173,256	1,509	58
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—										
Ministerial	I	3	6	.....	2	.....	12	3,835	.....	.....
Crown Solicitor's Office .....	.....	15	10	.....	5	15	45	12,552	68	.....
Total	I	18	16	7	15	57	16,387	68
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD	17	4	21	3,620	30
Clerical Relieving Staff	15	15	2,400

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

Department.	Number of Officers employed in each Department.						Salaries and Allowances.			
	Special.	Professional.	Clerical	Educational.	General	Unclassified.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances in the nature of Salary.	Allowances to cover Disbursements.
LANDS—										
Ministerial Office	I	3	3				7	£ 4,125		
Trigonometrical Branch		4	I		3		8	2,275		570
Roads Branch		9	2				11	2,910		
Charting Branch		22	2		I		25	5,695		
Miscellaneous Compiling Branch		17	I				18	4,730		
Parish Map Compiling Branch		30					30	6,824		
Occupation Drafting Branch		9					9	2,000		
Miscellaneous Contract Branch		7					7	1,450		
Lithographic Branch		7	I		13		21	3,568		
Survey Correspondence Branch			3				3	710		
Plan Record Branch			4		I		5	754		
Plan-mounting Branch					2		2	219		
Account and Stores Branch			I				I	500		
Account Branch			12				12	2,960		
Stores Sub-Branch			I		I		2	310		
Sales Division		2	51				53	11,344		
Lease Division			38				38	7,605		
Ministerial Branch			12				12	2,195		
Information Bureau and Map Sales Branch			9		2		11	1,637		
Rabbit Branch			I				I	250		
Public Watering-places and Artesian-boring Branch		3	12				15	3,345		905
Advances to Settlers Board			3				3	1,235		
Church and School Lands Branch			2				2	400		
Land Appeal Court			3		I		4	900		
Ranger			I		I		2	310	29	25
Forestry Branch			9		6		15	2,795		566
Messengers and Cleaners					34		34	2,944		
Local Land Boards and District Survey Offices		158	131		23		312	77,477	122	12,514
Crown Land Agents			34				34	9,634		50
Relieving Officers			3				3	800		
Total	I	271	340		88		700	161,901	151	14,630
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Under Secretary	I						I	1,100		
Roads Branch		92	3		12		107	27,053		10,100
Bridges Branch		23			12		35	7,913		
Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works		I					I	1,100		
Harbours and Rivers Branch		30			10		40	11,905	250	100
Country Towns Water Supply and Water Conservation		25			2		27	7,323		75
Surveys Branch		7					7	1,865		
Railway and Tramway Construction Branch		53	I		I		55	17,387		
Government Architect's Branch		34	I		16		51	13,705		125
Sewerage Construction Branch		33	I		I		35	9,837		125
Land Valuer's Branch		4					4	1,605		
Professional Relieving Staff		33					33	6,216		
Clerical Branch		I	57				58	11,005		
Accounts Branch			45				45	9,390		
Photographic and Helio-graphic Branch					5		5	684		
Messengers, Housekeepers, and Cleaners					31		31	2,452	50	
Cement-testing Branch		I			I		2	456		
Dock Establishment		4			4		5	1,565	75	
Dredge Service		I			428		429	61,074		
Total	I	339	108		523		971	193,635	375	10,525

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

Department.	Number of Officers employed in each Department.							Salaries and Allowances.		
	Special.	Professional.	Clerical.	Educational.	General.	Unclassified.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances in the nature of Salary.	Allowances to cover Disbursements.
								£	£	£
JUSTICE—										
Ministerial Office	I	3	26	.....	9	.....	39	8,835	40	.....
Equity Office	7	.....	I	.....	8	2,083	.....	.....
Prothonotary and Divorce Court	2	6	.....	I	.....	9	2,620	.....	.....
Bankruptcy Court	I	.....	6	.....	I	.....	8	1,954	.....	.....
Sheriff	I	8	.....	33	29	71	9,459	210	780
Messengers, Court Keepers, and Cleaners	40	17	57	3,649	457	.....
Probate and Intestate Estates Office	I	9	.....	I	.....	11	2,505	.....	.....
District Courts	6	.....	2	28	36	3,108	26	.....
Coroners	2	I	.....	2	I	6	1,580	40	.....
Weights and Measures Office	2	.....	I	.....	3	587	.....	130
Petty Sessions—										
Stipendiary Magistrates	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5,120	.....	.....
Central Police Court	I	12	.....	4	.....	17	3,071	55	50
Water Police Court	I	12	.....	3	.....	16	3,054	25	.....
Police Magistrates	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	21,850	.....	50
Clerks of Petty Sessions	77	.....	.....	2	79	21,185	30	.....
Assistant Clerks of Petty Sessions	56	.....	.....	.....	56	5,708	270	.....
Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions	179	179	1,895	.....	.....
Unclassified Court-cleaners	221	221	2,108	.....	.....
Prisons	7	36	.....	412	81	536	67,878	2,905	.....
Registrar-General	22	71	.....	15	231	339	22,286	2,172	.....
Total	I	99	335	.....	525	789	1,749	190,535	6,230	1,010
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—										
Ministerial Office	I	.....	56	.....	13	.....	70	13,636	136	.....
Chief Inspector's Branch	37	.....	.....	37	18,040	.....	.....
Teaching Staff	4,988	.....	.....	4,988	565,095	9,000	.....
High Schools	20	I	I	22	5,305	211	.....
Hurlstone Training School	4	7	I	12	1,456	260	.....
Architect's Branch	4	I	.....	5	.....	10	2,450	.....	.....
Professional Relieving Staff	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	306	.....	.....
Cadet Branch	5	.....	5	1,120	.....	.....
Special Instructors	12	.....	.....	12	2,012	22	.....
Caretaker, Fort-street School	I	.....	I	167	26	.....
Technical Education Branch	6	30	31	70	137	15,636	4,385	50
Technological Museum	4	2	.....	14	.....	20	2,718	14	.....
Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	2	I	3	18	.....	24	3,107	1,020	.....
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	I	2	8	.....	11	1,212	334	.....
Carpenterian Reformatory	I	I	11	.....	13	1,236	453	.....
Shaftesbury Reformatory	I	3	.....	4	236	139	.....
Observatory	7	4	.....	6	.....	17	3,063	126	.....
Library	I	25	.....	13	.....	39	5,443	36	.....
National Art Gallery	I	.....	5	.....	6	936	40	.....
Labour and Industry	9	7	16	2,806	54
Total	I	20	107	5,098	148	72	5,446	645,980	16,256	50

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued.

Department.	Number of Officers employed in each Department.							Salaries and Allowances.		
	Special.	Professional.	Clerical.	Educational.	General.	Unclassified.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances in nature of Salary.	Allowances to cover Disbursements.
MINES AND AGRICULTURE—										
Ministerial Branch	I	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	£ 3,169	.....	.....
Registrar's and Inquiry Branch	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1,395	.....	.....
Account Branch	12	.....	.....	.....	12	2,125	.....	.....
Lease Branch	8	.....	.....	.....	8	1,610	.....	.....
Correspondence Branch	10	.....	.....	.....	10	1,935	.....	.....
Records Branch	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1,345	.....	.....
Charting Branch	19	2	.....	I	.....	22	4,988	.....	.....
Mining Survey Branch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,200	.....	800
Geological Survey Branch	12	2	.....	13	.....	27	5,069	40	.....
Metallurgical and Assay Branch	4	.....	.....	8	.....	12	2,093	.....	.....
Chief Inspector of Mines Branch	6	I	.....	4	.....	11	3,329	.....	48
Examiner of Coal-fields Branch	I	.....	.....	.....	I	200	.....	.....
Agriculture Branch	14	9	.....	4	.....	27	7,332	50	.....
Board for Exports	2	.....	I	.....	3	600	.....	.....
Agricultural College and Farms Branch	2	4	.....	16	.....	22	3,742	525	200
General Staff	18	.....	18	1,463	12	.....
Wardens, Wardens' Clerks, Mining Registrars, Officers appointed to issue Miners' Rights, and Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts	76	76	1,621	.....	.....
Stock and Brands Branch	I	7	.....	6	.....	14	2,065	160	.....
Totals	I	62	78	.....	71	76	288	45,281	787	1,048
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—										
Ministerial Branch	I	.....	48	.....	8	.....	57	12,036	25	.....
Account and Cash Division	23	.....	4	.....	27	5,780	.....	.....
Money Order and Government Savings Bank	87	.....	8	.....	95	16,177	.....	.....
Mail Division	70	.....	231	2	303	44,042	.....	.....
Telegraph Division	9	570	.....	1,226	.....	1,805	165,909	13	3,349
Letter Carriers	247	.....	247	30,248	28	2,933
Junior Letter Carriers	231	.....	231	18,057	40	3,984
Mail Guards	34	.....	34	5,550	600	.....
Mail Boys	119	.....	119	8,710	35	880
Post and Telegraph Masters	442	.....	.....	.....	442	76,055	11,073	3,881
Postal Assistants	110	.....	.....	.....	110	16,274	.....	31
Junior Postal Assistants	50	.....	.....	.....	50	4,447	13	26
Supernumerary Postal Assistants	47	.....	47	3,224	18	48
Non-official Postmasters	1,205	1,205	27,070	.....	.....
Non-official Telephone Operators	32	32	796	.....	.....
Non-official Postal Assistants	75	75	1,803	.....	.....
Non-official Messengers	2	2	67	.....	.....
Non-official Receiver Clearers	5	5	30	.....	.....
Non-official Receiving Office keepers	510	510	2,622	.....	.....
Total	I	9	1,400	.....	2,155	1,831	5,396	438,897	11,845	15,132
GRAND TOTAL	9	879	2,950	5,098	4,884	2,838	16,658	1,998,770	46,232	42,683

NOTE.

THE Public Service Board desire to state, for general information, that the plan adopted in preparing this list is to place the officers in the various divisions in order of salary, and, where there is more than one officer at the same salary, then to place the officers in alphabetical order of their names. It is therefore in no sense a "Seniority List."

In the Special, Educational, and General Divisions grades are not specified. The upper and lower grades of the Professional Division are divided into sections, as under :—

Higher Grades—

Salaries of £550 and upwards	...	...	...	A1
„ £400 and under £550	...	...	...	A2
„ £300 „ £400	...	...	...	A3

Lower Grades—

Salaries of £225 and under £300	...	...	...	B1
„ £150 „ £225	...	...	...	B2
„ £75 „ £150	...	...	...	B3
Salaries under £75	...	...	...	B4

The Grades of officers in the Clerical Division are as follows :—

Higher Grades—

Salaries of £500 and upwards	...	...	...	A1
„ £400 and under £500	...	...	...	A2
„ £300 „ £400	...	...	...	A3

Lower Grades.—

Salaries of £291 to £299	...	...	...	a1
„ £281 to £290	...	...	...	a2
„ £271 to £280	...	...	...	a3
„ £261 to £270	...	...	...	a4
„ £251 to £260	...	...	...	a5
„ £241 to £250	...	...	...	b1
„ £231 to £240	...	...	...	b2
„ £221 to £230	...	...	...	b3
„ £211 to £220	...	...	...	b4
„ £201 to £210	...	...	...	b5
„ £191 to £200	...	...	...	c1
„ £181 to £190	...	...	...	c2
„ £171 to £180	...	...	...	c3
„ £161 to £170	...	...	...	c4
„ £151 to £160	...	...	...	c5
„ £141 to £150	...	...	...	d1
„ £126 to £140	...	...	...	d2
„ £111 to £125	...	...	...	d3
„ £96 to £110	...	...	...	d4
„ £81 to £95	...	...	...	d5
„ £65 to £80	...	...	...	d6
„ £50 to £64	...	...	...	d7

In a few cases the Board have, for special reasons, placed officers in higher grades than their salaries actually warrant.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

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NAME.		Date of Birth.	Offce.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.																
							£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Walker, C.M.G., J.P.	Richard Cornelius Critchett	28 June, 1841	Principal Under Secretary	Special		*28 Oct., 1856	8 April, 1879	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Gibson	John Manifold	14 Sept., 1848	Acting Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	1 Feb., 1870	28 May, 1900	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Patterson	Wyndham Harry	6 July, 1861	Senior Clerk, Correspondence Branch	do	A2	1 April, 1878	1 May, 1886	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hibble	Alfred Edward	6 Sept., 1863	Examiner	do	A3	22 May, 1887	1 Dec., 1895	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Cohen	John George	19 June, 1850	Clerk of Records	do	A3	1 Sept., 1868	14 Nov., 1887	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fotheringham	Sydney	20 Sept., 1863	Senior Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch	do	A3	18 May, 1885	1 Dec., 1895	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borckelman	Adolphus	23 June, 1867	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	A3	1 Aug., 1883	28 May, 1900	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Delany	Alfred Patrick Albert	13 Mar., 1863	Clerk	do	a2	1 Mar., 1879	6 Dec., 1882	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callachor	Charles Ignatius	4 Nov., 1860	Clerk in charge of Parliamentary and Printing Work.	do	b1	7 June, 1878	1 Dec., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armstrong, B.A.	Tancred de Carteret	17 April, 1867	Clerk	do	b3	19 Nov., 1884	1 Oct., 1885	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neely	Thomas Henry	29 April, 1868	do	do	b4	1 Nov., 1884	1 Jan., 1889	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Deering	Harold	16 Feb., 1870	do	do	c2	16 July, 1888	16 July, 1888	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macdonald	John McEwen	31 Dec., 1864	do	do	c4	4 Aug., 1893	6 Mar., 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Peir	Henry John	31 July, 1859	do	do	c4	22 Feb., 1894	23 Mar., 1899	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge	Henry Sinclair Campbell	12 Oct., 1872	do	do	d1	1 Dec., 1890	1 Dec., 1889	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phelps	Lindsay Sharwood	1 Nov., 1873	do	do	d1	10 Aug., 1888	16 Dec., 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Johnson	Herbert Whittingdale	23 Sept., 1872	do	do	d2	17 Aug., 1891	17 Aug., 1891	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass	George Edwin Berry	28 April, 1872	do	do	d4	5 Feb., 1892	26 Aug., 1898	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lomas	Frederick Edwin	24 Oct., 1871	Junior Clerk	do	d5	8 Jan., 1894	13 Nov., 1894	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Browne	Walter Percival	10 July, 1875	do do	do	d5	23 Feb., 1893	23 Feb., 1893	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Loughlin	Francis	21 April, 1851	Door-keeper	General		10 May, 1871	1 July, 1896	125	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitching	Henry	24 Dec., 1855	Chief Messenger	do		11 Feb., 1884	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blundell	Arnold	17 April, 1864	Messenger	do		4 May, 1885	4 May, 1885	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeffes	Mark Anthony	15 Mar., 1856	Door-keeper	do		13 June, 1882	19 Mar., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson	James	16 Oct., 1847	Messenger	do		24 July, 1882	6 Oct., 1889	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuck	John	29 Aug., 1861	do	do		21 Jan., 1889	21 Jan., 1889	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hannan	Richard	9 April, 1861	do	do		1 Nov., 1891	16 Sept., 1892	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hagarty	Joseph Bernard	2 Feb., 1875	do	do		1 April, 1889	1 April, 1889	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McIsaac	John	17 Nov., 1871	do	do		4 Feb., 1889	4 Feb., 1889	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West	George	15 Nov., 1862	Corridor-cleaner	do		1 Aug., 1891	1 Aug., 1891	112/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devine	William	31 May, 1838	do	do		17 Oct., 1883	17 Oct., 1883	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meehan	John	4 June, 1849	do	do		1 Mar., 1890	1 July, 1890	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	Christopher	7 June, 1849	do	do		8 Sept., 1893	13 Mar., 1897	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Loughlin	Ellen	14 Oct., 1854	Office-keeper	do		14 Mar., 1882	1 Nov., 1889	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King	Kate	25 Oct., 1854	Office-cleaner	do		1 Aug., 1889	1 Aug., 1889	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGrath	Melina	14 Feb., 1870	do	do		1 Aug., 1889	1 Aug., 1889	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owens	Julia	8 April, 1862	do	do		16 June, 1894	16 June, 1894	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Townsend	Mary	7 Oct., 1861	do	do		23 Sept., 1897	1 Jan., 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

α A break only in service from 22nd July, 1863, to 1st April, 1865.

* Services not continuous.

† Paid by Department of Public Instruction.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
AUDIT OFFICE.																
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
oRennie	Edward Alexander	16 Oct., 1820	Auditor-General			1 Sept., 1846	16 July, 1883	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitt	George Henry	28 Feb., 1858	Chief Examiner	Clerical	A1	*25 Mar., 1879	1 Jan., 1897	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKern	James	14 Aug., 1854	Inspector of Public Accounts	do	A2	1 Aug., 1870	17 Sept., 1883	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Freeman	Ambrose	11 April, 1852	Senior Examiner, Expenditure Branch	do	A2	1 June, 1866	16 July, 1883	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stephen	Alfred Farish Hindmarsh	1 July, 1843	Senior Examiner, Revenue Branch	do	A2	11 June, 1874	20 April, 1897	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notting	Henry Eustace	13 Nov., 1856	Inspector of Public Accounts	do	A3	9 April, 1877	17 Sept., 1883	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrutton	Joseph Edward	27 July, 1853	Junior Examiner, Appropriation Branch	do	A3	1 May, 1870	1 July, 1889	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferris	Thomas William	11 Dec., 1851	Inspector of Public Accounts	do	A3	23 June, 1877	1 Jan., 1897	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hole	George Gay	9 May, 1855	Correspondence and Records Clerk	do	A3	22 Oct., 1872	1 Mar., 1879	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitchell	James	25 Feb., 1851	Junior Examiner, Expenditure Branch	do	A3	14 Jan., 1870	16 July, 1883	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moppett	Thomas Robert Burns	5 Feb., 1859	Inspector of Public Accounts	do	A3	1 Mar., 1876	1 Nov., 1892	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robinson	John	29 April, 1857	Clerk	do	a1	14 May, 1879	14 May, 1879	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith	William Hunter	11 Jan., 1861	do	do	a2	*9 May, 1881	17 Sept., 1883	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coates	James	8 Aug., 1849	do	do	a3	21 July, 1873	21 July, 1873	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langley	William Joseph	22 April, 1863	do	do	a4	1 June, 1882	1 June, 1882	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McShane	Andrew George	21 Dec., 1860	do	do	a4	8 May, 1875	8 May, 1875	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellis	Robert Hawkes	28 Nov., 1856	do	do	b1	1 May, 1879	1 May, 1879	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahlberg	Herbert Howarth	2 April, 1857	do	do	b1	27 April, 1891	1 July, 1898	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton	Francis Thorley	3 Nov., 1859	do	do	b2	6 April, 1877	6 April, 1877	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiddlston	John	4 Jan., 1857	do	do	b3	1 Mar., 1879	1 Mar., 1879	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davis	John Andrew	29 Nov., 1861	do	do	b3	17 July, 1883	17 July, 1883	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thornthwaite	Ernest John	17 Sept., 1866	do	do	b4	*20 Aug., 1889	20 April, 1897	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amess	Alexander Bissett	13 Feb., 1865	do	do	c1	28 May, 1883	28 May, 1883	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austin	Sydney Walter	16 Nov., 1866	do	do	c1	1 Dec., 1884	1 Dec., 1884	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harpur	Henry Kidd	29 Oct., 1863	do	do	c1	26 Sept., 1881	26 Sept., 1881	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironsides	Ernest Albert	4 June, 1862	do	do	c1	1 July, 1879	1 July, 1879	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McCrea	William Arthur	9 April, 1865	do	do	c2	14 Sept., 1883	14 Sept., 1883	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurley	Francis Patrick	16 July, 1869	do	do	c2	10 May, 1886	10 May, 1886	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loftus	John Thomas	8 June, 1867	do	do	c2	5 Feb., 1886	5 Feb., 1886	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackenzie	Alexander Cecil Knox	7 Aug., 1870	do	do	c2	18 July, 1887	18 July, 1887	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gribben	Frank	23 April, 1873	do	do	c4	21 May, 1890	21 May, 1890	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ranshaw	Robert Eland	26 April, 1873	do	do	c4	17 Sept., 1887	17 Sept., 1887	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackenzie	Nicholas James	20 Nov., 1871	do	do	c5	4 May, 1888	4 May, 1888	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lister	Samuel Lister	3 June, 1859	do	do	d1	*4 Sept., 1883	20 May, 1892	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wickham	Edgar Wyatt	27 Aug., 1873	do	do	d1	1 Oct., 1889	1 Oct., 1889	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bisset	John Greig	12 May, 1875	do	do	d1	9 Feb., 1891	9 Feb., 1891	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richards	Arthur William	17 Mar., 1872	do	do	d3	19 Oct., 1888	19 Oct., 1888	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riordan	William Bede	13 Dec., 1874	do	do	d3	17 May, 1892	17 May, 1892	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walker	William Reginald	2 Feb., 1876	do	do	d4	4 July, 1892	4 July, 1892	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith	Percy William	26 Mar., 1876	do	do	d4	6 July, 1892	6 July, 1892	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harwood	William Robert	6 Oct., 1875	do	do	d4	3 Jan., 1893	3 Jan., 1893	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petersen	George Edward	30 April, 1877	do	do	d4	26 Aug., 1897	26 Feb., 1898	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clifford	Claude William Percy	31 Mar., 1879	Junior Clerk	do	d6	1 Jan., 1898	1 Mar., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dawson	Ross Campbell	14 Nov., 1881	do	do	d6	22 Sept., 1898	22 Mar., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rorke	John David	20 Aug., 1882	do	do	d7	10 April, 1899	24 July, 1899	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocks	Jessie	13 Mar., 1835	Housekeeper and Cleaner	General	...	1 Mar., 1887	1 Mar., 1887	90	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walker	Matthew	20 May, 1862	Messenger	do	...	1 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1891	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Budge	Alexander Campbell	29 Aug., 1837	Clerk of Executive Council	Clerical	A1	1 Nov., 1858	16 Oct., 1863	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Goldfinch	William Sydney	3 Feb., 1856	Clerk	do	b2	7 Sept., 1885	1 Aug., 1891	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burgess	Joseph	21 June, 1853	Messenger	General .....	...	2 Mar., 1884	2 Mar., 1884	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Goff	Thomas Henry	3 Oct., 1836	Secretary to the Police Department	Clerical	A1	5 Mar., 1863	1 Jan., 1890	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
McCall	David Robert	11 Feb., 1860	First Clerk, and Secretary to Aborigines Protection Board ...	do	A3	7 Aug., 1876	4 June, 1878	3120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Oakes	Percy Sydney	20 Oct., 1860	Clerk	do	a1	19 May, 1879	12 July, 1883	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooke	William Henry	14 Mar., 1857	do	do	a1	25 Aug., 1879	12 July, 1883	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephens	Albert Frank	4 Sept., 1864	do	do	b3	3 Mar., 1884	3 Mar., 1884	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beardsmore, B.A.	Robert Henry	12 Aug., 1873	do	do	b3	29 July, 1890	7 Aug., 1899	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LUNACY.

Sinclair, M.D.	Eric	14 Feb., 1860	Inspector-General of Insane	Professional	A1	9 Jan., 1882	23 Feb., 1898	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Flashman, M.D.	James Froude	13 June, 1870	Pathologist	do	A2	1 June, 1895	12 Mar., 1900	390	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertson	Alfred Nugent	†	Official Visitor .....	...	**	26 Feb., 1890	23 Feb., 1891	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cox, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	James Charles	†	do .....	...	**	16 Jan., 1883	16 Jan., 1883	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goode, M.B., Dub., M.S., Dub.; M.D., Dub.; L.M.K. et Q.C.P., Irel.; D.S.M., Dub.	William Henry	†	do .....	...	**	† .....	† .....	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shewen, M.B., Lon., M.D., Lon.; M.R.C.S., Eng.	Alfred	†	do .....	...	**	† .....	† .....	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Walter Sigismund	†	do .....	...	**	† .....	† .....	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bennett	Ethelred	29 Sept., 1850	Clerk and Accountant	Clerical	b1	24 April, 1874	22 Dec., 1884	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby	Frederic George	12 Aug., 1876	Clerk	do	c4	17 Jan., 1891	11 May, 1897	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barker	George	13 Feb., 1851	Messenger and Boatman	General .....	...	*27 Jan., 1874	1 Sept., 1879	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

Williamson, M.D.	William Cotter	22 Dec., 1855	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	*18 Jan., 1882	1 May, 1898	650	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Hogg, M.B., Edin.	Charles Alfred	11 April, 1870	Senior Medical Officer	do	A2	10 Aug., 1896	11 June, 1900	390	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludowici, M.B.	Edward	24 June, 1875	Junior Medical Officer	do	A3	11 June, 1900	11 June, 1900	270	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumsdaine	William, The Rev.	6 Sept., 1823	Church of England Chaplain .....	...	**	16 Oct., 1882	16 Oct., 1882	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muraire	Zephirin, The Rev.	30 Aug., 1830	Roman Catholic Chaplain .....	...	**	1 Jan., 1868	1 Jan., 1868	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betts	Edward Marsden	16 Dec., 1839	Assistant Superintendent	Clerical	A2	*23 May, 1859	1 Dec., 1872	390	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Roberts	William Thomas	21 Aug., 1858	Clerk	do	b1	31 Jan., 1891	1 Oct., 1891	224	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGrath	Herbert Edgar	5 Mar., 1876	Junior Clerk	do	d4	28 Mar., 1892	4 April, 1900	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Folkard	Thomas	8 Jan., 1840	Chief Attendant	General .....	...	14 Nov., 1859	1 July, 1864	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson	Bessie Ann	6 Sept., 1845	Matron	do	...	17 June, 1881	17 June, 1881	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.		
	Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.
Divisional Attendant	1	£ 160	Junior Nurses	5	£ 71	Servants	1	£ 93
Charge Attendants	8	140	Do do	4	67	Do	1	87
Do do	1	130	Probationary Nurses	10	63	Do	1	85
Senior do	11	114	Servants	3	130	Do	2	77
Junior do	7	107	Do	1	123	Do	2	72
Do do	7	100	Do	1	117	Do	4	67
Do do	4	93	Do	2	111	Artisans, Engineers, &c.	1	150
Probationary Attendants	9	86	Do	1	105	Do do	4	144
Charge Nurses	3	90	Do	1	99	Do do	1	136
Do do	4	85	Do	1	96	Do do	1	130
Senior do	2	75						

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages, are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.
 * Services not continuous. † This gentleman does not come within the operation of the Public Service Act. ‡ £75 per annum as Secretary to Aborigines Protection Board.
 ** Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified. † Information not known.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, PARRAMATTA.																
LUNACY.																
Godson, M.R.C.S., E.	Edwin	16 Feb., 1857	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	1 Oct., 1881	1 Sept., 1883	650	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
McDonall, M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., L.	Herbert Crichton	19 Feb., 1860	Senior Medical Officer	do	A2	1 Sept., 1891	1 Jan., 1900	390	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid, M.B. Edin.	Charles William	9 Feb., 1870	Junior Medical Officer	do	A3	1 Feb., 1898	1 Feb., 1898	270	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Done	John, The Rev.	27 July, 1846	Church of England Chaplain	**	...	1 May, 1889	6 June, 1889	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Reilly	Thomas, The Rev.	5 Aug., 1855	Roman Catholic Chaplain	**	...	14 May, 1889	6 June, 1889	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkinson	John Henry	27 Feb., 1853	Assistant Superintendent	Clerical	A2	1 Dec., 1882	3 July, 1892	340	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Rowling	Leslie Clement	3 Aug., 1858	Clerk	do	b1	1 Jan., 1878	22 Dec., 1884	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinn	Maggie Gertrude	9 Feb., 1852	Matron	General	...	1 Nov., 1887	10 Oct., 1896	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wharf	James	8 Nov., 1841	Chief Attendant	do	...	1 June, 1864	20 Sept., 1877	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.
Divisional Attendant	1	150	Probationary Attendants	3	86	Probationary Nurses	3	63	Servants	1	105	Servants	4	67
Charge Attendants	3	140	Charge Nurses	5	90	Servants	4	130	Do	1	96	Artisans, Engineers, &c...	1	180
Do do	7	130	Do do	2	85	Do	1	129	Do	1	87	Do do	2	150
Senior do	12	114	Senior do	7	75	Do	2	123	Do	1	85	Do do	2	144
Junior do	13	107	Junior do	9	71	Do	2	117	Do	3	77	Do do	1	138
Do do	8	100	Do do	4	67	Do	1	111	Do	1	72			
Do do	2	93												

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters, and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, CALLAN PARK.																
Blaxland, M.R.C.S., E.; L.R.C.P., Lon.	Herbert	22 June, 1852	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	5 June, 1879	9 Dec., 1881	650	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Millard, M.B.	Reginald Jeffrey	22 May, 1868	Senior Medical Officer	do	A2	1 Sept., 1892	11 June, 1900	390	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fox, M.B. ††	Robert Algernon	13 April, 1868	Junior Medical Officer	do	A3	12 Mar., 1900	12 Mar., 1900	270	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floyd	John Thomas	11 Mar., 1860	Dispenser	do	B2	11 Aug., 1885	11 Aug., 1885	174	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dixon	John, The Rev.	8 May, 1837	Church of England Chaplain	**	...	1 Dec., 1887	1 Dec., 1887	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moynagh	John Patrick, The Rev.	5 Nov., 1854	Roman Catholic Chaplain	**	...	1 June, 1889	1 June, 1889	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiting	Arthur	8 Dec., 1845	Assistant Superintendent	Clerical	A2	*24 April, 1869	22 Dec., 1884	340	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Mayo	Sidney Charles	18 Feb., 1861	Clerk	do	b1	23 Dec., 1884	15 Jan., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geraghty	Alphonso Joseph	7 April, 1876	Junior Clerk	do	d7	21 Feb., 1894	1 April, 1900	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairbairn	Marion Ann	3 Sept., 1851	Matron	General	...	9 Dec., 1884	12 Oct., 1885	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little	William Henry	31 July, 1845	Chief Attendant	do	...	6 May, 1863	13 Oct., 1877	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.	General Staff.	Number.	Salary.
Charge Attendants	8	140	Probationary Attendants	4	86	Probationary Nurses	6	63	Servants	1	96	Servants	3	67
Do do	1	130	Charge Nurses	2	90	Servants	1	130	Do	1	86	Artisans, Engineers, &c...	1	180
Senior do	9	114	Do do	5	85	Do	3	123	Do	2	77	Do do	2	150
Junior do	14	107	Senior do	5	75	Do	2	117	Do	1	75	Do do	2	144
Do do	7	100	Junior do	13	71	Do	2	111	Do	4	72			
Do do	5	93	Do do	6	67									

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages, are subject to a charge of £18 per annum for rent.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, NEWCASTLE.

Russell, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., I.	Robert Usher	5 Nov., 1859	Medical Superintendent.....	Professional	A1	12 Oct., 1888	1 May, 1898	£585	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Gleeson	Edmund Joseph, The Rev.	15 Jan., 1869	Roman Catholic Chaplain	**	...	1 April, 1900	1 April, 1900	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bice	Charles, The Rev.	8 July, 1845	Church of England Chaplain.....	**	...	1 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cane	Frank Cowper	11 Jan., 1861	Clerk	Clerical	CI	12 Aug., 1878	1 Oct., 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Price	Arthur Duke	16 June, 1862	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper...	General	...	3 Oct., 1883	20 Oct., 1897	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton	Mary	4 Feb., 1860	Matron	do	...	1 Nov., 1896	1 Nov., 1896	134	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.		
Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.	
Charge Attendants	3	£ 140	Charge Nurse.....	1	£ 90	Junior Nurse	1	£ 67	Servant	1	£ 111	Servant	1	£ 72
Junior do	1	107	Senior Nurses.....	3	75	Probationary Nurses.....	2	63	Do	1	108	Do	2	67
Do do	4	100	Junior do	5	71	Servant	1	117	Do	1	75	Artisans	2	144
												Do	1	126

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, RYDALMERE.

Miles, L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.	George Edward	3 Feb., 1853	Medical Superintendent.....	Professional	A1	19 July, 1886	1 May, 1898	610	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
McGill	Hugh Ritchie Breckenridge	1 Aug., 1865	Clerk and Storekeeper.....	Clerical	b1	1 June, 1880	15 Jan., 1895	224	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	Charles	14 Jan., 1868	Dispenser and Chief Attendant.....	General	...	8 Jan., 1891	18 Jan., 1900	214	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Done	John, The Rev.	27 July, 1846	Church of England Chaplain.....	**	...	1 May, 1889	1 July, 1892	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerwick	Patrick, The Rev.	11 Feb., 1870	Roman Catholic Chaplain	**	...	1 Aug., 1897	1 Aug., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gould ††	Ellen Julia	29 Mar., 1860	Matron	General	...	19 Oct., 1898	19 Oct., 1898	134	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.		
Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.	
Charge Attendants	3	£ 140	Junior Attendant	1	£ 93	Junior Nurses	2	£ 67	Servants	1	£ 105	Servants	2	£ 67
Do do	1	130	Probationary Attendants.	2	86	Probationary Nurses.....	1	63	Do	1	87	Artisans, Engineers, &c...	1	144
Senior do	2	114	Charge Nurses	2	85	Servants	5	111	Do	1	77	Do do	2	126
Junior do	3	107	Senior Nurse	1	75	Do	1	108	Do	1	75			
Do do	12	100	Junior Nurses	5	71	Do	1	106	Do	1	72			

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters, and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages, are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, KENMORE.

Ross, M.D.	Chisholm	29 Oct., 1857	Medical Superintendent.....	Professional	A1	12 Feb., 1884	1 Jan., 1895	650	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Morton, M.B., Ch.M.	Gavin	20 Mar., 1863	Senior Medical Officer	do	A2	16 Sept., 1891	11 June, 1900	390	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richardson	Charles Henry.....	27 Mar., 1857	Assistant Superintendent	Clerical	a3	1 Sept., 1879	1 April, 1899	250	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Johnson	Algernon Sydney Melville.	2 Feb., 1878	Clerk	do	d4	5 Dec., 1892	7 Dec., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pope	Sarah	3 Aug., 1864	Matron	General	...	22 Feb., 1897	19 Oct., 1898	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skerritt	Thomas.....	23 Jan., 1856	Chief Attendant	do	...	14 Jan., 1875	1 June, 1900	164	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.			General Staff.		
Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.	
Charge Attendants	4	£ 130	Charge Nurses	3	£ 85	Servants	2	£ 123	Servants	1	£ 86	Artisans, Engineers, &c...	1	£ 160
Senior do	3	114	Senior do	2	75	Do	1	118	Do	1	77	Do do	1	144
Junior do	10	100	Junior do	5	71	Do	3	105	Do	1	75	Do do	1	130
Do do	4	93	Do do	8	67	Do	1	99	Do	1	72	Do do	2	120
Probationary Attendants ..	4	86	Probationary Nurses.....	8	63	Do	3	87	Do	4	67	Do do	1	77

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for quarters; and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions. Attendants, artisans, engineers, servants, &c., provided with cottages are subject to a charge at the rate of £18 per annum for rent.

* Services not continuous.

** Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

‡ Includes £226 salary as Health Officer, Newcastle.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Uniform.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
RECEPTION HOUSE FOR INSANE, DARLINGHURST.			LUNACY.					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Peterson	William	2 Sept., 1855	Superintendent and Dispenser	Professional	A3	22 Feb., 1882	15 Jan., 1900	275	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
General Staff.		Number.	Salary.	General Staff.		Number.	Salary.	General Staff.		Number.	Salary.	General Staff.		Number.	Salary.	
Charge Attendants		2	£ 140	Probationary Attendants		2	£ 86	Junior Nurse		1	£ 67	Servants		2	£ 67	
Junior do		1	100	Charge Nurse		1	90	Probationary Nurse		1	63					

NOTE.—General Staff—Attendants, nurses, servants, &c., residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £15 per annum for provisions and fuel, and at the rate of £10 per annum for Quarters; and those not residing in the Institution are subject to a charge at the rate of £10 per annum for provisions.

MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.																
Name.	Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	Salary.	Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Thompson, M.D.,	John Ashburton	31 July, 1848	Chief Medical Officer and Medical Adviser to Government.	Professional	A1	23 July, 1884	23 July, 1896	£.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paton, L.R.C.P., Ed.; F.R.C.S., Ed.; M.D., Brux.	Robert Thomson	16 Mar., 1855	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	do	...	A1	1 Mar., 1887	2 May, 1891	700	100	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor, L.R.C.P., Edin.	George Henry	2 Oct., 1858	Pathologist, 2nd Govt. Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	do	...	A1	1 Sept. 1889	1 July, 1896	500	60	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin	Thomas Evans	20 Mar., 1855	Visiting Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta.	do	...	A1	13 Jan., 1890	12 July, 1899	550	...	...	...	100	...	...
Henry, M.B. et Ch. M. (Sydney)	Arthur Geddes	26 Aug., 1864	Medical Officer to Public Institutions, Parramatta.	do	...	A2	5 Dec., 1899	11 June, 1900	500	...	...	...	50	...	...
Stokes	Edward Sutherland	6 Mar., 1869	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison.	do	...	A2	24 July, 1899	24 July, 1899	320	80	...	...	...	...	...
Carruthers, L.K. et Q.C.P., I., L.R.C.S., I.	Charles Ulick	14 Sept., 1853	Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, "Sobraon," and Magazines.	.....	**	...	20 Nov., 1889	20 Nov., 1889	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
COAST HOSPITAL.																
Violette, M.B. et M.S., Glasgow.	William Bradley	13 Nov., 1850	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	*26 June, 1883	17 April, 1899	550	£200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watt	Alfred Charles	31 May, 1865	Dispenser	do	...	B2	29 Mar., 1897	29 Mar., 1897	100	30	30	5	...	...	...
Amos	Charles Edward, The Rev.	22 April, 1842	Church of England Chaplain .....	.....	**	...	1 Feb., 1896	1 Feb., 1896	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetail	Henry, The Rev.	17 July, 1859	Roman Catholic Chaplain .....	.....	**	...	1 May, 1898	1 May, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willman	Charles Gottlieb	11 April, 1859	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	...	b1	4 Jan., 1886	1 July, 1892	220	30	...	...	...	...	...
McMaster	Jean	31 Jan., 1859	Matron	General	...	...	16 Mar., 1891	16 Mar., 1891	200	52	38	10	...	...	...
Ford	Letitia	20 April, 1866	Head Nurse	do	...	...	19 July, 1886	1 Oct., 1894	60	20	25	5	...	...	...
Dash	Charlotte Lawson	2 May, 1872	Senior Nurse	do	...	...	1 Feb., 1893	14 April, 1895	50	15	25	5	5	...	...
Gray	Margaret Anne	15 July, 1872	do	do	...	...	21 Jan., 1895	10 Mar., 1897	50	15	25	5	5	...	...
Livermore	Edith Ella	8 Dec., 1867	do	do	...	...	13 Dec., 1894	1 May, 1898	50	15	25	5	5	...	...
Sherwood	Margaret	1 Mar., 1867	do	do	...	...	9 April, 1888	1 Dec., 1892	50	15	25	5	5	...	...
Walsh	Katie	3 May, 1877	do	do	...	...	1 July, 1895	1 Jan., 1899	50	15	25	5	5	...	...
Grundy	Fanny Selina	20 Nov., 1870	Nurse	do	...	...	9 Feb., 1896	19 Jan., 1899	40	15	25	5	5	...	...
Lumley	Catherine Cook	12 June, 1867	do	do	...	...	1 Dec., 1893	1 July, 1898	40	15	25	5	5	...	...
Passmore	Kate Isabel	30 Sept., 1869	do	do	...	...	9 July, 1895	1 Jan., 1899	40	15	25	5	5	...	...
Gaskell	Alice	21 Dec., 1873	do	do	...	...	1 April, 1896	1 July, 1898	40	15	25	5	5	...	...

Lazelle.....	Eliza Anne	26 Jan., 1876	do	do	15 Feb., 1897	1 April, 1899	40	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Scotland	Rose Mary	27 Nov., 1871	do	do	18 Dec., 1896	1 Jan., 1899	40	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Thomas	Ilma Myra	9 Nov., 1875	do	do	10 Oct., 1896	1 Jan., 1899	40	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Boughton	Jessie Jerdan	16 June, 1871	do	do	16 June, 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Brown	Blanche Maud	7 July, 1872	do	do	9 Mar., 1898	1 April, 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Coberoft	Millicent Stuart	17 May, 1873	do	do	10 Dec., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Ditzell	Catherine	7 Feb., 1871	do	do	1 June, 1897	1 July, 1898	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hopcraft	Elizabeth Emily	30 July, 1878	do	do	5 July, 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Lühr	Charity Ruth	25 Nov., 1871	do	do	14 Mar., 1898	1 April, 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
McKenzie	Mary	6 Nov., 1867	do	do	10 Dec., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Paton	Florence Elizabeth	18 Mar., 1879	do	do	1 Sept., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Stockham	Helen	29 Aug., 1876	do	do	23 Oct., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Thorpe	Elizabeth Rhoda	3 Feb., 1875	do	do	13 Oct., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Tunks	Elsie Amelia	28 June, 1875	do	do	5 July, 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Tweedie	Jennie	29 Jan., 1871	do	do	6 Sept., 1897	1 Jan., 1899	35	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Blay	Alice Margaret	13 Dec., 1871	do	do	19 May, 1898	19 May, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Fox	Emily Gertrude	27 Feb., 1877	do	do	1 June, 1898	1 June, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hanly	Maria Honoria	1 Sept., 1874	do	do	19 Sept., 1898	19 Sept., 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hitchcock	Emily Susanna	5 Nov., 1872	do	do	1 June, 1898	1 June, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hopcraft	Kate Isabella	2 July, 1874	do	do	12 July, 1898	12 July, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Jubb	Mary Catherine	10 May, 1876	do	do	1 Sept., 1898	1 Sept., 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Livermore	Constance Mary	24 Dec., 1871	do	do	15 July, 1898	15 July, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Moylan	Edith Ellen	12 April, 1874	do	do	21 Oct., 1898	21 Oct., 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Nelson	Margaret Lilian	25 May, 1874	do	do	28 Oct., 1898	28 Oct., 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Nettle	Ida Josephine	22 Nov., 1876	do	do	2 Sept., 1898	2 Sept., 1898	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Cook	Charlotte	14 Mar., 1873	do	do	20 Feb., 1899	20 Feb., 1899	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Holloway	Hilda Frances	22 July, 1876	do	do	24 Mar., 1899	24 Mar., 1899	30	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Dash	Flora	19 Mar., 1874	do	do	6 April, 1899	6 April, 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Gray	Alice Fullarton	23 Oct., 1879	do	do	1 May, 1899	1 May, 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Husband††	Alice Ophelia	7 May, 1872	do	do	22 July, 1899	22 July, 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Trader††	Alice Annie Junee	3 Feb., 1872	do	do	4 Sept., 1899	4 Sept., 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hurley††	Ethel Annie	6 Feb., 1876	do	do	30 Oct., 1899	30 Oct., 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hanly††	Gertrude Grace	11 April, 1878	do	do	15 Mar., 1900	15 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Millard††	Emma Elizabeth	15 Dec., 1872	do	do	19 April, 1900	19 April, 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Vizzard††	Margaret Josephine	3 July, 1875	do	do	24 Mar., 1900	24 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Burnett††	Jessie Pearson	7 Mar., 1878	do	do	22 Mar., 1900	22 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Brient††	Margaret	5 Jan., 1876	do	do	26 Mar., 1900	26 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
MacKenzie††	Marjory	26 Nov., 1872	do	do	31 Mar., 1900	31 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Ralph††	Lydia May	24 Sept., 1874	do	do	29 Mar., 1900	29 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hamilton††	Amy Sarah	25 Mar., 1879	do	do	2 April, 1900	2 April, 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Mather††	Elizabeth Grace	16 Nov., 1879	do	do	2 April, 1900	2 April, 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hare††	Charlotte	17 June, 1874	do	do	3 April, 1900	3 April, 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hamilton††	Ellen Mary	13 Aug., 1879	do	do	31 Mar., 1900	31 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Burns††	Ida Annie	16 Mar., 1878	do	do	27 Mar., 1900	27 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Medcalf††	Elsie Marian	20 Jan., 1879	do	do	26 Mar., 1900	26 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Mather††	Evelyn Isobel	3 Oct., 1879	do	do	26 Mar., 1900	26 Mar., 1900	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Macdonald††	Elizabeth Ann	26 Jan., 1871	do	do	2 June, 1899	2 June, 1899	25	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Hooper	Ellen	9 Oct., 1864	do	do	14 Oct., 1889	14 Oct., 1889	50	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Ericksen	Edward Martin	19 Aug., 1865	do	do	1 Oct., 1892	18 Jan., 1898	80	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Dures	Thomas Andrew	30 Nov., 1866	do	do	21 Nov., 1889	4 Dec., 1899	100	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Burke	Milo John	26 June, 1864	do	do	4 Aug., 1898	4 Aug., 1898	70	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
de Sterke	Samuel	26 Oct., 1846	do	do	1 Oct., 1887	20 Feb., 1888	70	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Brigham	Thomas Joseph	28 Oct., 1855	do	do	23 April, 1899	1 April, 1900	60	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Stacey	Henry James John	26 Dec., 1866	do	do	3 Feb., 1899	3 Feb., 1899	70	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Wilson	Henry Augustus	1 Nov., 1875	do	do	31 July, 1890	25 Jan., 1900	65	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Dwyer	William	15 Feb., 1876	do	do	16 Oct., 1899	16 Oct., 1899	60	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Biddell	John William Fyfe	12 Oct., 1863	do	do	2 Sept., 1897	2 Sept., 1897	110	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
King††	James	1 Dec., 1870	do	do	2 April, 1900	2 April, 1900	65	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Mackie††	James Thomas	20 Nov., 1871	do	do	1 April, 1900	1 April, 1900	62	10	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
McNamara	Annie	25 Mar., 1872	do	do	12 Dec., 1898	5 May, 1900	66	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...
Sullivan	Hannah	17 Jan., 1865	do	do	6 Jan., 1890	1 Nov., 1890	60	15	25	5	5	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

† Receives £920 per annum as President of Board of Health. ** Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified. * Services not continuous. †† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							An amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements			
									Quarters.	Ratio.s.	Fuel and Light	Uniform.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.																
Leahy	Noah	6 Dec, 1857	Second Laundress	General	...	*21 Jan., 1884	1 July, 1897	£ 50	£ 15	£ 25	£ 5	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	
Cahill	Abce	10 Jan, 1872	Thrd do	do	...	12 Jan., 1898	12 Jan., 1898	50	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Cahill†	Ellen	†	Fourth do	do	...	19 Mar, 1900	19 Mar, 1900	45	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Chambers	Ellen	9 May, 1881	General Servant	do	...	20 April, 1898	20 April, 1898	30	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Hannan	Angelina Kezia	11 Aug, 1878	do	do	...	20 Jan, 1890	20 Jan, 1899	30	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Tinman	Susannah	23 April, 1881	do	do	...	15 Sept, 1898	1 Jan, 1899	30	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Vost	Mary	23 Sept, 1877	do	do	...	1 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	30	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
York	Elza Trefina Catherine	11 Dec, 1874	do	do	...	2 Feb, 1899	2 Feb, 1899	30	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Miles	Edward Anthony	10 Nov., 1882	Messenger	do	...	17 Mar., 1898	17 Mar, 1898	26	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Costelloe	John	29 Dec, 1845	Carpenter	do	...	9 Sept, 1884	9 Sept., 1884	124	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKenney	John Thomas	19 April, 1866	Senior Ambulance driver	do	...	11 Nov., 1888	1 July, 1894	100	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
McElhinney	James	7 Dec, 1864	Second do	do	...	21 Jan, 1892	1 Aug, 1899	72	10	25	5	10	..	..	..
Calf	Frederick Charles	29 Aug, 1862	Third do	do	...	14 May, 1894	1 Aug., 1899	66	10	25	5	10	..	..	..
Calf	Edwin John	29 Sept., 1858	Fourth do	do	...	4 July, 1897	1 Aug, 1899	66	10	25	5	10	..	..	..
L'Estrange	James	28 Dec, 1859	Fifth do	do	...	24 Jan, 1898	1 Aug, 1899	66	10	25	5	10	..	..	..
Lucas	Charles Sydney	12 Sept, 1872	Sixth do	do	...	29 Mar, 1899	1 Aug, 1899	64	15	25	5	5	..	..	..
Dell	John	14 June, 1871	Stableman	do	...	21 Aug, 1899	21 Aug., 1890	50	10	25	5	10	..	..	..
Farrer	Frederick	10 Mar, 1864	Paunter	do	...	*7 Dec., 1884	14 Jan, 1888	98	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinman	Robert	29 July, 1856	Grounds Attendant	do	...	26 June, 1888	26 June, 1888	98	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.																
Hanson	Ernest	16 Sept., 1855	Acting Director of Government Asylums and Boarding out Officer, Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act.	Clerical	A1	19 Aug, 1872	24 Nov, 1897	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Green	Alfred William	21 May, 1857	Chief Superintendent of Asylums	do	A1	21 Oct, 1872	1 July, 1896	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Goldrick	Robert	4 Jan, 1865	Chief Clerk, Government Asylums	do	A3	11 Jan, 1882	1 July, 1896	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eury	William Richard	6 Mar., 1850	Senior Inspector	do	A3	22 Dec, 1882	1 July, 1896	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Creagh	John Stanislaus	6 Nov., 1865	Accountant	do	a4	28 July, 1885	1 July, 1896	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Coghlan	Thomas	16 Dec., 1862	Clerk	do	b4	*3 Mar, 1881	1 Jan., 1893	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connolly	James Valentine	4 Nov, 1865	Inspector and Clerk to Board, Government Asylums.	do	c1	20 April, 1891	1 July, 1896	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turner	Alphonse Joseph	26 July, 1872	Clerk	do	c3	17 April, 1886	1 July, 1896	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Ferguson	Charles Johnston	13 April, 1856	Inspector	do	c3	28 June, 1894	12 Sept., 1898	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Howard	Walter Alexander	2 Feb, 1865	do	do	c3	12 Sept, 1892	1 July, 1896	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Lake	Alfred	5 July, 1863	Clerk	do	c4	*1 Aug, 1881	1 Jan, 1899	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Britton	Alexander Willoughby	7 June, 1870	do	do	c4	1 June, 1889	1 Jan, 1895	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dolan	Arthur Wellesley	11 Jan, 1869	do	do	c4	1 Jan, 1892	1 July, 1894	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Oliffe	Joseph Benjamin	4 Dec, 1861	do	do	d1	28 Nov., 1894	1 June, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwyer	Michael Matthew	17 June, 1854	do	do	d2	22 Jan., 1894	1 July, 1896	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutter	Henry Hopewell	17 Sept, 1872	do	do	D3	21 Aug., 1887	1 July, 1892	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Callaghan	Charles Augustus	7 Mar., 1874	do	do	d4	17 June, 1892	1 April, 1894	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maxed	Henry Lewis	29 May, 1878	do	do	d4	2 April, 1894	2 April, 1894	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hodgkinson	Alfred	14 July, 1875	Junior Clerk, Central Office	do	d6	18 June, 1894	18 June, 1894	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hogue	Clarence Robert	27 Mar, 1879	do do	do	d6	28 Dec., 1895	1 July, 1896	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Newcombe	Walter Alfred	7 May, 1868	do	do	d6	1 Aug, 1888	1 Jan, 1890	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farnell	James Abbot	13 May, 1878	do Head Office, Charities	do	d7	19 Sept, 1895	19 Sept., 1895	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neale	Oswald Alfred	6 April, 1881	do	do	d7	18 Oct., 1899	18 Oct, 1899	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dawson	Harry Percy	19 Jan, 1850	Officer under Children's Protection Act	General	...	20 Nov., 1887	1 July, 1896	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Lyons	Patrick	31 Jan, 1833	do do	do	...	*1 July, 1856	13 Mar, 1895	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Keele	Eleanor Therése Harriet	15 Sept., 1865	Senior Lady Inspector under Children's Protection Act.	do	...	1 Aug., 1894	1 July, 1897	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

Beattie	Gertrude Frances	27 Sept., 1871	Inspector under State Children Relief Act of 1896.	do	...	30 Dec., 1895	1 July, 1897	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Day	Blanche Evelyn	8 Mar., 1867	do	do	...	11 Sept., 1894	22 Dec., 1896	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Halloran	Mary	3 May, 1858	Housekeeper, Government Asylums Branch	do	...	1 Feb., 1889	1 July, 1896	72	15	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Loughlin	Matilda	18 Mar., 1861	Assistant Cleaner, Director's Office	do	...	9 Jan., 1899	9 Jan., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cairns	George James	9 May, 1879	Messenger	do	...	9 Jan., 1899	9 Jan., 1899	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryan	Thomas Michael Aloysius	30 April, 1884	do	do	...	1 Mar., 1899	1 Mar., 1899	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.																		
Beattie, L.K. et Q.C.P., Irel., L.R.C.S., Irel.	Joseph Aloysius	14 April, 1848	Surgeon Superintendent	Professional	A1	1 Sept., 1877	1 Oct., 1886	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rowe	Robert Clyde	30 Aug., 1871	Dispenser	do	B2	1 Jan., 1893	1 July, 1899	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shearman	Joseph, The Rev.	17 April, 1843	Church of England Chaplain	...	**	1 April, 1895	1 April, 1895	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walsh	James Joseph, The Rev.	12 Oct., 1863	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	**	1 June, 1897	1 June, 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Megarvey	William	1 Nov., 1871	Clerk	Clerical	d3	*20 Feb., 1889	1 Jan., 1899	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Brooke	Annie Maria	12 April, 1854	Matron Superintendent	General	...	20 Nov., 1888	13 June, 1896	145	50	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sutton	Henry	25 Sept., 1841	Baker	do	...	7 June, 1895	14 Sept., 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	James	10 Nov., 1866	Chief Attendant	do	...	*24 July, 1895	7 Nov., 1895	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bennett	Edward	6 Aug., 1859	Yard Attendant	do	...	1 Dec., 1891	1 Dec., 1891	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphy	John	9 Dec., 1857	Night Attendant	do	...	*4 Sept., 1876	7 July, 1892	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foster	Edith Annie	8 Sept., 1874	Nurse	do	...	29 Feb., 1895	18 July, 1898	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medcalf	Constance Ruth	12 Dec., 1873	do	do	...	1 July, 1895	1 Mar., 1899	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairclough	May Sophia	8 Nov., 1867	do	do	...	30 Oct., 1899	30 Oct., 1899	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEWINGTON ASYLUM.																		
Jenkyn	Thomas, The Rev.	31 Oct., 1836	Church of England Chaplain	...	**	26 Nov., 1892	26 Nov., 1892	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahony	James Joseph, The Rev.	3 June, 1850	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	**	1 Mar., 1894	1 May, 1895	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepplewhite	George Ranwell	2 Oct., 1872	Clerk and Foreman	Clerical	c4	10 Mar., 1894	10 Mar., 1894	125	20	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Willow	Fanny	29 June, 1855	Matron Superintendent	General	...	*1 April, 1890	1 July, 1896	140	35	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wall	John	16 Mar., 1857	Carpenter	do	...	20 Nov., 1889	1 Jan., 1900	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorman	Margaret	26 June, 1839	Housekeeper	do	...	1 Mar., 1886	1 Mar., 1886	70	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irving	Joseph	19 Mar., 1864	Herdsmen	do	...	16 Jan., 1894	16 Jan., 1894	85	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson	Elizabeth	6 June, 1870	Nurse and Dispenser	do	...	28 Aug., 1895	1 July, 1897	67	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrell	Mary Jane	5 May, 1868	Nurse	do	...	*8 Mar., 1888	3 July, 1894	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macnamara	Catherine Margaret	22 Nov., 1867	do	do	...	21 Nov., 1890	21 Nov., 1890	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Keefe	Ellen Mary-de-Sales	4 Mar., 1872	do	do	...	17 April, 1895	1 Mar., 1897	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Neill	Esther Gertrude	10 Sept., 1864	do	do	...	1 Aug., 1892	1 Aug., 1892	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Errington	Eleanor	12 June, 1872	do	do	...	3 Mar., 1897	1 Nov., 1899	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boyd	Frances Jane	26 June, 1858	Head Wardswoman	do	...	22 July, 1892	22 July, 1892	42	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur	Isabel Sarah	3 June, 1862	Attendant	do	...	1 May, 1893	1 Aug., 1897	40	15	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groves	Charles George	28 June, 1865	Storekeeper	do	...	21 Dec., 1895	26 May, 1899	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROOKWOOD ASYLUM.																		
Dunlop	Hugh, The Rev.	18 Jan., 1851	Church of England Chaplain	...	**	20 Mar., 1893	1 April, 1893	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Reilly	Peter, The Rev.	26 Dec., 1863	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	**	15 Feb., 1893	1 April, 1895	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	Robert James	4 Nov., 1870	Clerk	Clerical	d3	1 Jan., 1894	1 June, 1900	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Macdermott	Delia Ruth	4 Jan., 1863	Matron Superintendent	General	...	6 Mar., 1893	6 Mar., 1893	145	50	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Jefford	Maynard	9 Mar., 1864	Senior Nurse and Dispenser	do	...	15 Nov., 1892	1 April, 1897	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curran	Peter Patrick Thomas	13 Sept., 1863	Attendant	do	...	20 Dec., 1895	20 Dec., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	William	25 Oct., 1838	do	do	...	17 July, 1890	17 July, 1890	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batten	Samuel William	24 Nov., 1840	do	do	...	18 Nov., 1894	1 Feb., 1896	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheerman	Sydney Arthur	30 Mar., 1864	do	do	...	*19 June, 1882	1 Aug., 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGinn	Michael	12 July, 1864	do	do	...	25 Jan., 1899	25 Jan., 1899	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagot	Kate Christine	23 Aug., 1866	Nurse	do	...	*18 May, 1893	22 Dec., 1896	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McNicol	Lovelette	14 Aug., 1876	do	do	...	28 Mar., 1895	8 Aug., 1896	55	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor	Mary	8 July, 1836	Probationary Nurse	do	...	11 Jan., 1896	1 June, 1900	40	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillies †	Annie M'Pherson	12 June, 1876	do	do	...	22 Aug., 1899	22 Aug., 1899	30	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilbs	John	24 Oct., 1865	Gardener	do	...	4 Oct., 1894	4 Oct., 1894	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little	Thomas Richardson	4 Nov., 1858	do	do	...	*1 Nov., 1893	1 Dec., 1896	85	15	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gregory	Joseph	5 Nov., 1860	Outdoor Foreman	do	...	15 Aug., 1893	29 June, 1900	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous. ** Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified. † Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation. Including all other allowances.
† Information not known.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
PARRAMATTA ASYLUMS.																
O'Reilly	Thomas, The Rev.	5 Aug., 1855	Roman Catholic Chaplain	****		14 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1892	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rook	Robert, The Rev.	15 Feb., 1863	Church of England Chaplain	****		6 May, 1895	6 May, 1895	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.																
Bredin	James Edward	25 May, 1857	Dispenser	Professional	B3	27 Mar., 1895	1 July, 1899	95	15	15	5	..	..	..	..	..
Walker	Paul	14 May, 1864	Clerk	Clerical	C5	31 Oct., 1891	19 Sept., 1892	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Wing	Joseph	20 Nov., 1854	Assistant Superintendent	General		4 Aug., 1886	1 April, 1895	215	20	15	10	..	..	..	..	100
Le Jeune	Lily	15 Aug., 1857	Acting Matron	do		16 Feb., 1891	13 Nov., 1899	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macdermott	Charles	7 Nov., 1865	Chief Attendant	do		26 Aug., 1889	26 Aug., 1889	80	15	15	5	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson	Oliver Whiting	10 Dec., 1864	Attendant	do		12 July, 1894	1 Jan., 1896	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanson	Frederick William	14 May, 1863	do	do		1 Aug., 1894	1 Aug., 1894	57	18	15	5	..	..	..	..	..
Hinchey	John Bede	16 Aug., 1866	do	do		6 Jan., 1895	1 Aug., 1896	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garland	William	15 Oct., 1867	do	do		16 Oct., 1894	16 Oct., 1894	55	15	15	5	..	..	..	..	..
Munday	James Aaron	9 Feb., 1839	do	do		1 Nov., 1895	1 Nov., 1895	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren*	William	16 Mar., 1860	do	do		19 Dec., 1898	19 Dec., 1898	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williams	Phillip Thomas	28 Mar., 1860	do	do		1 April, 1895	1 April, 1895	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miller	John	12 July, 1872	do	do		27 Aug., 1895	1 July, 1898	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doneghue	Neil	17 Oct., 1864	Carpenter	do		1 Dec., 1897	11 Mar., 1900	100	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.																
Peake	Margaret	26 Mar., 1860	Acting Matron	General		1 June, 1894	7 Aug., 1899	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Warner	Charles Alfred	4 May, 1863	Attendant	do		26 June, 1888	26 June, 1888	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rogan	Jeremiah	14 Jan., 1858	do	do		10 Dec., 1888	10 Dec., 1888	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellard	Frederick	2 July, 1859	do	do		1 Nov., 1889	1 Feb., 1894	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollis	Nathaniel	7 May, 1849	Baker	do		11 Aug., 1890	11 Aug., 1890	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton ††	Henry Thomas	24 Feb., 1873	Assistant Baker	do		1 Feb., 1900	1 Feb., 1900	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hull	Arthur	30 June, 1878	do do (improver)	do		14 Sept., 1898	14 Sept., 1898	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTAGE HOMES FOR AGED COUPLES, PARRAMATTA.																
Teece	Anna Bella	11 Nov., 1848	Matron	General		1 Oct., 1891	1 Feb., 1896	70	30	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
COTTAGE HOMES, PARRAMATTA.																
Asselin	Elizabeth	1 Nov., 1844	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home	General		18 Sept., 1887	1 Aug., 1897	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
O'Reilly	Margaret	26 Dec., 1857	do No. 2 do	do		13 April, 1885	13 April, 1885	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
COTTAGE HOMES, MITTAGONG																
Graham	Kate	24 Jan., 1859	Mother, No. 3 Cottage Home (Ophthalmic Home)	General		4 Aug., 1885	1 April, 1886	100	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Walshe	Annie	17 Mar., 1871	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home	do		15 Oct., 1899	15 Oct., 1899	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cole	Ada	6 Aug., 1861	do No. 6 do	do		9 July, 1895	9 July, 1895	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Forde	Catherine	23 Oct., 1856	do No. 2 do	do		1 June, 1887	1 June, 1887	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Lambert	Eveline May	15 Oct., 1866	do No. 1 do	do		23 July, 1897	23 July, 1897	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Phillips	Laura Sophia	31 Jan., 1859	do No. 7 do	do		12 Sept., 1892	12 Sept., 1892	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tredger	Emma Rosina	21 May, 1867	do No. 5 do	do		29 Aug., 1898	29 Aug., 1898	50	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cutcliffe	Elizabeth Agnes	2 Aug., 1868	Needlewoman and Relieving Mother, Cottage Homes.	do		1 Aug., 1895	1 Aug., 1895	30	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..

Eagar	Elizabeth Louisa	7 Nov., 1861	Teacher, Cottage Homes	do	1 Aug., 1889	6 Sept., 1897	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roty	Emile Anton	5 Jan., 1846	Farm Overseer	do	*1 Oct., 1894	1 June, 1895	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Westbury	Frederick	30 Sept., 1880	Farm Assistant	do	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORMOND HOUSE.																				
Jowett	Mary	3 Aug., 1833	Matron Superintendent	General	12 Oct., 1863	4 May, 1896	135	20	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crimes	Mary	8 Jan., 1861	Attendant	do	28 Oct., 1890	28 Oct., 1890	60	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quin	Nora	28 Jan., 1863	Laundress	do	26 Mar., 1895	16 May, 1898	52	12	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FISHERIES COMMISSION.																				
aBrodie	James Adam	22 June, 1858	Secretary and Chief Inspector	Clerical	A3	12 April, 1875	9 Aug., 1897	300	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Reid	Alexander	31 July, 1843	Clerk	do	e1	7 May, 1890	19 May, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Taylor	Reuben Leader	1 Mar., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d6	23 Sept., 1898	23 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smithers	Frederick William	2 Mar., 1860	Travelling Inspector	General .....	...	1 Feb., 1877	1 Sept., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aldrich	Francis Charles	18 Nov., 1864	Inspector	do .....	...	*17 Nov., 1884	1 Aug., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benson	David Walker	19 April, 1857	do	do .....	...	1 Sept., 1884	23 Feb., 1886	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19/10/26
Glading	George	11 July, 1855	do	do .....	...	28 Aug., 1882	26 Oct., 1888	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon	Charles	2 Mar., 1843	do	do .....	...	19 Aug., 1881	19 Aug., 1881	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	John Duncan	18 Oct., 1844	do	do .....	...	14 Dec., 1882	1 Jan., 1884	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hellings	Richard	14 Sept., 1830	do	do .....	...	19 June, 1882	26 Oct., 1888	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massingham	James	14 April, 1843	do	do .....	...	*1 Aug., 1886	5 May, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	Peter	9 Feb., 1835	do	do .....	...	19 Aug., 1881	19 Aug., 1881	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laman	Henry	4 April, 1862	do	do .....	...	*1 July, 1889	1 Oct., 1889	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aldrich	Frederick	15 Aug., 1873	do	do .....	...	19 Mar., 1900	19 Mar., 1900	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton	William Henry	11 Aug., 1869	do	do .....	...	8 Dec., 1898	1 July, 1899	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cain	John	5 Dec., 1866	do	do .....	...	*1 Aug., 1892	4 Dec., 1895	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lannen	William	1 Feb., 1838	Messenger	do .....	...	21 Jan., 1882	21 Jan., 1882	117/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.																				
Bown, J.P.	Charles	21 Oct., 1836	Chairman	Professional	**	4 April, 1884	4 April, 1884	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Webb	Alfred	26 April, 1850	Superintendent	Professional	A1	26 June, 1888	27 Sept., 1898	600	65	...	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOTANIC GARDENS.																				
Maiden, F.L.S. ...	Joseph Henry	25 April, 1859	Director, Botanic Gardens, Officer in Charge Centennial Park, &c. Superintendent, Botanic Gardens...	Professional	A1	3 Oct., 1881	5 May, 1896	515	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Harwood	George	11 Mar., 1842	Superintendent, Botanic Gardens...	General .....	...	1 Jan., 1885	11 Nov., 1891	245	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Betche	Ernst	31 Dec., 1852	Botanical Assistant, Botanic Gardens...	Professional	B2	26 Sept., 1881	3 Mar., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphy	Dora Coghlan	6 Sept., 1860	Clerk, Botanic Gardens, &c.	Clerical	d1	17 Oct., 1893	13 Mar., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hynes, B.A.	Sarah	21 Sept., 1859	Second Botanical Assistant	Educational .....	...	27 July, 1897	2 June, 1900	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambler††	Elizabeth	19 July, 1882	Junior Clerk	Clerical	d7	18 June, 1900	18 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McEwen	John	25 July, 1842	Superintendent, State Nursery, Campbelltown.	General .....	...	1 June, 1884	1 June, 1884	225	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forsyth	William	5 Oct., 1864	Overseer, Centennial Park	do .....	...	18 Oct., 1887	1 Sept., 1891	175	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Jones	James	28 Dec., 1839	Overseer, Government Domains	do .....	...	1 June, 1884	1 June, 1884	175	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
McKay	Finlay	20 Dec., 1832	Bailiff do	do .....	...	1 Oct., 1875	1 Oct., 1875	120	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camfield	Julius Henry	30 Mar., 1852	Overseer, Garden Palace Grounds...	do .....	...	23 Jan., 1882	23 Jan., 1882	125	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weston	Thomas Charles George	14 Oct., 1868	Gardener-in-charge, Wotonga	do .....	...	25 April, 1898	25 April, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proudfoot††	Robert Anderson	26 Dec., 1859	Gardener-in-charge, Hill View	do .....	...	9 May, 1899	9 May, 1899	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armstrong	Robert	23 Jan., 1833	Bailiff, Garden Palace Grounds	do .....	...	1 Feb., 1879	16 Sept., 1892	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peters	Charles	12 Oct., 1838	Bailiff, Botanical Gardens	do .....	...	1 Oct., 1863	— Dec., 1866	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miller	Eliza	13 Sept., 1857	Cleaner, do	do .....	...	1 Aug., 1897	7 June, 1900	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roberts††	Virgil	15 Oct., 1885	Messenger and Junior Attendant	do .....	...	9 April, 1900	9 April, 1900	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

** Services only partly at disposal of Department ; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed ; on probation.

a Visiting Magistrate to Lord Howe Island, at £150 per annum.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full					First Appointment to the Service	To present position		In the nature of Salary				To cover Disbursements			
						Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light	Tees	Equip-ments	Forage	Miscella-neous				
ELECTORAL OFFICE.																
McIntyre	William	25 July, 1858	Chief Electoral Officer	Clerical	A2	17 Aug, 1875	23 Dec., 1895	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pinnington	Sydney James	13 Nov., 1859	Clerk	do	br	*26 Nov, 1875	23 Dec, 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rodd	John Tremayne	26 July, 1850	Registrar, City Electorates	do	cl	4 Sept, 1893	23 Dec, 1895	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halloian	Horace Charles	21 Oct, 1868	Clerk	do	c1	1 July, 1890	23 Dec, 1895	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scott	Robert Charles	13 Nov, 1866	do	do	c4	*16 Feb, 1891	23 Dec, 1895	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young	Henry Augustus	24 Sept, 1865	do	do	c4	12 Feb, 1894	23 Dec, 1895	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
Callachor	Phillip Joseph	15 Sept, 1846	do	do	dr	25 Sept, 1893	23 Dec, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watkins	James	29 June, 1838	do	do	dr	*22 June, 1891	23 Dec, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKenny	John Walton	1 July, 1869	do	do	dr	29 Jan, 1894	23 Dec, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	Frederick Charles	28 Nov, 1871	do	do	d3	30 May, 1888	23 Feb, 1899	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumsdaine ..	Myrs Montclair	16 Sept, 1832	Junior Clerk	do	d7	16 June, 1900	6 June, 1900	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heyward	Damel Frazer	3 May, 1876	Messenger	General		10 Mar, 1890	1 June, 1898	75	..	..	..	..	..	..

NAME		Office.	Electorate	Date of Appointment		ALLOWANCES.	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service	To present position.	In the nature of Salary.	To cover Disbursements
						£	£
ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.							
McMahon	Marshall James	C.P.S., Albury	Albury	17 Jan, 1889	15 Aug, 1898	.....	..
Guilher	Edmond Alexander	Postmaster, South Broken Hill	Alma	15 Sept, 1884	25 Mar, 1899	..	..
Burgis	Frederick	do Camperdown	Annandale	24 Sept, 1874	8 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Helm	Charles Joseph Bohun	C.P.S., Goulburn	Argyle	25 Sept, 1876	23 July, 1897	.....	.....
Smith	Charles	do Armidale	Armidale	1 April, 1883	1 July, 1898	.....	.....
Lusk	William Butler	do Forbes	Ashburnham	19 May, 1890	5 June, 1899	.....	.....
Fetherston	Richard	Postmaster, Ashfield	Ashfield	1 June, 1876	14 Feb, 1900	.....	.....
MacKinnon	Andrew	Acting C.P.S., Ballina	Ballina	*6 Dec, 1897	15 April, 1899	.....	.....
Melville	James Michael	Postmaster, Balmain	Balmain, North	18 May, 1874	10 Aug., 1896	.....	.....
McNeely	Ernest Albert Edward	do Rozelle	do South	24 July, 1882	10 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Angove	Henry Harold Septimus	C.P.S., Walgett	Barwon, The	24 April, 1869	23 Oct, 1899	.....	.....
Chippindall	Harry	do Bathurst	Bathurst	1 Jan, 1878	17 Nov, 1898	.....	.....
Newman	Arthur Reginald	Acting C.P.S., Bega	Bega	4 Sept, 1860	2 May, 1900	.....	.....
Perry	David James	C.P.S., Bingara	Bingara	*1 April, 1886	4 Oct, 1897	.....	.....
Elhot	Francis Clinton	Postmaster, Burrowa	Boorowa	19 Sept, 1873	27 July, 1896	.....	.....
Pelham	George Alfred	do North Botany	Botany	4 Feb, 1878	10 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Stevenson	Evan Alfred	C.P.S., Bourke	Bourke	31 Aug, 1874	23 Mar., 1900	.....	.....
Davies	Willoughby	do Moss Vale	Bowral	10 Aug, 1885	13 July, 1896	.....	.....
Marsh	James	do Braidwood	Bradwood	11 June, 1883	1 July, 1899	.....	.....
Watt	Henry	do Broken Hill	Broken Hill	10 Sept, 1879	13 Jan, 1896	.....	.....
Matthews	Frederick Leopold	Postmaster, Burwood	Burwood	1 Dec, 1873	11 Jan., 1897	.....	.....
Foster	William Henry	C.P.S., Campbelltown	Camden	1 Aug, 1890	16 April, 1897	.....	.....
Goodman	do	do Liverpool	Canterbury	28 July, 1877	1 July, 1896	.....	.....

Green	Richard George	do Maclean	Clarence, The	1 May, 1890	13 July, 1896
Burke	Albert Beckford Charles	do Cobar	Cobar	*1 July, 1886	23 Jan, 1897
Longfield	Montford Rees	Acting C.P.S., Condobolin	Condobolin	— April, 1880	15 Feb, 1900
Dillon	Clement	do Coonamble	Coonamble	14 Sept, 1876	1 July, 1896
Miller	James	do Cowra	Cowra	19 April, 1883	24 Aug, 1896
Carson	William	do Redfern	Darlington	30 Oct, 1872	2 Aug, 1899
Kemp	Benly Porteous Peil	do Deniliquin	Deniliquin	17 Jan, 1879	20 June, 1898
Curry	Henry	Postmaster, Dubbo	Dubbo	17 June, 1871	6 Jan, 1899
Donnelly	Arthur Denis	C.P.S., Dungog	Durham	12 Jan, 1891	11 Dec, 1899
Ward	Thomas William	do Bombala	Eden-Bombala	19 April, 1875	16 Jan, 1900
Lloyd	George Alfred	do Glebe	Glebe	31 Aug, 1887	4 Jan, 1897
Burne	Frederick	do Glen Innes	Glen Innes	11 Aug, 1880	6 Oct, 1897
Gibson	John Benjamin	Acting C.P.S., Raymond Terrace	Gloucester	16 Feb, 1891	12 Feb, 1900
Helm	Charles Joseph Bohun	C.P.S., Goulburn	Goulburn	25 Sept, 1876	23 July, 1897
Percival	Henry	Acting C.P.S., Grafton	Grafton	6 May, 1890	18 May, 1900
Hilder	William George Alfred	Postal Assistant, Granville	Granville	6 Nov, 1882	15 Dec, 1896
Bouleau	George Theophilus Saunders	C.P.S., Grenfell	Grenfell	24 Feb, 1879	14 July, 1897
Linsley	John Richard	do Gundagai	Gundagai	1 Jan, 1880	18 June, 1897
Brown	William Le Brun	do Gunnedah	Gunnedah	*30 April, 1880	30 June, 1897
Cohen	Edward Meyer	do Lithgow	Hartley	13 Oct, 1884	26 Nov, 1896
Phillips	Herbert	do Kempsey	Hastings and The Macleay, (The)	26 Mar, 1878	27 Aug, 1898
Perry	William Inneside	do Windsor	Hawkesbury, The	4 Nov, 1889	1 May, 1898
Burnett	Joseph	do Hay	Hay	17 Sept, 1883	18 April, 1900
Phillips	Samuel Hall	Postmaster, Geimanton	Hume, The	16 Sept, 1874	1 July, 1896
Bingle	Harry Seymour	C.P.S., Wollongong	Illawarra	1 Aug, 1888	20 Sept, 1896
Stafford	William Denzil	do Inverell	Inverell	9 April, 1883	10 Aug, 1897
Lee	William	Postmaster, Adamstown	Kahbah	1 May, 1889	25 Jan, 1897
Cohen	Thomas William	Acting C.P.S., Kiama	Kiama	9 Jan, 1888	18 April, 1899
Volckman	Wilfred Lionel	C.P.S., Hillston	Lachlan, The	13 Mar, 1885	10 Nov, 1897
McMillan	Allan Thomas	Postmaster, Leichhardt	Leichhardt	27 Sept, 1876	15 Aug, 1896
Cochrane	Andrew Thompson	C.P.S., Lismore	Lismore	1 June, 1883	4 Mar, 1897
Tomkinson	Lewis Alexander	Postmaster, Sunny Corner	Macquarie	21 April, 1875	10 Aug, 1896
Hornman	Henry Lachlan	C.P.S., East Maitland	Maitland, East	1 Oct, 1884	5 June, 1899
Black	Norman	do West Maitland	Maitland, West	8 Sept, 1884	1 Oct, 1897
Gomm	Edward Thomas Farquhar	do Cooma	Manaro	15 Jan, 1883	20 July, 1896
Harrison	Edwin Joseph	Assistant C.P.S., Taree	Manning, The	11 July, 1892	5 Sept, 1899
Day	William Henry	Postmaster, Marrickville	Marrickville	— May, 1875	22 Mar, 1897
Murray	Frederick Stephenson	C.P.S., Molong	Molong	1 April, 1877	17 Sept, 1897
Pocock	Henry George Ernest	Assistant C.P.S., Moree	Moree	*1 Oct, 1897	26 May, 1899
Holcombe	Harcourt	C.P.S., Moruya	Moruya	1 Jan, 1885	25 Nov, 1896
McDougall	Duncan Graham	do Mudgee	Mudgee	16 July, 1896	16 June, 1898
Chambers	Richard Frederick	do Corowa	Murray, The	31 Aug, 1878	1 Feb, 1900
Butler	Charles Frederick	do Narrandera	Murrumbidgee, The	16 Nov, 1879	30 June, 1897
Scott	Walter	do Narrabri	Narrabri	15 Dec, 1882	10 May, 1897
Hamblin	Sydney John	do Penrith	Nepean, The	20 Dec, 1889	1 July, 1896
Robertson	William Foxton	do Newcastle	Newcastle, East and West	29 May, 1869	1 Nov, 1897
Ledger	Henry Allworth	Assistant C.P.S., Newtown	Newtown—Camperdown Division	9 June, 1888	25 Jan, 1899
Lee	Joseph Edwin	Postmaster, Newtown	do —Erskine Division	1 June, 1868	1 June 1899
Chapman	Edward	do Enmore	do —St. Peter's Division	12 Aug, 1863	16 April, 1900
Plunkett	Arthur George	Acting C.P.S., Gosford	Northumberland	*1 April, 1881	10 Feb, 1900
Leary	Henry Joseph	C.P.S., Orange	Orange	1 Jan, 1882	24 July, 1896
Gale	Alfred Theodore	Postmaster, Paddington	Paddington	12 June, 1878	1 April, 1899
Hawkins	Henry Storry	C.P.S., Parramatta	Parramatta	19 Sept, 1879	5 Oct, 1898
Atkinson	Alfred Clarence	Postmaster, Petersham	Petersham	† —, 1875	30 April, 1900
Seton	Ronald	do Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan	12 June, 1877	4 May, 1900
Allnutt	Robert Henry Venn	C.P.S., Quirindi	Quirindi	15 Sept, 1884	19 Dec, 1896
Baly	Henry Percy	do Bellingen	Raleigh	1 July, 1869	14 Dec, 1896
Kelly	John Ambrose	Postmaster, Randwick	Randwick	20 April, 1875	17 Aug, 1896
Carson	William	C.P.S., Redfern	Redfern	30 Oct, 1872	10 Aug, 1896
Browne	Richard Pyne	do Casino	Richmond, The	10 May, 1890	15 Mar, 1900

* Services not continuous † Information not known ‡ On probation

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Office	Electorate.	Date of Appointment		ALLOWANCES	
Surname.	Christian Name in full			First Appointment to the Service	To present position.	In the nature of Salary.	To cover Disbursements.
ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.		ELECTORAL OFFICE.					
Kingsmill	John Johnson	C P S, Muswellbrook	Robertson	8 Oct, 1895	13 Oct, 1897	£	£
Pope	George Miller	do Ryde	Ryde	18 June, 1863	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Davies	Edward Henry	do Rylstone	Rylstone	1 July, 1885	21 Aug, 1897	.....	.....
Hawkins	Henry Storry	do Parramatta	Sherbrooke	19 Sept, 1879	5 Oct, 1898	.....	.....
Marks	William Frederick	do Nowra	Shoalhaven, The	5 Aug, 1886	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Addison	Glentworth	do Singleton	Singleton	1 Jan, 1882	29 Jan, 1900	.....	.....
Gosbell	Albert Henry Valentine	Postmaster, Kogarah	St. George	14 Mar, 1879	10 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Blix	Arthur	C P S, North Sydney	St. Leonards	11 Oct, 1882	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Williams	George Richard	Assistant C.P.S, Broken Hill	Sturt	23 May, 1890	21 July, 1899	.....	.....
αRodd	John Tremayne	Electorat Registrar, City	Sydney—Belmore, King, Cook, Fln- ders, Phillip, Blgh, Denison, Fitzroy, Gipps, Lang, and Pyr- mont Divisions	4 Sept, 1893	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Brown	Vincent	C P S, Tamworth	Tamworth	1 July, 1883	19 Mar, 1900	.....	.....
McDougall	Lonis Andrew	do Tenterfield	Tenterfield	7 Sept, 1888	21 May, 1900	.....	.....
Walker	James Daniel	do Tumut	Tumut	5 April, 1880	4 Aug, 1897	.....	.....
Roberts	Honace Frederick	Police Magistrate, Murwillumbah	Tweed, The	*12 Feb, 1885	4 Dec, 1899	.....	.....
Mitchell	Kenneth	Postmaster, Uialla	Uralla-Walcha	1 Sept., 1874	1 July, 1897	.....	.....
Eldershaw	Philip Eld.	C P S, Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	7 June, 1875	5 Jan, 1897	.....	.....
Keohan	William	Postmaster, Wallsend-Plattsburgh	Wallsend	23 Mar, 1875	1 Sept, 1896	.....	.....
Harris	William	do Waratah	Waratah	— Nov., 1874	22 Mar, 1897	.....	.....
Hosking	George Uther	do Manly	Waringah	13 Jan, 1863	10 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Watts	William	do Alexandria	Waterloo	24 April, 1882	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Kingsmill	Luke	do Waverley	Waverley	15 April, 1875	16 Aug, 1899	.....	.....
Chaplin	Alfred George	C P S, Wellington	Wellington	1 June, 1887	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Addison	Percival Edward	do Wentworth	Wentworth	23 April, 1892	18 June, 1900	.....	.....
Arnott	Wilham Smith	Postmaster, Blayney	West Macquane	3 Dec, 1880	3 Aug, 1899	.....	.....
Lawless	William James	do Wickham	Wickham	15 May, 1876	29 Aug, 1898	.....	.....
Laidlaw	John Wilham Malcolm	Assistant C.P.S, Wilcanna	Wilcanna	1 Oct, 1892	1 July, 1896	.....	.....
Single	John	Postmaster, Milson's Point	Willoughby	6 Nov, 1880	27 April, 1899	.....	.....
Crane	Fredrick Wilham Charlesworth	C P S, Paddington	Woollahra	1 April, 1881	20 May, 1897	.....	.....
Attwater	Henry Hay	Postmaster, Bull Railway Station	Woronora	8 April, 1879	10 Aug, 1896	.....	.....
Mulligan	Edric Thetis	do Yass	Yass	16 Feb., 1870	1 Nov, 1898	.....	.....
Collins	Robert Wilham Greene	C P S, Young	Young	5 Jan, 1882	23 Nov, 1896	.....	.....

NAME.		Office.	Electorate	Division	Date of Appointment.		ALLOWANCES	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.				First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	In the nature of Salary	To cover Disbursements.
DEPUTY ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.								
McKay	Joseph	Postmaster, Howlong	Albury	Howlong	1 Mar., 1883	24 Mar, 1899	£	£
Guest	Walter Richmond	do Broken Hill Railway Station	Alma	Burke	20 Aug., 1883	24 Mar, 1899	.....	.....
McDermott	Ormond Joseph	Postal Assistant, Camperdown	Annandale	Annandale	12 May, 1886	12 April, 1899	.....	.....
Walter	John	Postmaster, Crookwell	Argyle	Crookwell	18 Jan, 1875	24 Mar., 1899	.....	.....

Freeman	Harold Stephen	Assistant C.P.S., Goulburn	do	Goulburn	21 Mar., 1894	1 May, 1899
Hoare	Harry Alfred	Postmaster, Marulan	Argyle	Marulan	1 Dec., 1877	24 Mar., 1899
Johnston	John	do Taralga	do	Taralga	15 Sept., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Drew	William George	do Hillgrove	Armidale	Hillgrove	*9 April, 1875	24 Mar., 1899
O'Shannessy	Michael	do Metz	do	do West	18 Dec., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
Simmons	William Stephen Finlay	do Engowra	Ashburnham	Engowra	17 Jan., 1888	23 Mar., 1900
Nicholson	William Thomas	C.P.S., Parkes	do	Parkes	1 June, 1873	24 Mar., 1899
Butler	John James	Postal Assistant, Ashfield	Ashfield	Ashfield	1 May, 1883	12 Feb., 1900
McDonogh	Michael Francis	Postmaster, Wardell	Ballina	Ballina	2 Nov., 1885	28 April, 1899
Hodgson	Eugene O'Reilly	do Alstonville	do	Alstonville	*3 May, 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Metcalf	Josiah	do South Woodburn	do	Woodburn	15 Dec., 1874	24 Mar., 1899
Bowen	William Robinson	Postal Assistant, Balmain	Balmain, North	North	18 Jan., 1875	12 April, 1899
Kershler	Ernest Livingstone	do Rozelle	do South	South	28 Mar., 1892	8 Jan., 1900
Coomber	Ernest Lester	Acting Postmaster, New Angledool	Barwon, The	Angledool	21 July, 1891	26 April, 1900
Robins	Charles James	Postmaster, Brewarrina	do	Lissington and Brewarrina	1 Oct., 1873	24 Mar., 1899
Southwick	William Henry	do Carinda	do	Carinda	29 Sept., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Dalgleish	Emanuel Fleur	do Collarenebri	do	Collarenebri	17 Mar., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Caldwell	James Dill	do Goodooga	do	Goodooga	2 Oct., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Marsden	Albert Edgar	do Kelso	Bathurst	City	25 Aug., 1882	26 April, 1899
Horsley	John	do Cobargo	Bega	Cobargo	1 Nov., 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Conolly	Edward William	do Barraba	Bingara	Barraba	13 Dec., 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Burgess	William Foster	do Manilla	do	Manilla	16 Mar., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Stibbard	George John	do Tingha	do	Tingha	3 Dec., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
South	Frederick Thomas	do Murrumburrah	Boorowa	Murrumburrah	31 Jan., 1877	24 Mar., 1899
Scouller	Ninian John	do Botany	Botany	South	4 Aug., 1875	5 May, 1899
White	Thomas	do Barringun	Bourke	Barringun	13 Oct., 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Marshall	James	do Enngonia	do	Enngonia	8 Oct., 1883	30 July, 1899
Bathey	Thomas James	do Ford's Bridge	do	Ford's Bridge	20 Mar., 1885	24 July, 1899
McArthur	Thomas	do Louth	do	Landsborough	12 April, 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Robertson	William	do Hungerford	do	Talyeale	10 June, 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Page	James Smith	do Wanaaring	do	Wanaaring	14 Feb., 1876	24 Mar., 1899
Sherriff	John Downing	do Bowral	Bowral	Bowral	15 Sept., 1873	24 Mar., 1899
Prott	Andrew	do Mittagong	do	Mittagong	1 April, 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Connolly	John Wellesley	do Berrima	do	Moss Vale	19 Dec., 1882	12 April, 1899
Collier	Edward Joseph	do Araluen	Braidwood	Araluen	8 Aug., 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Williams	George Richard	Assistant C.P.S., Broken Hill	Broken Hill	Willyama	23 May, 1890	21 July, 1899
Eames	Edward Robert	Postal Assistant, Burwood	Burwood	Burwood	15 Feb., 1881	12 April, 1899
Kulmar	Henry George	Postmaster, Concord	do	Concord	1 May, 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Morony	John Joseph Leonard	do Camden	Camden	Camden	21 Nov., 1874	24 Mar., 1899
Donnelly	Denis Cornelius Joseph	C.P.S., Picton	do	Picton	27 Nov., 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Slocombe	Percy Selwyn James	Postmaster, Canterbury	Canterbury	Canterbury	1 Sept., 1895	24 Mar., 1899
Henderson	Alexander Lamont	do Enfield	do	Enfield	1 Nov., 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Doutty	Clifford George Albert	do Homebush	do	Strathfield	13 Mar., 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Gibson	Clarence Ellard	do Lawrence	Clarence, The	Lawrence	15 Jan., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Loughman	William Joseph	do Ulmarra	do	Ulmarra	4 Feb., 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Howell	Daniel	do Yamba	do	Maclean	1 May, 1882	28 April, 1899
Prott	Philip	do Byrock	Cobar	Byerock	1 Nov., 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Soane	Marcus England	Assistant C.P.S., Cobar	do	Cobar	12 Feb., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
McArthur	Thomas	Postmaster, Louth	do	Louth and Cur-ranyalpa	12 April, 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Thomson	Ebenezer	do Mount Drysdale	do	Drysdale	14 Jan., 1839	24 Mar., 1899
Thornton	James Charles	C.P.S., Nyngan	do	Nyngan	3 Mar., 1882	4 Oct., 1899
Lowe	Charles James	Postmaster, Alectown	Condoublin	Alectown	*22 Aug., 1889	1 Feb., 1900
Campey	John	do Peak Hill	do	Peak Hill	3 Oct., 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Jeffery	Sidney Ernest	do Dandaloo	do	Dandaloo	11 Sept., 1882	24 Mar., 1899
McFadden	John	do Trundle	do	Trundle	24 Aug., 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Knight	Arthur James	do Gulargambone	Coonamble	Galargambone	21 Feb., 1880	24 Mar., 1899

* Services not continuous.

† Information not known.

α See page 14.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Office.	Electorate.	Division.	Date of Appointment.		ALLOWANCES.	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.				First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	In the nature of Salary.	To cover Disbursements.
DEPUTY ELECTORAL REGISTRARS.		ELECTORAL OFFICE.					£	£
Green	Henry Thomas	Postmaster, Gilgandra	Coonamble	Gilgandra	1 Jan., 1879	24 Mar., 1899		
Self	George William	do Warren	do	Warren	1 June, 1875	24 Mar., 1899		
Bonner	Lionel David	do Quambone	do	Quambone	12 Sept., 1887	10 Feb., 1900		
Peek	George	do Canowindra	Cowra	Canowindra	22 Jan., 1884	22 Dec., 1899		
Rowthorn	Hiram James	do Carcoar	do	Carcoar	*4 Mar., 1877	28 Sept., 1899		
Easdown	Rowland Henry	do Mount McDonald	do	Cowra	1 Jan., 1889	12 April, 1899		
Parkes	Alfred Herbert	Clerk, P.S. Office, Redfern	Darlington	Darlington	9 Jan., 1891	2 Aug., 1899		
Mower	Imanuel Charles John	do Moulamein	Deniliquin	Barham Crossing and Mou'amein.	22 Mar., 1888	18 Jan., 1900		
Falconer	James Napier	do Moama	do	Moama	1 Jan., 1869	24 Mar., 1899		
Gunning	George Alfred	do Narramine	Dubbo	Narramine	12 April, 1876	24 Mar., 1899		
Finney	Richard	do Trangie	do	Trangie	3 April, 1874	24 Mar., 1899		
Bagnall	Thomas Joseph	Postal Assistant, Dubbo	do	Dubbo	3 May, 1883	2 Jan., 1900		
Mansfield	Samuel	Postmaster, Clarence Town	Durham	Clarence Town	1 Jan., 1879	24 Mar., 1899		
Brown	John Sydney	C.P.S., Paterson	do	Paterson	21 May, 1889	9 May, 1899		
Stuart	Charles Edwin	Postmaster, Delegate	Eden-Bombala	Delegete	1 Dec., 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Meads	Henry Lewis	C.P.S., Eden	do	Eden	2 July, 1887	22 July, 1899		
Cornell	Edward Joseph	Postmaster, Pambula	do	Pambula	25 Nov., 1878	24 Mar., 1899		
Blackmore	Hugh Moffitt	Clerk, P.S. Office, Glebe	Glebe	Glebe	1 May, 1890	7 April, 1899		
Young	Trangott William Charles	Postmaster, Emmaville	Glen Innes	Emmaville	16 Sept., 1878	24 Mar., 1899		
Carter	James Pearse	do Buladelah	Gloucester	Bullah Delah	12 Oct., 1875	24 Mar., 1899		
Aldrich	Pelham Henry Ellar	do Forster	do	Forster	20 Nov., 1877	24 Mar., 1899		
Holloway	Henry Albert	do Tea Gardens	do	Raymond Terrace	17 Aug., 1885	1 June, 1900		
Cripps	Charles Westly	C.P.S., Stroud	do	Stroud	22 Feb., 1883	17 April, 1899		
Brockwell	Francois Ernest	Acting Postmaster, Copeland, North	do	Copeland	10 April, 1895	24 Mar., 1899		
Freeman	Harold Stephen	Assistant C.P.S., Goulburn	Goulburn	City	21 Mar., 1894	1 May, 1899		
Best	Henry Edwin	Postmaster, Upper Copmanhurst	Grafton	Copmanhurst	1 Jan., 1881	24 Mar., 1899		
Hatch	Charles Henry	Telegraph Master, Newton-Boyd	do	Newtown-Boyd	7 Sept., 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Lancaster	Herbert James	Postmaster, South Grafton	do	South Grafton	16 Feb., 1880	12 Feb., 1900		
Bissett	James Britton	do Rookwood	Granville	Rookwood	15 Dec., 1877	24 Mar., 1899		
Townsend	Frank	Postal Assistant, Granville	do	Granville	7 Jan., 1884	26 April, 1899		
Beaver	Sydney Ernest	C.P.S., Wyalong	Grenfell	Wyalong	18 Jan., 1882	4 May, 1899		
Shepherd	James	do Barmedman	do	Barmedman	11 Dec., 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Manwaring	George Henry	Postmaster, Ungarie	do	Billy's Lookout	9 Nov., 1881	24 Mar., 1899		
Galloway	Richard Montgomerie	C.P.S., Condobolin	do	Euglo	1 Oct., 1875	24 Mar., 1899		
Mulholland	Thomas Edward	Postmaster, Marsdens	do	Marsden	12 May, 1885	24 Mar., 1899		
Wallace	William	do Waroo	do	Ooma	13 Feb., 1888	24 Mar., 1899		
Broughton	Lachlan Wentworth	Acting C.P.S., Cootamundra	Gundagai	Cootamundra	1 Oct., 1882	8 Feb., 1900		
Bonthorn	James Montgomery	Assistant C.P.S., Gundagai	do	Gundagai	25 Mar., 1897	14 Feb., 1900		
Studdert	Robert Laughton	Postmaster, Boggabri	Gunnedah	Boggabri	23 May, 1879	24 Mar., 1899		
Brigden	Herbert	do Coolah	do	Coolah	21 Dec., 1885	24 Mar., 1899		
Barnett	Percival Edward Brownrigg	C.P.S., Coonabarabran	do	Coonabarabran	3 Oct., 1883	24 Mar., 1899		
Keating	Joseph Australia	Postmaster, Mendooran	do	Mendooran	6 Aug., 1879	24 Mar., 1899		
Nash	James Rowland	do Katoomba	Hartley	Katoomba	12 Sept., 1877	24 Mar., 1899		
Mead	William	do Wallerawang	do	Wallerawang	1 Sept., 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Toose	James Chapman	do Bellbrook	Hastings and The Macleay, The	Bellbrook	6 July, 1875	24 Mar., 1899		
Moxham	Charles Percival	do Port Macquarie	do do do	Port Macquarie	1 Nov., 1878	10 June, 1899		

Jones	James	do	Wauchope	do	do	do	Wauchope	14 Oct., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Marx	John Timothy	do	Wiseman's Ferry	do	Hawkesbury, The	do	Wiseman's Ferry	1 May, 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Collett	George Edward	do	Richmond	do	do	do	Windsor	17 Oct., 1879	18 May, 1899
Hancock	Septimus Lee	do	Carrathool	do	Hay	do	Currathool	19 Dec., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
Dent	Henry George	do	Whitton	do	do	do	Whitton	1 July, 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Hudson	Ernest Thomas	do	Walbundrie	do	Hume, The	do	Walbundrie	*12 Feb., 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Smith	Henry	do	Tumberumba	do	do	do	Tumberumba	1 Oct., 1883	24 Mar., 1899
Sullings	Ernest Edward	do	Yerong Creek	do	do	do	Yerong Creek	9 May, 1887	7 April, 1899
Noake	Thomas Henry	do	Lockhart	do	do	do	Hanging Rock	25 Nov., 1884	4 May, 1899
Bingham	Edward Archer	do	Dapto	do	Illawarra	do	Dapto	1 July, 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Parker	Andrew Ernest	do	Yetman	do	Inverell	do	Yetman and Graman	4 Feb., 1884	3 Feb., 1900
Muir	Andrew Mance	do	Merewether	do	Kahibah	do	Adamstown	15 Feb., 1875	28 April, 1899
Litchfield	Henry	do	Robertson	do	Kiama	do	Robertson	— June, 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Sheppard	Montgomery Jennings	do	Booligal	do	Lachlan, The	do	Booligal	14 Aug., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Niven	James Joseph	do	Lake Cudgellico	do	do	do	Cargellico	1 Jan., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Payne	William George	do	Eauabalong	do	do	do	Euabalong	1 Nov., 1878	1 Feb., 1900
Hawker	Frederick William	do	Ivanhoe	do	do	do	Mossiel	17 July, 1880	12 Dec., 1899
Gray	James	do	Mount Hope	do	do	do	Mount Hope	27 Oct., 1884	24 Mar., 1899
Edwards	Henry Davidson	do	Nymagee	do	do	do	Nymagee	13 Aug., 1870	24 Mar., 1899
Cohen	Mark Thomas	Operator, Leichhardt	Leichhardt	do	Leichhardt	do	Leichhardt	12 April, 1888	12 April, 1899
McFarland	Glynn Sutherland Palgrave	Assistant C.P.S., Lismore	Lismore	do	Lismore	do	Lismore	11 July, 1891	28 April, 1899
Morton	Andrew	Postmaster, Oberon	Macquarie	do	Oberon	do	Oberon	*30 Jan., 1877	24 Mar., 1899
Walters	William	do	Wattle Flat	do	do	do	Sofala	29 Sept., 1881	1 Nov., 1899
Claxton	Joseph	do	Minmi	do	Maitland, East	do	Minmi	14 Oct., 1878	21 Oct., 1899
Bennett	John	do	Morpeth	do	do	do	Morpeth	19 June, 1872	24 Mar., 1899
Waddell	James	do	Adamimby	do	Manaro	do	Adamimby	18 July, 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Thomas	Albert Ernest	do	Borridale	do	do	do	Borridale	14 June, 1888	24 Mar., 1899
Quick	Harold Edgar	do	Kiandra	do	do	do	Kiandra	5 Jan., 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Samuels	John	do	Nimity belle	do	do	do	Nimitybelle	1 May, 1882	6 Oct., 1899
Thomson	Alexander	do	Lauretton	do	Manning, The	do	Camden Haven	1 July, 1880	24 Mar., 1899
Strickland	David Samuel	do	Harrington	do	do	do	Cooperook	27 Oct., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
Hodgins	James William	do	Wingham	do	do	do	Wingham	14 Nov., 1876	24 Mar., 1899
Hart	John	Postal Assistant, Marrickville	Marrickville	do	Marrickville	do	Marrickville	1 May, 1882	12 April, 1899
Peek	George	Postmaster, Canowindra	Molong	do	do	do	Canowindra, North	22 Jan., 1884	22 Dec., 1899
Logan	Charles Denis	do	Cargo	do	do	do	Cargo	24 Oct., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Cabel	Joseph Richard	do	Cudal	do	do	do	Cudal	11 Dec., 1882	16 Dec., 1899
Simmons	William Stephen Finlay	do	Eugowra	do	do	do	Eugowra, East	17 Jan., 1888	23 Mar., 1900
Oliver	Cecil Athelstan	do	Boggabilla	do	Moree	do	Boggabilla	23 Sept., 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Leslie	Arnott	do	Mungindi	do	do	do	Mungindi	5 Feb., 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Meynink	Arthur Richard Johannis	do	Warialda	do	do	do	Warialda	5 July, 1876	21 April, 1900
Waddell	Robert	C.P.S., Milton	Moruya	do	Moruya	do	Milton	16 Nov., 1880	24 Mar., 1899
Berry	Henry Joseph	Postmaster, Nelligen	do	do	do	do	Nelligen	1 Nov., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Archer	Albert	do	Tilba Tilba	do	do	do	Tilba Tilba	14 Mar., 1887	24 Mar., 1899
Clarke	William	do	Gulgong	do	Mudgee	do	Gulgong	9 Feb., 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Carty	John	do	Hargraves	do	do	do	Hargraves	30 May, 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Butler	Leslie Macquarie James	do	Jerilderie	do	Murray, The	do	Jerilderie	20 May, 1878	20 Feb., 1900
Smith	Charles Oscar	do	Mulwala	do	do	do	Mulwala	1 Mar., 1877	24 Mar., 1899
Dunne	Peter Augustus	do	Toocumwal	do	do	do	Toocumwal	30 May, 1874	24 Mar., 1899
McClatchie	Archibald Henry	C.P.S., Urana	do	do	do	do	Urana	*19 Sept., 1876	6 April, 1900
Chapman	Alexander Gordon	Postmaster, Coolamon	Murrumbidgee, The	do	do	do	Coolamon	9 Sept., 1882	2 April, 1900
Garland	Kennedy Theodore	C.P.S., Junee	do	do	do	do	Junee	1 Oct., 1876	24 Mar., 1899
Russell	Maurice	Postmaster, Come-by-chance	Narrabri	do	do	do	Goangra	*30 Sept., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Blackwell	Ernest Valentine	do	Pilliga	do	do	do	Pilliga	22 Sept., 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Molloy	John Thomas	do	Wee Waa	do	do	do	Wee Waa	5 May, 1880	24 Mar., 1899
Newton	William	do	Lawson	do	Nepean, The	do	Lawson	*3 Aug., 1876	24 Mar., 1899
Hosking	George Kinnear	do	Springwood	do	do	do	Springwood	25 May, 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Robbins	Edward John	Postmaster, St. Mary's	Nepean, The	do	do	do	St. Marys	1 May, 1873	24 Mar., 1899
Wilkins	Horace Joseph Jennings	Postal Assistant, Wentworth Falls	do	do	do	do	Wentworth Falls	1 April, 1892	24 Mar., 1899

Services not continuous

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Office	Electorate.	Division.	Date of Appointment		ALLOWANCES.	
Surname.	Christian Name in full				First Appointment to the Service	To present position	In the nature of Salary	To cover Disbursements
DEPUTY ELECTORAL REGISTRARS		ELECTORAL OFFICE.			£	£		
Campbell	Hugh Reid	Postmaster, Stockton	Newcastle, East	Stockton	1 Jan, 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Weston	Clive Conder	Assistant C.P.S., Newcastle	{ do do do West	{ City West	7 Sept., 1891	12 April, 1899		
Langeschwerdt	Francis Thomas Ford	Postal Assistant, Newtown	Newtown—Erskine Division	Erskine	26 Mar, 1888	1 June, 1899		
Bateman	James	do Enmore	do —St. Peters Division	Enmore and Tempe	5 Feb., 1888	5 May, 1899		
Green	Amos Charles	Postmaster, Cooranbong	Northumberland	Cooranbong	11 Jan., 1888	24 Mar., 1899		
Smith	John Christopher Joseph	do Wollombi	do	Wollombi	1 April, 1862	24 Mar., 1899		
Blunt	James Edw'n	do Lucknow	Orange	Lucknow	*1 June, 1884	24 Mar., 1899		
Beckinsale	William Joseph	Postal Assistant, Paddington	Paddington	Paddington	24 April, 1889	18 May, 1899		
Hoore	Percival George	do Petersham	Petersham	Petersham	1 April, 1886	12 April, 1899		
Coughlan	Thomas Lloyd	Postmaster, Bungendore	Queanbeyan	Bungendore	25 Nov., 1878	24 Mar., 1899		
Stokes	Thomas	do Captain's Flat	do	Captain's Flat	24 Oct, 1888	24 Mar, 1899		
Thurston	Horace	Postal Assistant, Queanbeyan	do	Queanbeyan	9 Mar, 1882	12 April, 1899		
Clemenger	William Ralph	Postmaster, Gundaroo	do	Gundaroo	17 April, 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Abrams	Frederick Adolphus	do Nundle	Qurundi	Nundle	17 May, 1890	24 Mar, 1899		
Thomas	Benjamin	do Arakoon	Raleigh	Clybucca	17 June, 1879	24 Mar, 1899		
Mulville	Charles Patrick	do Coff's Harbour	do	Coff's Harbour	8 Aug., 1887	5 April, 1900		
Qun	Edward Thomas	do Dalmorton	do	Dalmorton	20 July, 1885	8 June, 1899		
Johnston	William Alexander	do Bowraville	do	Nambucca	20 Feb, 1882	24 Mar, 1899		
Treadwell	Albert Edward	do Woolgoolga	do	Nana	1 July, 1893	24 Mar, 1899		
Pierce	Michael Edward Joseph Patrick	Postal Assistant, Randwick	Randwick	Randwick	16 July, 1883	12 April, 1899		
Cusick	Edward Percy	Clerk, P S Office, Redfern	Redfern	Redfern	21 Oct, 1895	2 Aug., 1899		
Moffitt	Sydney Lancelot	Postmaster, Coraki	Richmond, The	Coraki	18 Sept, 1873	24 Mar, 1899		
Sampson	James	do Tabulam	do	Tabulam and Tooloom	3 Dec, 1878	24 Mar, 1899		
Metcalf	Josiah	do Woodburn, South	do	Woodburn South	15 Dec, 1874	24 Mar, 1899		
Cumming	William Woodley	do Denman	Robertson	Denman	18 June, 1881	24 Mar., 1899		
Potts	Frank Forbes	C.P.S., Murrurundi	do	Murrurundi	1 Oct, 1887	24 Mar, 1899		
Page	James Smith	Postmaster, Scone	do	Scone	14 Feb, 1876	23 April, 1900		
Smith	Arthur Allwood Spencer	do Aberdeen	do	Musclebrock	1 Dec, 1886	18 May, 1899		
Sewell	Percy John Holt	do Drummoyne	Ryde	Drummoyne	1 Nov., 1882	24 Mar., 1899		
Coghlan	Lewis Joseph	do Hunter's Hill	do	Hunter's Hill	10 Dec, 1875	24 Mar, 1899		
Davis	William Lawrence	C P S., Cassilis	Rylstone	Cassilis	24 April, 1882	23 April, 1900		
Read	William Arthur	Postmaster, Merrwa	do	Merrwa	30 June, 1887	24 Mar., 1899		
Carey	Thomas	do Dural	Sherbrooke	Dural	18 Aug., 1887	24 Mar., 1899		
Dixon	Robert	do Berry	Shoalhaven, The	Berry	17 Aug, 1877	24 Mar., 1899		
Galloway	Robert	Clerk, C.P.S. Greta	Singleton	Greta	1 Jan, 1883	24 Mar, 1899		
Smythe	Frederick	Postmaster, Hurstville	St. George	St. George	19 June, 1884	18 Sept, 1899		
Fletcher	Henry Ferdinand William	Clerk, P S Office, North Sydney	St. Leonards	St Leonards	1 Oct, 1887	22 Jan, 1900		
Addison	Percival Edward	do Broken Hill	Sturt	Broken Hill North	23 April, 1892	1 Feb, 1900		
Wood	Edmund James	Postmaster, Silverton	do	Silverton	17 Aug, 1874	24 Mar, 1899		
Gordon	Oliver	do Torrowangee	do	Torrowangee	1 June, 1889	1 Feb, 1900		
Carroll	Andrew	do Oxford-street	Sydney—Blgh Division	Bligh	1 June, 1877	14 Feb., 1900		
			do Belmore	Belmore				
			do Cook	Cook				
			do Flinders	Flinders				
			do King	King				
			do Phillip	Phillip				
Callachor	Philip Joseph	Clerk, Electoral Office			25 Sept, 1876	18 June, 1900		

Kyle	William John Lobb	Postmaster, Ultimo	Sydney—Denison Division	Denison	23 Dec., 1875	2 Aug., 1899
Edward	Robert Buik	do William-street	do Fitzroy	Fitzroy	19 Mar., 1868	22 Jan., 1900
Dignam	Thomas Joseph Stanislas	do Miller's Point	do Gipps	Gipps	8 Aug., 1881	2 Aug., 1899
Graham	Donald McLeod	do Sussex-street	do Lang	Lang	1 Jan., 1863	29 Mar., 1899
Lassen	Frederick	do Pyrmont	do Pyrmont	Pyrmont	14 Dec., 1870	28 Nov., 1899
Buckland	Francis Joyce	C P S., Swamp Oak	Tamworth	Swamp Oak	14 April, 1891	24 Mar., 1899
Cox	Joseph	Postmaster, Deep Water	Tenterfield	Deepwater	*4 Oct., 1872	24 Mar., 1899
Schwinghammer	George Frederick	do Drake	do	Drake	31 July, 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Bellamy	Arthur	do Adelong	Tumut	Adelong	6 April, 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Taylor	Edwin Henry	do Tarcuta	do	Humula	28 Mar., 1878	24 Mar., 1899
Quick	Harold Edgar	do Kiandra	do	Yarrangobilly	5 Jan., 1889	24 Mar., 1899
Fischer	Ernest Frederick	Assistant C P S., Tumut	do	Tumut	1 Oct., 1895	26 Mar., 1900
Flanders	John Charles	Postmaster, Byron Bay	Tweed, The	Byron Bay	28 May, 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Windeyer	William Tell	do Cudgen	do	Cudgen	1 Nov., 1884	2 Jan., 1900
Sharpe	Richard James	do Mullumbumby	do	Mullumbumby	13 April, 1891	24 Mar., 1899
Grime	William James	do Murwillumbah	do	Murwillumbah	5 Oct., 1874	4 May, 1899
Hepworth	Frederick John Platt	C.P.S., Walcha	Uralla-Walcha	Nowendoc and Walcha	6 Sept., 1875	24 Mar., 1899
Johnson	James	Postmaster, West Wallsend	Wallsend	West Wallsend	7 Sept., 1882	2 April, 1900
Wheeler	Harry Lambert	do Hamilton	Waratah	Hamilton	9 July, 1880	24 Mar., 1899
Costin	Arthur Henry	do Lambton	do	Lambton	9 Feb., 1878	18 Oct., 1899
Rapp	William Felix	Postal Assistant, Waratah	do	Waratah	16 Feb., 1891	11 May, 1899
Waller	Frank	Postmaster, Mosman	Warringham	Mosman	4 Aug., 1874	24 Mar., 1899
McGregor	Alexander Berkeley	Postal Assistant, Alexandria	Waterloo	Waterloo	18 Sept., 1888	12 April, 1899
Hines	Charles Henry	do Waverley	Waverley	Waverley	28 June, 1884	1 May, 1899
McRae	Duncan	Postmaster, Cobborah	Wellington	Cobborah	1 Jan., 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Bell	Thomas Frederic	do Hill End	do	Hill End	20 April, 1876	30 April, 1900
Eshick	Preston Edwin	do Stuart Town	do	Stuart	4 Nov., 1884	24 Mar., 1899
Atkin	George	Police Magistrate, Balranald	Wentworth	Balranald	24 Aug., 1887	18 Nov., 1899
McColough	Ernest George Brightwill	Postmaster, Euston	do	Euston	23 Mar., 1885	24 Mar., 1899
Allan	William	do Tarcena	do	Lake Victoria	24 Aug., 1881	24 Mar., 1899
Barclay	Thomas	do Menindie	do	Manfred and Menindie	1 July, 1878	24 Mar., 1899
O'Neill	William Patrick	do Oxley	do	Oxley	*1 Feb., 1887	30 Mar., 1899
Guilfoyle	John James	do Pooncarne	do	Pooncarne	16 June, 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Creer	Joseph	do Burruga	West Macquarie	Burruga	21 Feb., 1890	24 Mar., 1899
Keating	William Thomas	do Rockley	do	Rockley	1 April, 1880	24 Mar., 1899
Bremner	David	do Tuena	do	Tuena	17 Mar., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Gwynne	William Joseph	do Carrington	Wickham	Carrington	1 Jan., 1879	24 Mar., 1899
Dodds	John	do Milpernka	Wilcanna	Yantara and Milparnka	1 April, 1885	5 May, 1899
Heazlett	Edward James Kennedy	do Tibooburra	do	Tibooburra	25 Aug., 1884	24 Mar., 1899
Guillier	John Batiste	do Tilpa	do	Tilpa and Tongo	15 May, 1882	24 Mar., 1899
Page	James Smith	do Wanaaring	do	Urisino	14 Feb., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Page	Ernest Harcourt	do White Cliffs	do	Yandarolo and White Cliffs	21 Oct., 1890	1 Aug., 1899
Smith	Charles	Postal Assistant, Milson's Point	Willoughby	Gordon	1 Jan., 1886	1 May, 1899
Devine	Frederick George Irvington	Clerk, P S Office, Paddington	Woollahra	Woollahra	18 June, 1894	12 April, 1899
Horan	Thomas	Postmaster, Helensburg	Woronora	Clifton	1 Dec., 1886	24 Mar., 1899
Powell	Charles Henry	do Sutherland	do	Sutherland	1 July, 1884	24 Mar., 1899
Croker	Albert Edward John	Postal Assistant, Bulli Railway Station	do	Bulli	31 Aug., 1888	10 May, 1899
Mowle	Aubrey Murray Palmer	C P S., Gunning	Yass	Gunning	*21 May, 1864	24 Mar., 1899
Ross	Donald	Postal Assistant, Yass	do	Yass	8 May, 1884	9 May, 1900
Shambler	Joseph Lance	Postmaster, Marengo	Young	Murringo	26 Sept., 1874	24 Mar., 1899
Rainsford	John	C.P.S., Temora	do	Temera	15 Sept., 1874	24 Mar., 1899

* Services not continuous

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.																
Lewis	Henry Herbert	29 Sept., 1869	Clerk to Private Secretary	Clerical	a2	1 Nov., 1889	3 Sept., 1895	290	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	200
Kavanagh	Hanslow	12 Aug., 1862	Messenger and Hall Porter, Government House.	General .....	...	12 Jan., 1891	18 Mar., 1895	160	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.																
Roberts, C.M.G.	Charles Fyshe (Colonel) ..	20 Aug., 1837	Military Secretary and Director of Artillery and Stores.	Professional	A1	1 Jan., 1873	1 Jan., 1892	800	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	200
Laing	James Byres	25 Aug., 1858	Examiner	Clerical	A3	15 April, 1882	9 May, 1892	325	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	200
Sherbon	William James	3 Oct., 1867	Senior Clerk	do	A3	9 May, 1892	1 July, 1899	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
MacBride	John Charles David	29 Oct., 1865	Clerk	do	e3	1 June, 1877	1 July, 1899	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Brady	Philip Patrick Aloysius ..	29 May, 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	14 Feb., 1898	1 June, 1898	65	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Crow	John	17 July, 1880	do	do	d6	16 Nov., 1898	16 Nov., 1898	65	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Devitt	Joseph Edward	1 Nov., 1877	do	do	d6	25 Mar., 1895	1 July, 1899	65	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Monaghan	David Thomas	6 Sept., 1856	Messenger and Cleaner	General .....	...	23 Oct., 1894	12 Mar., 1900	130	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.																
Coghlan	Timothy Augustine	9 June, 1856	Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies.	Professional	A1	16 April, 1873	5 July, 1886	900	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	100
Trivett	John Burt	2 Sept., 1859	Assistant Statistician and Actuary to the Public Service Board.	do	A2	6 Aug., 1878	29 Mar., 1900	425	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	100
Cherry	William Henry Patrick ..	16 May, 1856	Chief Compiler	Clerical	A3	1 Sept., 1881	1 Jan., 1893	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Hall	William Henry	16 Dec., 1855	Sub-editor, Statistical Year-books ..	do	A3	*4 Sept., 1871	22 Feb., 1897	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Cook	Selby Marshall	8 July, 1867	Assistant Compiler	do	a3	1 Sept., 1883	1 Jan., 1894	280	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Spondly	Henry	26 July, 1854	Computer	do	a4	*12 Feb., 1890	1 Jan., 1894	270	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Kelly	James Joseph	30 June, 1864	Assistant Compiler	do	b2	16 July, 1891	23 Dec., 1895	240	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Mitchell	Reginald McRac	5 Jan., 1873	do do	do	e1	12 Jan., 1891	17 May, 1898	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Drake	Percy Ormiston	30 May, 1866	do do	do	e2	6 Feb., 1888	23 Dec., 1895	190	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Selden	Edgar Northcott	23 Dec., 1870	do do	do	e3	*4 May, 1885	5 Dec., 1899	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Smith	Horace Alexander	2 Sept., 1874	do do	do	e3	2 Dec., 1890	1 Jan., 1899	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Stonham, M.A.	John	9 April, 1872	do do	do	e3	28 Jan., 1887	19 May, 1898	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Whealey	Henry William	3 Feb., 1865	Clerk	do	e3	*17 May, 1881	23 Dec., 1895	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	100
Waites	Thomas	14 June, 1874	Assistant Compiler	do	d1	31 Mar., 1890	13 Mar., 1897	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
McEwen	James Fraser	14 June, 1877	do do	do	d4	*11 Feb., 1892	19 May, 1898	100	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Gillin	Timothy	27 Feb., 1875	Messenger	General .....	...	29 Feb., 1892	29 Aug., 1898	82 10/-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...
Dick	Elizabeth Mary	7 Oct., 1858	Office-cleaner	do .....	...	1 Dec., 1891	15 June, 1896	70	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	...

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADE UNIONS.

Coghlan	Timothy Augustine	9 June, 1856	Registrar	Professional	A1	16 April, 1873	21 May, 1900	h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davis	Alfred	30 Dec., 1845	Actuary	do	A2	12 May, 1890	1 July, 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boden	John Alphonsus	9 Mar., 1859	Clerk	Clerical	cr	12 Aug., 1895	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarplee, B.A.	William Frederick	9 Jan., 1863	do	do	c4	30 July, 1894	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish	May	18 Nov., 1858	Office-cleaner	General	...	7 Nov., 1883	1 July, 1896	26	||26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEDICAL BOARD.

Houston, M.B. et al.	Andrew	1 Jan., 1850	Secretary	**	...	2 Nov., 1877	2 Nov., 1877	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S. (Edin.)	Fanny	12 May, 1865	Carotaker	General	...	— Mar., 1888	17 July, 1896	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Copeland	Henry, The Hon.	.....	Agent-General	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yardley, C.M.G., J.P.	Samuel	29 Sept., 1839	Secretary	Clerical	A1	1 April, 1879	1 April, 1879	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wade	John Alfred	27 April, 1848	Accountant and Chief Clerk	do	A3	1 July, 1872	1 July, 1872	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	Thomas	21 Feb., 1854	Clerk in Charge of Indents	do	a5	23 Oct., 1876	1 Nov., 1880	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornton	Richard	1 Jan., 1859	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	do	a5	9 Feb., 1885	9 Feb., 1885	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	Thomas George	23 Nov., 1858	Clerk	do	br	1 Jan., 1889	1 Jan., 1889	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon	Henry	9 Feb., 1868	do	do	cr	11 May, 1882	11 May, 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans	Thomas James	5 Oct., 1867	Messenger	General	...	21 April, 1883	21 April, 1883	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Page	Albert Edmund	24 July, 1868	do	do	...	20 Feb., 1885	20 Feb., 1885	97/10-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MASTER IN LUNACY'S OFFICE.

aBarton	Henry Francis	5 Nov., 1853	Master in Lunacy	.....	.....	30 Jan., 1885	30 Jan., 1885	7335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	h...
Edwards	Henry	2 July, 1848	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	22 Oct., 1877	1 Mar., 1885	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bennett	Charles Henry	15 Mar., 1863	First Clerk and Accountant	do	A3	4 Aug., 1879	19 Sept., 1893	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(Vacant)	.....	.....	Second Clerk	do	a2	.....	.....	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Hellyer	Alfred Edwin	6 May, 1863	Clerk	do	cr	1 Nov., 1882	1 June, 1889	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bowling	Edward Charles Frederick	29 Sept., 1868	do	do	cr	19 April, 1888	1 Jan., 1890	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cannan	Henry Dexter	20 Dec., 1840	do	do	cr	13 April, 1871	1 July, 1878	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Finn, B.A.	William George	29 April, 1872	do	do	cr	26 Sept., 1887	1 Oct., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Skinner	William Joseph	6 Feb., 1867	do	do	dr	8 Oct., 1889	1 Jan., 1893	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Whitling	Arthur Dumas	31 Dec., 1876	do	do	d2	27 Mar., 1894	27 Mar., 1894	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bennett	Ethelred Hopewell Palmerston	17 Nov., 1874	do	do	d4	2 May, 1892	2 May, 1892	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Collis	Arthur Howard	12 June, 1878	do	do	d4	10 Dec., 1895	10 Dec., 1895	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McEvoy, B.A.	Bertie Patrick	30 June, 1878	do	do	d4	26 Aug., 1897	26 Aug., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Jordan	Frederick Richard	13 Oct., 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	22 April, 1898	22 April, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sutherland	John Joseph Oliver	9 Aug., 1877	do	do	d6	9 Dec., 1898	9 Dec., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Souter	Arthur James	11 Jan., 1882	do	do	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Street	Henry Eastwood	5 Oct., 1882	do	do	d7	21 June, 1899	21 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Houghton ††	Frederick Benjamin	1 Nov., 1883	do	do	d7	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hellyer	Herbert Henry	23 May, 1870	Messenger	General	...	26 April, 1895	26 April, 1895	82/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous.

** Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

b Draws salary as Government Statistician.

g Also receives £900 per annum as Master in Equity.

h Including all other allowances.

h Guaranteed as Master in Equity.

i This gentleman does not come within the operations of the Public Service Act.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

Hornman	Vicary	28 Nov., 1863	do	do	a3	23 Jan., 1882	7 Sept., 1883	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Cox	Sydney Thomas	10 May, 1853	do	do	bi	22 Dec., 1884	22 Dec., 1884	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Levinge	Frederick Chnton	4 Aug., 1848	do	do	bi	1 Sept., 1876	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Napier	William	1 Nov., 1855	do	do	bi	*5 April, 1886	1 Jan., 1894	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burt	Frank Henry	26 Nov., 1868	do	do	b2	26 July, 1889	1 Jan., 1894	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stonier	Frank Howe	7 Dec., 1866	do	do	b3	1 Jan., 1884	1 Oct., 1889	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hayes	Ernest George	16 June, 1868	do	do	b4	22 Sept., 1882	1 June, 1889	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cooper	William Edward	15 Mar., 1872	do	do	ci	1 June, 1891	17 May, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Palmer	Edward Hugh	12 Nov., 1872	do	do	c2	21 April, 1890	21 April, 1890	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Brennand	Lancelot Percival	7 Jan., 1864	do	do	c2	1 July, 1880	7 Sept., 1883	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Easton	George	23 Aug., 1863	do	do	c4	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gray	James Clarence	6 Oct., 1876	do	do	c5	18 May, 1892	1 Jan., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Schauer	Godfrey	14 Feb., 1874	do	do	c5	20 June, 1888	1 Jan., 1893	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Devine	Arthur Edmund	22 April, 1871	do	do	d2	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Helps	Charles	23 July, 1877	do	do	d2	12 June, 1892	1 Nov., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hogg	Robert Ormandy	20 Feb., 1875	do	do	d2	22 July, 1890	1 Oct., 1892	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Atwill	Richard Somerset Baird	22 Sept., 1878	do	do	d4	22 July, 1895	22 July, 1895	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gulliford	Theodore Albert Meyer	16 Nov., 1874	do	do	d4	8 Mar., 1894	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Quirk	Reginald Lindsay	27 Nov., 1875	do	do	d4	16 May, 1892	14 Mar., 1893	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Vaughan	Harry Percy	25 June, 1875	do	do	d4	25 Mar., 1889	1 Oct., 1895	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Crossman	Frederick Osborne	13 Sept., 1879	Junior Clerk	do	d6	— Mar., 1897	1 Sept., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Harcombe	Alfred Josiah Kimberley	22 May, 1878	do	do	d7	26 Sept., 1898	26 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
PAY BRANCH.																				
Gregory	David Wilham	15 April, 1845	Paymaster	Clerical	A1	21 Feb., 1862	1 Jan., 1897	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Pownall	William Robert Edmund	24 Mar., 1857	Chief Clerk	do	A3	9 Feb., 1874	1 Jan., 1889	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Brewer	Henry Birrell	3 June, 1860	Clerk	do	A3	19 Aug., 1878	19 Aug., 1878	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Godbolt	Thomas	8 July, 1858	Clerk and Officer in Charge of Imperial Pensions.	do	A3	10 July, 1870	6 Nov., 1895	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Thomas	Ebenzer Joseph	29 Mar., 1858	Banking Clerk	do	a2	*16 Jan., 1882	11 Oct., 1893	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Cozens	Herbert Manly	7 Aug., 1864	Clerk	do	bi	15 Aug., 1879	10 Dec., 1886	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Swire	Percy	8 Sept., 1868	do	do	b5	25 Jan., 1886	1 Jan., 1898	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cleland	Robert	12 Dec., 1859	do	do	ci	9 April, 1883	23 Dec., 1884	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Barron	George Moneriff	2 Dec., 1876	do	do	d3	23 Oct., 1893	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Connelly	James	25 Aug., 1875	do	do	d3	1 Jan., 1894	1 Mar., 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Henderson	Alfred George	2 Oct., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d7	10 July, 1899	10 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portus††	Cyril	8 Mar., 1881	do	do	d7	13 Mar., 1900	1 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXAMINING BRANCH																				
Pearson	Arthur Patrick	19 June, 1862	Examiner of Accounts	Clerical	A2	2 Sept., 1878	1 July, 1896	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galloway	Francis Henry	19 Jan., 1863	Clerk	do	A3	18 April, 1883	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James	Arthur Benjamin	26 Jan., 1876	do	do	di	18 May, 1893	18 May, 1893	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harwood	George	19 Oct., 1872	do	do	d4	9 Oct., 1893	9 Oct., 1893	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamieson	William Linton Ross	2 Jan., 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d6	21 Feb., 1898	21 Feb., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leet†	John George	30 Mar., 1883	do	do	d7	26 May, 1900	26 May, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH																				
Robberds	Charles Edward Fleming	8 Jan., 1861	Officer in Charge, Registrar of Stock	Clerical	A2	24 Mar., 1879	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heath	George Alfred	3 Sept., 1864	Clerk, Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock	do	bi	25 Jan., 1886	25 Jan., 1886	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robinson	James Henry	4 Oct., 1859	Clerk	do	bi	21 Jan., 1879	8 Nov., 1885	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calver	Robert Lewis Clarke	26 Mar., 1866	do	do	ci	14 Aug., 1885	1 Jan., 1889	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Read	Charles Bunting	17 Feb., 1866	do	do	c3	18 Jan., 1886	18 Jan., 1886	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harkness	Edward Burns	25 Nov., 1874	do	do	d2	1 Dec., 1891	1 July, 1895	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McCarthy	Jack	17 Mar., 1871	do	do	d2	23 Sept., 1890	1 Jan., 1898	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman	Clarence Radford	26 Feb., 1875	do	do	d3	18 Dec., 1893	1 Jan., 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiteford	Gerald	20 May, 1879	Junior Clerk	do	d6	16 Mar., 1897	5 June, 1899	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous

b Salary £550 per annum

Acting as Director of Charities at £650 per annum

† Temporarily transferred from the Audit Office, with salary at rate of £425 per annum, in place of Inspector Miller, absent on military duty.

a Allowance on attending the Legislative Assembly.

‡ Member of Mint Board.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

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Ferguson	John	23 Jan, 1881	do	do	d6	21 Nov, 1898	21 Nov, 1898	65
Kirby	Philip Dampier	3 Aug, 1877	do	do	d6	2 Dec, 1898	2 Dec, 1898	65
Lindsay	William Carlow	3 Sept, 1879	do	do	d6	1 Dec, 1898	1 Dec, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triglone	Septimus Garfield	29 Dec, 1881	do	do	d6	21 Nov, 1898	21 Nov, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youndale	Percy John	12 Jan, 1879	do	do	d6	28 Nov, 1898	28 Nov, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrar	James Ireland	3 Sept, 1878	do	do	d7	21 June, 1899	21 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harvey	Frederick Henry	23 Feb, 1883	do	do	d7	28 Nov, 1899	28 Nov, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosst†	Daniel Melzar	1 July, 1880	do	do	d7	30 June, 1900	30 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rynn	James Joseph	23 Aug, 1881	do	do	d7	28 Nov, 1899	28 Nov, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CUSTOMS.

Lockyer	Nicholas Colston	6 Oct, 1855	Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Rehnines, and First Commissioner of Taxation	Professional	A1	16 April, 1868	3 Dec, 1896	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Burton	William Henry	29 May, 1844	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	13 April, 1870	1 Jan., 1892	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Powell	James Edward	21 Mar, 1857	Cashier	do	A2	1 April, 1882	1 Jan., 1892	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Musgrave	John	17 Dec, 1867	Clerk	do	u2	1 May, 1884	1 May, 1898	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stanley	Sidney Arnold	24 Nov, 1866	Relieving Officer	do	a2	1 July, 1884	1 Jan, 1900	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cashman	John Francis Turville	3 July, 1866	Clerk	do	c2	29 June, 1890	1 July, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wall	William James	14 Feb, 1870	do	do	c4	1 Aug, 1892	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Riddell	Robert Alexander	4 Sept, 1861	do	do	d1	6 April, 1892	22 Nov., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hanson	Edith	23 July, 1848	Typist	do	u3	17 May, 1892	17 May, 1892	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coates	William Bede George	3 Feb, 1877	Junior Clerk	do	d5	1 April, 1894	1 May, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Abbott	Edwin	21 Nov, 1878	do	do	d6	9 Oct, 1893	1 May, 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gifford	Frederick	27 April, 1879	do	do	d6	23 Sept, 1898	23 Sept, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Mitchell	George Emly Ashton	18 Feb, 1879	do	do	d6	25 Oct, 1895	25 Oct, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Neal	Harry Ernest	2 Feb, 1882	do	do	d6	23 Sept, 1898	23 Sept, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Terry	Frank	18 Aug, 1880	do	do	d6	25 Aug, 1897	25 Aug, 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

STATISTICAL BRANCH.

Elliott	Frederick Hugh	29 Feb, 1848	First Clerk	Clerical	A3	2 Feb., 1876	1 May, 1889	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lappin	John	28 Aug, 1854	Clerk-in-charge, Import Statistics	do	A3	2 Aug, 1877	1 Jan, 1898	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Davies	Evan Henry	11 Feb, 1875	Clerk	do	c4	1 Mar, 1889	1 May, 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lawson	Henry Charles Nicholson	1 Aug, 1872	do	do	c5	1 Oct, 1890	21 Jan, 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Manton	Horace Blanchard	6 Sept, 1870	do	do	d2	5 Aug, 1889	1 May, 1900	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Mowle	Percy Conrad	20 July, 1872	do	do	d2	1 June, 1889	1 May, 1898	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cahill	Arthur	12 Aug, 1872	do	do	d3	18 Feb, 1889	1 May, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Eastway	Albert Ernest Alexander	23 Sept, 1875	do	do	d4	1 Jan, 1890	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McConaghy	Hugh	11 Aug, 1877	do	do	d4	1 Sept, 1892	1 Oct, 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

SHIPPING BRANCH.

Hill	George Guild	20 Feb, 1868	Clerk	Clerical	A3	1 Mar, 1882	1 May, 1898	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Thomas	Eugene Sylvestre	6 Feb, 1870	do	do	b3	23 Oct, 1885	23 Nov., 1899	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

JERQUERS' ROOM

Adnam	John Richard	11 Feb, 1858	Clerk	Clerical	u3	16 April, 1891	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Glenister	George Philip	9 June, 1874	Junior Clerk	do	d5	6 July, 1893	1 May, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

LABORATORY.

Norrie	Thomas Henry	16 July, 1859	Examining Officer	Clerical	br	30 Aug, 1884	1 Jan, 1893	250	500
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DRAWBACK ROOM.

Foott	Walter	2 Dec, 1865	Clerk	Clerical	c3	4 Mar, 1892	1 July, 1896	180	100
Peck	Charles Robert	28 June, 1875	do	do	d4	1 Mar, 1893	5 July, 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

Brown	William Frederick	30 July, 1851	Clerk	Clerical	cr	14 Aug, 1890	1 May, 1898	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Johns	Joseph Alexander	9 Feb, 1877	Junior Clerk	do	d5	25 Jan., 1892	21 Jan, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

|| Draws salary and is guaranteed as Collector of Customs
 † Information not known.
 †† Appointment not yet confirmed, on probation

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

McMahon ...	Patrick Joseph	29 Mar, 1844	do	do	b3	23 May, 1866	1 July, 1894	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Brien	Thomas	6 June, 1850	do	do	b3	30 Dec., 1882	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Trouton	Edmund Gardner	22 Feb, 1869	Second-class Locker	do	b4	1 Dec., 1891	1 July, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bladon	William Edward	23 Oct., 1863	do	do	cr	21 April, 1881	1 Jan., 1893	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cunningham ...	John	9 Jan., 1854	do	do	cr	16 Mar., 1868	1 July, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cunningham ...	William	29 Oct., 1859	do	do	cr	10 April, 1884	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Davies	Walter	31 May, 1850	do	do	cr	31 Jan., 1872	1 July, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dixon	George Henry Hewat ..	11 Mar., 1847	do	do	cr	4 Mar., 1884	1 July, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gordon	William	17 Feb, 1839	do	do	cr	17 May, 1883	1 July, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lovett	John Wallace	22 July, 1863	do	do	cr	1 Dec., 1884	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Piernev	John	20 Nov, 1866	do	do	cr	1 Jan., 1882	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Breden	Octavius William	27 Feb, 1838	Third-class Locker	do	e3	16 Dec., 1886	1 July, 1896	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Downie	Thomas	13 May, 1836	do	do	e3	18 June, 1886	1 May, 1898	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dulvey	Arthur Chalmers	7 April, 1852	do	do	e3	17 Oct., 1885	1 Jan., 1893	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Eldershaw ...	Thomas William	15 July, 1863	do	do	e3	19 Feb., 1881	6 Mar., 1900	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hill	George Lynch	24 Oct., 1839	do	do	e3	13 April, 1869	1 July, 1896	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nicoll	John Baird	29 May, 1862	do	do	e3	27 Jan., 1892	1 July, 1896	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Parker	Henry Frederick	18 Nov, 1848	do	do	e3	22 Sept., 1886	1 Jan., 1893	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gale	Wilberforce Shaw	6 Jan., 1847	Fourth-class Locker	do	dr	5 Aug, 1891	1 Jan., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Harders	Andreas	28 June, 1874	do	do	dr	1 Jan., 1887	1 May, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Smyth	Robert Darrough	16 Sept., 1867	do	do	dr	22 Sept., 1890	31 May, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Steber	Adolph Grebet	14 Dec, 1848	do	do	dr	27 Nov, 1891	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tippler ...	Percy George Walsh ..	7 July, 1865	do	do	dr	20 Oct., 1890	12 Sept., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wilms	Alfred Edward	23 May, 1870	do	do	dr	1 Jan., 1887	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Woods	Archibald	21 July, 1872	do	do	dr	18 Feb, 1889	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
TIDE SURVEYOR'S BRANCH.																			
Walford	Lion Henry	24 Nov, 1850	Tide Surveyor	Clerical	A2	19 Aug, 1870	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Donohoe ..	John Thomas Tamplin	7 Oct, 1862	Chinese Inspector and Assistant Emigration Officer.	do	cr	18 June, 1886	1 Mar., 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sinclair	James Linklater	22 Mar., 1866	Assistant Inspector of Chinese and Assistant Baggage Inspector.	do	c3	4 Feb, 1892	1 Oct., 1897	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bragg ..	Frederick Charles	10 Sept, 1871	Baggage Inspector	do	c5	5 Jan., 1886	1 July, 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Manning ..	Thomas Joseph	26 Oct, 1863	Tide Surveyor's Assistant	do	c5	3 April, 1886	1 July, 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Welch ..	James	16 Oct, 1835	do	do	c5	4 Oct., 1889	1 July, 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Shotter ..	Harold Frank	28 Aug, 1851	Clerk	do	dr	7 Jan., 1887	1 Aug., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Arnold	Robert	16 Aug., 1870	Tide-waiter	General	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Marcolino ..	Thomas	9 June, 1869	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coles	Charles Edwardes	18 Dec., 1849	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Costello	Richard William	24 Aug, 1862	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Elhott	Joseph John	28 June, 1842	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Green	William Arthur	20 Jan., 1870	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Grey	William Mornington ..	8 May, 1857	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hunt	John	16 July, 1852	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McFarlane ...	Alexander	26 Jan., 1867	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Maudes	Thomas Symons	25 Dec, 1861	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Pope	Sidney	22 Aug, 1865	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ross	Alexander Douglas	14 Mar, 1854	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Thompson ..	William Ernest	7 June, 1868	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bndon	Robert Thomas	21 May, 1869	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burrows	George	10 Nov, 1839	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Conry	Simon	27 Mar, 1860	do	do	...	26 Oct., 1895	21 Mar., 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Duffin	John	31 Aug., 1856	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Field	George	9 Jan, 1850	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Foster	John	12 Jan, 1860	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Jackson	Reginald Carmault	14 June, 1874	do	do	...	8 Feb., 1892	24 Oct., 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Halloran ..	Lancelot	5 Aug, 1840	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Keefe	Thomas	17 Aug, 1874	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roarty	Arthur Joseph	29 Sept., 1873	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Thew	John Kendall	2 July, 1863	do	do	...	1 April, 1899	1 April, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous. † Receives a fee of 5s for attendance to clean vessels after office hours. If after 6 p.m. 2s per hour additional; maximum 10s.
NOTE—When required to attend after the usual hours of business Landing waiters receive remuneration from the applicants at the rate 2s per hour.

Love	Sydney Charles	17 Nov., 1872	do	Corowa	do	24 Sept., 1890	21 Mar., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pope	Leonard George Cyril	9 Aug., 1872	do	Moama	do	1 Sept., 1891	5 Mar., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutzon	George Kemp	19 Nov., 1863	do	Howlong	do	1 July, 1887	1 July, 1887	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyason	Robert	12 Sept., 1837	do	Moama	do	4 April, 1892	1 July, 1896	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watchorn	Henry Maxwell	15 Feb., 1874	do	Tocumwal	do	13 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler	John Gerard	5 Oct., 1863	Preventive Officer,	Hawkview Bridge	do	15 April, 1895	1 July, 1896	f 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palmer	Thomas Percival	2 Nov., 1842	do	Barrington	do	1 Jan., 1895	1 Jan., 1895	a30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson	James Killan	24 Aug., 1869	do	Tooleybuc	do	1 April, 1900	1 April, 1900	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Browne	William Cullen	9 Aug., 1870	do	Upper Murray	do	10 Feb., 1900	10 Feb., 1900	c10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkinson	Frank	25 Mar., 1864	do	do	do	9 Oct., 1894	9 Oct., 1894	c10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ford	Herbert John	10 July, 1868	do	Mungindi	do	16 Jan., 1896	16 Jan., 1896	c10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stutchbury	George	14 Mar., 1862	do	Delegate	do	1 Mar., 1895	1 Mar., 1895	c10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSE BRANCH.																		
Williams	Thomas Jefferson	21 Aug., 1850	Sub-Collector,	Bourke	Clerical	A3	8 Dec., 1885	1 Jan., 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Banks	John	9 Dec., 1869	do	Wilcannia	do	A3	1 Aug., 1888	1 Jan., 1898	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Wilson	Vincent Somers	12 Sept., 1860	do	Deniliquin	do	A3	6 May, 1886	1 Mar., 1895	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Price	James	23 May, 1847	do	Brewarrina	do	br	8 Jan., 1883	1 July, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Anderson	William Joseph	26 July, 1876	Assistant Sub-collector,	Bourke	do	d3	22 Sept., 1892	1 May, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

NAVIGATION.

Note.—The Department of Navigation was formed prior to the 30th June, 1900, but inasmuch as the officers had not been graded by the Public Service Board on that date, they are not included in this list. They will appear in a special *Gazette* which will be issued as soon as the grading is completed.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Gullick	William Applegate	31 July, 1858	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps.	Professional.	A1	11 Nov., 1896	11 Nov., 1896	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Griffiths	Charles	2 April, 1838	Superintendent	do	A2	2 Jan., 1852	1 Jan., 1897	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garnett	Lewis Frederick	7 Oct., 1858	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A3	20 June, 1892	1 Aug., 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cullen	Michael Francis	15 May, 1849	Expert to deal with Requisitions	do	A2	12 Jan., 1863	18 July, 1898	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchelson	Percy Coote	3 April, 1865	Clerk	do	cr	10 Oct., 1879	1 July, 1881	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RECORD BRANCH.																		
Dixon	Francis Burdett	16 June, 1866	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	b4	20 Jan., 1879	1 July, 1884	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson	George Charles	6 Jan., 1853	Clerk	General	..	8 Feb., 1888	30 June, 1899	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Street	Chester Sydney	11 Nov., 1875	do	Clerical	d4	10 Mar., 1891	1 Jan., 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frank	Annie Margaret	24 Dec., 1869	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	d2	18 Jan., 1897	18 Jan., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casey	Thomas	24 Aug., 1881	Assistant	General	...	2 Jan., 1896	30 June, 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCOUNT BRANCH.																		
McKern	Henry Wheelock	14 April, 1846	Accountant	Clerical	A3	3 Jan., 1862	1 Nov., 1894	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Birkett	Alfred	3 Mar., 1868	Clerk	do	c2	27 July, 1882	1 Nov., 1894	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent	Alfred James	21 June, 1871	do	do	c2	10 Nov., 1885	1 Nov., 1894	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stewart	Francis William	8 April, 1869	do	do	c5	19 Feb., 1883	1 Jan., 1897	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davis	Ernest Alfred	27 May, 1877	Assistant	General	...	6 Mar., 1893	30 June, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUBLISHING AND SALES BRANCH.																		
Kirkby	Thomas Soulby	5 May, 1861	Acting Publisher	Clerical	c3	1 Feb., 1877	30 June, 1899	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dowsett	Frederick Carvosso	24 July, 1841	Clerk	do	dr	1 June, 1858	1 Jan., 1879	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Parr	Arthur	29 Aug., 1868	do	do	dr	22 Sept., 1885	1 Jan., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman	Edmund Henry	15 Nov., 1868	Assistant	do	dr	*18 July, 1887	1 Jan., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkinson	Charles	20 Oct., 1872	do	do	d3	3 Feb., 1890	1 Jan., 1897	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebray	Albertus Almond Rodney Gutcliffe.	23 Nov., 1873	do	do	d6	27 April, 1891	1 Jan., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	Ernest Thomas Herbert	18 Jan., 1871	do	General	...	17 Feb., 1885	30 June, 1899	145/12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannerman	Alexander Chalmers	21 Mar., 1856	do	do	...	1 Mar., 1876	30 June, 1899	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burgoyne	Thomas Joseph	5 May, 1876	do	do	...	5 Aug., 1891	30 June, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	John James	2 Nov., 1882	do	do	...	13 Jan., 1896	30 June, 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous. a Receives salary from Navigation Department. b Draws salary from Police Department. c Receives £25 per annum as Acting Officer of Customs for Victoria. d Receives £20 per annum as Acting Officer of Customs for Victoria. e Receives £12 per annum as Acting Officer of Customs for Victoria. f Special allowance for inspecting fruit. g Includes £20 per annum for acting as Inspector of Excise. h Officer of Customs for Victoria. ** Services only partly at disposal of Department these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office	Division.	Grade	Date of Appointment		Salary.	ALLOWANCES							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements			
						Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light	Fees	Equipments	Lodging.	Miscellaneous.				
						£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
MACHINE AND PRESS BRANCH.					GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.											
Waterman	William James	2 Mar, 1855	Second-class Machinist	General		1 Nov, 1878	1 Jan, 1897	156								
Winnett	Henry	20 July, 1843	do	do		18 Nov, 1861	1 Jan, 1897	156								
Gohns	Frederick	2 Oct, 1852	do	do		1 Jan, 1897	1 Jan, 1897	156								
Carrick	Walter Frederick	7 Dec, 1864	do	do		1 June, 1878	1 Jan, 1897	140/8								
Cates	Charles Arnold	25 Dec, 1870	do	do		20 Jan, 1885	1 July, 1898	140/8								
Dalmazzo	Giuseppe	21 April, 1858	do	do		11 Mar, 1886	1 July, 1898	140/8								
Degotardi	Frederick	14 Nov, 1868	do	do		19 Sept, 1882	1 July, 1898	140/8								
Melville	James	29 Jan, 1868	do	do		20 Feb, 1882	1 Jan, 1897	140/8								
Bourke	Martin	4 Nov, 1873	Assistant Machinist	do		11 Mar, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	100								
James	George Alfred	3 April, 1861	do	do		1 Dec, 1876	1 Jan, 1897	100								
Marr	Vivian Cooper	25 Feb, 1873	do	do		1 Sept, 1885	1 Jan, 1897	100								
O'Sullivan	Eugene Charles	11 June, 1875	do	do		1 April, 1891	1 Jan, 1897	100								
Rowles	Harry	14 Aug, 1873	do	do		19 Mar, 1888	1 Jan, 1897	100								
Dunne	Frederick William	9 Dec, 1874	do	do		12 Jan, 1891	1 Jan, 1897	93/12								
Livingstone	William James	31 July, 1876	do	do		30 Sept, 1891	1 Jan, 1897	78								
Fitzpatrick	John	24 Nov, 1876	do	do		19 Oct, 1891	1 Jan, 1897	65								
McHugh	William	13 July, 1877	Assistant	do		4 Aug, 1891	30 June, 1899	65								
Roberts	Henry John	23 Feb, 1849	Foreman	General		1 Oct, 1872	1 Sept, 1887	350								
Gaston	Albert Edward	30 May, 1849	Assistant Foreman	do		23 Dec, 1862	1 Jan, 1897	260								
Jenks	Thomas Archibald	11 Jan, 1852	In Charge of Ruling Branch	do		1 June, 1878	1 Jan, 1897	220								
Chapman	Thomas Fuller	8 Aug, 1854	Ruler	do		1 May, 1868	1 Jan, 1885	180								
Lannen	Richard	30 Oct, 1864	do	do		22 Oct, 1877	1 Jan, 1897	156								
Moran	Albert Ignatius	9 April, 1864	do	do		1 Feb, 1877	1 Jan, 1897	156								
Bolden	Robert Furnell	9 Sept, 1842	Finisher	do		1 Sept, 1879	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Harbinson	William	31 Aug, 1857	do	do		1 May, 1894	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Rose	William Joseph	15 Jan, 1848	do	do		1 Oct, 1872	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Thompson	Philip	21 Dec, 1864	do	do		*1 Nov, 1876	1 Jan, 1897	164								
Ridley	James	10 Sept, 1843	In Charge of Numbering Branch	do		5 Nov, 1860	1 Mar, 1888	180								
Chapman	Samuel James	22 June, 1851	Special Bookbinder	do		27 Aug, 1866	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Collins	Alexander Biggs	14 Jan, 1856	do	do		1 Feb, 1882	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Smart	Charles George	29 Jan, 1861	do	do		1 Feb, 1876	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Toohr	John	18 Nov, 1848	do	do		2 June, 1862	1 Jan, 1897	180								
Brakell	Richard Thomas	21 Nov, 1862	do	do		18 Feb, 1885	1 Jan, 1897	164								
Brevitt	Thomas William	30 June, 1848	First-class Bookbinder	do		*1 Oct, 1872	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Brown	John	9 Nov, 1858	do	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Collins	Richard Thomas	16 Sept, 1860	do	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Fyfe	William	9 April, 1854	do	do		5 Mar, 1867	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Hablotswaitc	George Sidney	28 Dec, 1849	do	do		1 Sept, 1879	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Hunter	Robert	1 Sept, 1866	do	do		12 Feb, 1883	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Lamont	David McKean	30 April, 1846	do	do		1 Oct, 1876	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Levey	William Henry	6 Dec, 1856	do	do		1 Sept, 1879	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Little	George Henry	13 Jan, 1860	do	do		17 Aug, 1874	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Littlebury	Francis Henry	1 May, 1855	do	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Milgrove	Augustus	5 May, 1855	do	do		1 Sept, 1879	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Russell	Arthur Herbert	26 Jan, 1850	do	do		1 Mar, 1888	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Smelhe	Alexander	25 Feb, 1844	do	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Steer	Robert	26 Dec, 1858	do	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Turner	William	5 Jan, 1854	do	do		1 Sept, 1879	1 Jan, 1897	169								
Abbott	John William	26 June, 1865	Second-class Bookbinder	do		1 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1897	156								

Rimmer	George Espie	20 June, 1870	do	do	11 Mar., 1885	1 Jan., 1897	145/12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrell	James Henry	13 July, 1855	Stone Polisher	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hearle	Arthur Abercrombie	31 Mar., 1874	do	do	30 Aug., 1887	1 Jan., 1897	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agnew	Daniel Arthur	9 April, 1874	Assistant	do	18 June, 1890	1 Jan., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clancy	Daniel	11 April, 1872	do	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willcoxson, jun.	William Hamilton	28 Dec., 1877	do	do	1 Oct., 1894	1 Jan., 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rogers	Thomas Edwin	9 July, 1880	do	do	12 Aug., 1895	30 June, 1899	45/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REVENUE PRINTING BRANCH.																					
Robertson	Allan	9 Jan., 1855	Foreman	General	29 Oct., 1867	1 April, 1892	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Edward	Alexander	1 Mar., 1857	Sub-overseer	do	4 Jan., 1871	1 April, 1892	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sims	Henry Charles	21 Sept., 1861	Revenue Printer	do	1 May, 1878	1 Jan., 1897	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wicks	William	10 Mar., 1853	do	do	1 Oct., 1869	1 Jan., 1897	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bland	Francis Marmaduke	15 July, 1862	Assistant	do	16 Feb., 1875	30 June, 1899	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyem	George	8 Sept., 1867	Cutter	do	12 Sept., 1882	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Docker	Thomas	5 April, 1865	do	do	1 Nov., 1889	1 Nov., 1889	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	John Thomas	30 Sept., 1863	do	do	7 Oct., 1878	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulhall	James Edward	17 May, 1872	do	do	18 June, 1888	1 July, 1889	140/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagleson	William Joseph	15 June, 1873	do	do	7 July, 1890	1 Jan., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrifield	Walter Henry	10 Mar., 1875	do	do	15 April, 1890	1 Jan., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patchett	Frederick William	29 Aug., 1873	do	do	11 Feb., 1889	1 Jan., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton	Robert Orlando	29 Nov., 1876	do	do	19 Sept., 1892	1 Jan., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle	Frederick Harold	30 Sept., 1878	do	do	8 April, 1895	1 July, 1897	45/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxwell	Herbert James	27 Sept., 1860	do	do	*23 Feb., 1874	30 June, 1899	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.																					
Dyer	Augustine Edward	26 Aug., 1858	Overseer	General	1 July, 1873	1 Jan., 1897	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moran	John Vincent	19 July, 1859	Operator	do	1 Mar., 1876	1 Jan., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haggarty	Alfred Ernest	28 Jan., 1868	Assistant	do	2 Feb., 1882	1 Jan., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	Thomas James	1 May, 1871	do	do	1 April, 1886	1 Jan., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duggan	William John	18 Oct., 1867	do	do	20 Dec., 1880	1 July, 1897	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slade	James	13 Jan., 1859	do	do	*23 June, 1873	1 Jan., 1886	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkinson	Ernest Guthrie	21 June, 1863	do	do	1 Sept., 1878	1 July, 1885	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McCartney	Alexander	28 May, 1869	do	do	4 Jan., 1883	1 Jan., 1891	140/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolan	Stephen	25 Dec., 1872	do	do	30 Sept., 1884	1 Jan., 1893	124/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ward	Peter	25 Feb., 1870	do	do	21 May, 1883	1 Jan., 1892	124/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jansen	William	2 Feb., 1850	Labourer	do	1 Jan., 1890	1 Jan., 1890	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin	James	18 May, 1872	Improver	do	12 July, 1886	1 Jan., 1897	109/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MECHANICAL BRANCH.																					
Dunn	Edwin	6 Dec., 1853	Foreman	General	14 Jan., 1889	14 Jan., 1889	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey	John	6 Aug., 1844	Joiner	do	1 Feb., 1872	1 Jan., 1897	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
More	Walter	5 Jan., 1838	Fitter	do	1 Dec., 1884	1 Dec., 1884	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davis	Edward John	9 Oct., 1850	do	do	1 May, 1888	1 May, 1888	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myles	Alexander	29 Dec., 1847	do	do	1 May, 1888	1 May, 1888	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	Alfred George Panchara	1 Feb., 1861	do	do	1 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granger	Thomas Joseph	28 Jan., 1859	Turner	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keenan	John Edward	28 April, 1859	Labourer	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meddows	Francis William	— Oct., 1859	do	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, AND TYPE-FOUNDING BRANCH.																					
Nelson	James Thomas	10 June, 1856	Foreman	General	1 Feb., 1882	1 Jan., 1897	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hickey	William	1 Dec., 1852	Electrotyper	do	1 Mar., 1868	1 Jan., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessop	Charles Felix	5 Oct., 1857	do	do	1 Oct., 1867	1 Jan., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joyner	Alfred Bendigo	5 May, 1864	do	do	23 April, 1878	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James	William Augustus	13 Nov., 1858	Typefounder	do	1 Feb., 1882	1 Feb., 1882	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McFarland	Thomas John	7 Jan., 1866	do	do	1 Aug., 1877	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	Edwin Henry	22 Jan., 1864	do	do	20 Mar., 1878	1 Jan., 1897	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James	Charles David	7 Dec., 1867	Stereomoulder	do	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	140/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nash	David	11 July, 1865	Stereotyper	do	21 April, 1880	1 Jan., 1897	140/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone	Alfred William	11 Nov., 1875	Stereocaster	do	3 Oct., 1890	1 Jan., 1897	93/12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dale	Herbert William	11 June, 1877	Typedresser	do	15 Aug., 1892	1 Jan., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation

COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
BOARD OF HEALTH.																
Gullick	Arthur Ransome	10 Mar., 1868	Clerk	Clerical	br	10 July, 1885	10 July, 1885	£ 250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 300	
Potter	James Julius	26 June, 1871	do	do	b4	6 Jan., 1887	1 Feb., 1888	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tompkins	Henry James	28 Nov., 1860	do	do	cl	17 Oct., 1877	8 April, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranshaw	John James	29 June, 1877	do	do	d2	1 July, 1892	1 Dec., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wearne	Florence Stuart	18 Dec., 1873	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	d2	18 Jan., 1897	18 Jan., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skerritt	Thomas Edward	13 April, 1876	Clerk	do	d4	1 June, 1891	1 Dec., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunks	Arthur Malcolm	12 Oct., 1870	do	do	d4	5 Oct., 1886	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkinson	Roland Clarence	10 May, 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d7	10 Oct., 1898	10 Oct., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Neil†	Gilbert Gill	8 Oct., 1883	do	do	d7	19 Feb., 1900	19 Feb., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Getting	Paul Edmond	5 July, 1865	Sanitary Inspector	General	...	7 July, 1888	28 Dec., 1896	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	Robert	1 Sept., 1864	Laboratory Assistant	do	...	1 Feb., 1899	1 Feb., 1899	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	George Gordon	16 Dec., 1873	do	do	...	23 April, 1898	23 April, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armer	Frank Morgan	30 June, 1875	Messenger	do	...	11 Feb., 1889	7 Sept., 1896	67/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loneragan	Frederick James	17 Jan., 1882	do	do	...	25 April, 1897	16 Jan., 1899	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Currie	Annie	23 Nov., 1856	Cleaner	do	...	21 Sept., 1897	21 Sept., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teare	Ellen Mary	2 April, 1854	do	do	...	21 Sept., 1897	21 Sept., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duffy	Austin Burton	16 Oct., 1875	Cleaner, Biological Laboratory	do	...	9 May, 1891	9 Dec., 1898	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abberton	Anastasia	31 May, 1856	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depôt.	do	...	— Nov., 1890	1 Aug., 1899	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fosbery	Edmund Walcot	...	Cleaner, Board of Health	**	...	1 April, 1862	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goode, M.D., &c...	William Henry	...	do	do	**	...	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knox	Edward W.	...	do	do	**	...	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacLaurin, M.D.	Henry Norman	...	do	do	**	...	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manning, M.D.	Frederick Norton	...	do	do	**	*1 Nov., 1867	14 Mar., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powell	James	...	do	do	**	*1 Aug., 1881	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart, M.D.	Thomas Peter Anderson	20 June, 1856	do	do	**	1 Jan., 1893	22 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robinson	Augustus Frederick	...	do	do	**	...	30 Mar., 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harris, M.L.A.	Sir Matthew	...	do	do	**	...	27 Mar., 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUARANTINE STATION.																
Vincent	James Fordyce	29 May, 1846	Superintendent	General	...	2 Mar., 1884	23 June, 1884	290	50	5	10	10	...	...	200
Cornelius	Charles Edward	7 July, 1847	Assistant Storekeeper	do	...	*21 June, 1881	1 Jan., 1891	150	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Anderson	William	7 Sept., 1843	Boatman to Port Health Officer	do	...	1 July, 1882	1 Aug., 1894	124	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Layton	William Henry	8 May, 1860	Coxswain, Launch of Port Health Officer	do	...	*23 Feb., 1884	1 Dec., 1892	124	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunsell	Richard St. George	9 Dec., 1848	Engineer, Launch of Port Health Officer	do	...	1 July, 1882	1 Jan., 1891	124	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nickels	William	7 May, 1857	Quarantine Officer, Newcastle	do	...	10 Sept., 1883	1 Dec., 1892	124	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willsher	Alfred Henry	29 May, 1865	Wardsman	do	...	16 Jan., 1890	1 July, 1898	120	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Billingham	Foley	25 Dec., 1864	Quarantine Officer and Boatman	do	...	9 Feb., 1891	1 Sept., 1894	108	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Hay	William	12 Mar., 1848	do	do	do	10 Mar., 1885	10 Mar., 1885	108	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Payne	Arthur	5 Sept., 1858	do	do	do	30 Mar., 1889	1 July, 1894	108	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Phillips	William	25 Mar., 1861	do	do	do	1 Nov., 1885	1 July, 1890	108	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
White	Jonathan	1 May, 1848	do	do	do	*5 Jan., 1877	1 Jan., 1890	108	25	...	5	10	...	...	...
Hawkins	Bessie	21 Nov., 1862	Forewoman	do	...	*24 Dec., 1887	1 July, 1897	75	10	...	5	10	...	...	...
LAZARET.																
Hill	Francis	1 Mar., 1853	Senior Attendant	General	...	*12 June, 1886	1 Feb., 1895	120	15	25	10	10	...	...	...
Bertram	Siddons	10 Oct., 1851	Attendant	do	...	*8 Oct., 1884	1 Feb., 1895	90	15	25	10	10	...	...	...
Coleman	John Frederic	10 Mar., 1858	do	do	...	1 April, 1894	1 Feb., 1895	84	15	25	10	10	...	...	...
Simms	John Alfred	7 July, 1866	Cook	do	...	13 April, 1897	23 April, 1899	94	15	25	10	10	...	...	...
Grant	Kate	15 Feb., 1872	1st Attendant, Females	do	...	1 Nov., 1898	31 May, 1899	55	15	25	10	10	...	...	...
Rundle	Edith	30 Dec., 1875	2nd do do	do	...	1 April, 1899	2 April, 1899	45	15	25	10	10	...	...	...

ANALYTICAL BRANCH.																			
Hamlet, F.I.C., F.C.S.	William Mogford	20 Aug., 1850	Government Analyst	Professional	A1	20 Feb., 1885	1 Jan., 1887	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooksey, F.I.C., Ph. D., B. Sc.	Thomas	30 Jan., 1864	2nd do	do	A2	1 Feb., 1899	1 Feb., 1899	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doherty, F.I.C., F.C.S.	William Michael	21 Sept., 1865	Assistant Analyst	do	A3	1 Mar., 1887	1 May, 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicholls	Harold Vosper	5 Sept., 1880	Junior Assistant	General	...	1 April, 1895	1 April, 1895	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McNiece	Peter Hanson	12 Dec., 1877	Cleaner and Laboratory Attendant	do	...	28 Mar., 1892	13 Feb., 1899	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE.																			
Lindeman	George Sidney	1 Mar., 1845	Shipping Master	Clerical	A2	26 April, 1872	23 Mar., 1900	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Smith	Richard St. Lawrence	7 June, 1850	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	do	A3	12 Aug., 1881	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Oatley	James Napoleon	12 Aug., 1845	Cashier	do	b1	1 June, 1862	20 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Owen	Moses	11 Sept., 1847	Clerk	do	c3	21 Dec., 1885	21 Dec., 1885	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kensley	George James	9 Dec., 1877	Junior Clerk	do	d6	12 Feb., 1894	1 Nov., 1895	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artlett	Herbert George	23 July, 1882	do	do	d7	16 Oct., 1899	16 Oct., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McBride	George	3 Oct., 1842	Messenger	General	...	1 Jan., 1860	12 April, 1877	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Morrison	George	12 April, 1842	Office-cleaner	do	...	1 Aug., 1880	18 July, 1899	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEWCASTLE.																			
Hannell	Clarence Hewson	15 Oct., 1836	Shipping Master	Clerical	A3	1 Mar., 1863	1 Mar., 1863	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Maroney	Ernest William	28 Nov., 1875	Junior Clerk	do	d6	1 Aug., 1894	1 Aug., 1894	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowie	William James	7 Mar., 1879	do	do	d6	29 Nov., 1898	29 Nov., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corner	George	12 May, 1829	Messenger and Office-keeper	General	...	1 June, 1891	1 June, 1891	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUBLIC WHARFS AND RESUMED PROPERTIES.																			
Jackson	John (Captain)	15 Feb., 1842	Manager and Collector, and Manager of Resumed Properties.	Clerical	A1	1 Nov., 1884	1 Nov., 1884	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Warren	John Donald	1 June, 1856	Assistant Manager	do	A3	1 Feb., 1874	14 Mar., 1892	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Thynne	James	17 April, 1837	Wharfinger, Cowper Wharf	do	a3	*1 April, 1861	1 July, 1896	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Whittell	Charles	2 Oct., 1844	Clerk, Circular Quay	do	b3	1 Mar., 1863	20 April, 1897	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Eagar	Ernest William	14 Dec., 1855	Book-keeper	do	c1	1 Jan., 1891	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Matthews	Frederick	2 Aug., 1871	Wharfinger, Pyrmont Wharf and Darling Island.	do	c3	1 Oct., 1892	9 Feb., 1900	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Godfrey	William	23 Sept., 1864	Clerk, Blackwattle Bay Wharf	do	d1	3 Oct., 1883	3 Oct., 1883	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hurt	Charles William	12 Sept., 1871	Clerk, Pyrmont Wharf and Resumed Properties.	do	d1	1 May, 1895	31 Jan., 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Conner	James	19 Mar., 1862	Wharfinger, White Bay Wharf	do	d2	1 Sept., 1892	6 April, 1895	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cleary	Alfred Edward	25 Nov., 1876	Clerk, Cowper Wharf	do	d4	27 July, 1894	31 Jan., 1898	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Charlton	George Richard	13 Aug., 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	26 Sept., 1898	26 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donovan	James Lalor	6 July, 1881	do	do	d6	26 Sept., 1898	26 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills	Percy Harland	26 June, 1878	do	do	d6	27 Mar., 1898	27 Mar., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youll††	John Gibson	18 Jan., 1883	do	do	d7	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lovelock	Charles	28 Sept., 1854	Outdoor Officer	General	...	21 Nov., 1881	21 Nov., 1881	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gill	James	9 Dec., 1855	Caretaker, Coff's Harbour Wharf	do	...	30 June, 1892	30 June, 1892	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Graham	William John	1 Jan., 1857	do Woolgoolga Wharf	do	...	9 April, 1892	9 April, 1892	125	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Mould	Samuel Walter	8 Sept., 1865	do Bourke Wharf	do	...	1 June, 1899	1 June, 1899	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Platt	James	5 Mar., 1836	do Darling Harbur Wharf	do	...	22 April, 1892	9 Feb., 1900	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Waite	Elijah	18 Oct., 184c	do Blackwattle Wharf	do	...	14 Jan., 1894	9 Feb., 1900	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Slip	Charles William	29 May, 1855	Out-door Collector	do	...	1 Sept., 1891	1 July, 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Quinn	John	12 June, 1857	Watchman	do	...	5 Sept., 1892	9 Feb., 1900	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamberlain	William Elias	15 Mar., 1832	do	do	...	12 Feb., 1891	12 Feb., 1891	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamberst††	Chester Childers	6 Mar., 1877	do	do	...	15 May, 1900	15 May, 1900	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanson	Ole Neilsen	18 Sept., 1843	do	do	...	1 Oct., 1891	1 Oct., 1891	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	Harry	5 Dec., 1846	do	do	...	1 Mar., 1892	1 Mar., 1892	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKay	William John	1 Aug., 1855	do	do	...	9 Dec., 1884	3 Nov., 1899	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piercet††	Ernest Henry	7 Sept., 1864	do	do	...	15 May, 1900	15 May, 1900	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molloy††	Michael	15 Aug., 1863	do	do	...	15 May, 1900	15 May, 1900	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waddy	George	23 Dec., 1823	do	do	...	1 Oct., 1885	1 Oct., 1885	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

Garnsey	Edward Rock		Associate and Clerk of Arraigns to the Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson.	a			254												
Allen	Walter Macarthur		Associate and Clerk of Arraigns to the Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen.	a	1 Nov., 1896	12 Mar., 1900	254												
Pilcher	Herbert Incedon	28 Mar., 1874	Associate and Clerk of Arraigns to the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker.	a	1 Aug., 1898	1 Aug., 1898	254												
Weigall	Cecil Edward	28 Mar., 1870	Associate and Clerk of Arraigns to the Hon. Mr. Justice G. B. Simpson.	a	20 Aug., 1896	20 Aug., 1896	254												
Jones	Wilfred Moreton	14 July, 1873	Associate and Clerk of Arraigns to the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen.	a	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	254												
TIPSTAVES.																			
Allen	Samuel Charles	6 June, 1858	Tipstaff to the Hon. the Chief Justice	a	1 Jan., 1889	14 May, 1892	175												
Barnes	James	17 Dec., 1847	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen	a	23 May, 1887	23 May, 1887	150												
Bernard	Henry William	12 Nov., 1864	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice Owen	a	— Jan., 1888	20 Oct., 1889	150												
Byrne	Albert	22 May, 1848	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen	a	2 May, 1882	2 May, 1882	150												
Colleypriest	George William	12 Sept., 1860	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker	a	18 Mar., 1888	25 Aug., 1898	150												
Hewitt	Edward	11 May, 1864	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice G. B. Simpson	a	4 Jan., 1893	18 Dec., 1894	150												
Stapleton	Frederick	13 May, 1847	Tipstaff to the Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson	a	1 Mar., 1878	1 Mar., 1878	150												
McLaws	George Waddell	21 Jan., 1859	Tipstaff and Crier, Sydney District Court	b	9 Aug., 1898	9 Aug., 1898	130												

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

Holliman	John William	8 Jan., 1861	Secretary	Clerical	A1	14 Mar., 1884	1 Feb., 1897	600											
Coghlan	Frederick Albert	13 May, 1859	Registrar	do	A2	11 Nov., 1875	1 Aug., 1896	400											
Gilfillan	Robert Ashley	27 Mar., 1868	Chief Clerk	do	A3	1 Aug., 1883	20 Jan., 1896	300											
Champion	Thomas Sydney	4 Nov., 1865	Senior Clerk	do	a4	16 Feb., 1885	27 April, 1896	270											
Garlick	John	20 Aug., 1875	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	b5	*14 April, 1890	1 April, 1897	210											
Rishworth	Henry Shiers	1 Feb., 1872	Clerk	do	c1	8 Feb., 1889	29 Jan., 1896	200											
Sheridan	Robert Joseph	28 Aug., 1870	do	do	c1	5 May, 1886	1 Mar., 1897	200											
Melville	John Samuel	29 May, 1869	do	do	c3	10 Mar., 1884	1 July, 1896	180											
Baker	Edwin George Martin	4 Feb., 1879	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	c3	7 Nov., 1898	7 Nov., 1898	180											
Newman	William Augustin	28 Nov., 1873	Clerk	do	d1	10 Nov., 1891	24 July, 1896	150											
Wilson	James	31 May, 1869	do	do	d1	1 May, 1882	1 Aug., 1896	150											
Logan	Marcus William	2 Oct., 1873	do	do	d2	13 May, 1892	3 Aug., 1896	140											
Goggin	Ethel Madeline	26 May, 1878	Shorthand-writer and Typist	do	d2	14 Nov., 1898	14 Nov., 1898	140											
Carlisle	Jessie	8 Aug., 1878	Typist	do	d6	25 April, 1898	25 April, 1898	80											
Kelly	Michael Aloysius	19 Dec., 1879	Junior Clerk	do	d6	12 April, 1898	1 Oct., 1898	65											
Tremlett	Frank Cecil Glazebrook	2 Oct., 1881	do	do	d7	17 July, 1899	28 Sept., 1899	50											
Cohent†	Lionel	16 Oct., 1883	do	do	d7	29 Mar., 1900	29 Nov., 1900	50											
Dick	Margaret	†	Housekeeper	General		1 July, 1895	1 July, 1896	72	25		5								
Crane	Frederick	13 June, 1877	Messenger	do		16 Dec., 1891	20 Jan., 1896	105											
Bell	Robert	30 Sept., 1879	do	do		4 Dec., 1893	18 Dec., 1896	52											
Baldwin††	Herbert Harrison	16 May, 1884	Junior Messenger	do		5 Feb., 1900	5 Feb., 1900	26											

CLERICAL RELIEVING STAFF.

Coughlan††	William John	1 April, 1874	Clerk	Clerical	c5	6 Dec., 1899	6 Dec., 1899	160											
Newmarch††	George	20 Aug., 1870	do	do	c5	8 Jan., 1900	8 Jan., 1900	160											
Moore	John Richard	21 Dec., 1878	do	do	c5	1 Oct., 1897	1 Nov., 1899	160											
Ellis	Henry Lutman	8 Aug., 1866	do	do	c5	*17 July, 1885	21 Nov., 1899	160											
Thornton††	Henry Thomas	9 May, 1875	do	do	c5	2 Jan., 1900	2 Jan., 1900	160											
Brown††	George Edward	27 Oct., 1874	do	do	c5	8 Jan., 1900	8 Jan., 1900	160											
Govers	Frederick Charles	26 Oct., 1877	do	do	c5	15 April, 1897	24 Nov., 1899	160											
Hulme††	Thomas Shallcross	4 Mar., 1872	do	do	c5	22 Jan., 1900	22 Jan., 1900	160											
Spence	John	6 Jan., 1878	do	do	c5	11 Sept., 1894	1 Mar., 1900	160											
Rayment	Edward	6 Nov., 1879	do	do	c5	25 Aug., 1897	7 Mar., 1900	160											
Mason††	Thomas Gibson	8 Oct., 1871	do	do	c5	18 Jan., 1900	18 Jan., 1900	160											
Kelly††	Edward Henry	5 Dec., 1876	do	do	c5	7 Dec., 1896	11 Dec., 1899	160											
Herborn††	Herman Augustus	8 Feb., 1873	do	do	c5	18 Dec., 1899	18 Dec., 1899	160											
Davies	Arthur Sydney	16 July, 1874	do	do	c5	25 Nov., 1891	8 Feb., 1900	160											
Salier††	Edward William	5 April, 1870	do	do	c5	19 Feb., 1900	10 Feb., 1900	160											

* Services not continuous.

† Allowed £36 per annum as Associate to Judge in Divorce.

‡ £4 per annum allowed for uniform.

§ Or 1848.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

‡ Information not known.

a Unclassified; appointments being in the gift of the Chief Justice or Puisne Judges.

b Unclassified; appointment being in the gift of the District Court Judges.

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PLAN RECORD BRANCH.

Oatley	Robert Campbell	28 May, 1853	Custodian of Plans	Clerical	b1	8 Feb., 1875	1 July, 1887	250
Lewis	Frederick George	27 Feb., 1858	Clerk	do	c1	28 Mar., 1881	1 July, 1887	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans	Walter Glendower	1 Jan., 1860	Clerk	do	d1	12 Oct., 1883	9 Jan., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Docker	Frederick Joseph	25 Nov., 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d7	1 June, 1899	1 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cody	Daniel John	11 Jan., 1871	Attendant	General .....	...	4 Mar., 1891	7 May, 1900	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PLAN-MOUNTING BRANCH.

Bunting	Francis William	7 Oct., 1858	Plan-mounter, &c.	General .....	...	25 June, 1894	1 April, 1895	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brickwood	Alfred Edwin	21 Mar., 1881	Assistant Plan-mounter, &c.	do .....	...	8 Oct., 1897	12 Nov., 1897	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ACCOUNT AND STORES BRANCHES.

Cohen	Victor	5 Aug., 1851	Accountant	Clerical	A1	*18 Dec., 1865	1 July, 1887	500	1,000
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ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Barnes	Frederick Evans	21 Dec., 1840	Clerk	Clerical	A3	5 May, 1866	1 July, 1887	300	500
Baldwin	Rowland	8 Sept., 1848	do	do	a2	13 June, 1877	1 July, 1887	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McMullan	William	17 April, 1855	do	do	a2	7 Nov., 1877	1 Jan., 1890	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Biggar	John Gordon	1 Sept., 1854	do	do	a4	19 Feb., 1877	1 Jan., 1887	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Campbell	Edward	26 May, 1842	do	do	b1	28 April, 1885	1 May, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Casey	Patrick Frank	1 July, 1856	do	do	b1	24 Aug., 1882	1 July, 1887	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hack	Francis George	17 Feb., 1856	do	do	b1	24 Mar., 1873	1 July, 1887	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Callaway	Richard	2 Aug., 1860	do	do	b2	23 April, 1877	1 July, 1887	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Macdonnell	William Joseph	23 April, 1862	do	do	b3	1 Nov., 1878	1 July, 1887	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Callinan	William Walton	26 Oct., 1857	do	do	c1	*16 Nov., 1874	1 July, 1887	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Smith	Reginald Selwyn	27 May, 1866	do	do	c1	16 June, 1884	1 Jan., 1892	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Robinson	Sydney John	10 July, 1865	do	do	c2	14 Mar., 1885	1 May, 1895	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

STORES SUB-BRANCH.

Chalmers	Andrew	27 June, 1852	Stores Clerk	Clerical	b2	21 Aug., 1882	1 Jan., 1895	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
McDonald	Frank Somerville	4 Dec., 1875	Attendant (Stores)	General .....	...	6 July, 1897	6 July, 1897	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

SALES DIVISION.

Capper	William Henry	21 Dec., 1856	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	22 Dec., 1873	1 Jan., 1890	475	500
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CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BRANCH.

Yorke	John Richard	15 July, 1856	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	18 May, 1876	22 Dec., 1896	400
Wilkinson	Henry	2 July, 1854	Clerk	do	A3	14 June, 1876	22 Dec., 1896	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davis	Thomas	7 July, 1857	do	do	a2	16 May, 1877	1 July, 1896	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croft	James Pitcairn	8 April, 1833	do	do	a5	1 Oct., 1875	1 July, 1887	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Way	Edward Freeman	20 Mar., 1855	do	do	b1	14 May, 1878	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffin	Francis Ware	26 Sept., 1858	do	do	b1	1 Jan., 1883	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miles	James Robert Roxburgh	1 Feb., 1857	do	do	b3	1 July, 1875	1 July, 1896	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cope	Charles	16 Dec., 1854	do	do	b3	1 Oct., 1872	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marr	Edwin Charles	24 May, 1846	do	do	b3	26 Sept., 1878	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rose	Alexander Gordon	22 Oct., 1849	do	do	b3	1 April, 1878	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snell	Joseph Henry	16 April, 1861	do	do	b3	12 Aug., 1879	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drury	George	19 Aug., 1867	do	do	c1	10 Mar., 1884	1 June, 1892	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	Thomas	3 May, 1854	do	do	c1	8 July, 1885	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	William Harmar Miles	13 June, 1859	do	do	c1	20 Dec., 1880	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiseman	John Loder	25 June, 1869	do	do	c4	21 Sept., 1887	25 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnell	Norton Charles	16 Dec., 1866	do	do	d1	1 July, 1890	1 May, 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleming	Edward Patrick	31 Oct., 1875	do	do	d3	9 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holden	Norman Shaw	24 June, 1873	do	do	d4	2 April, 1891	1 June, 1900	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE RECORD BRANCH.																
Swete	Francis Bernard	20 Dec., 1856	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	15 Feb., 1881	22 Dec., 1896	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Harpur	Frederick Milton	31 Mar., 1859	Clerk	do	b3	7 April, 1876	22 Dec., 1896	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmer	Edwin William	14 Sept., 1859	do	do	c1	— Dec., 1881	23 May, 1892	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penny	Charles William	12 June, 1858	do	do	c1	6 April, 1876	1 July, 1896	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tindale	Walter Edwin	9 Dec., 1858	do	do	c1	1 Aug., 1875	15 July, 1891	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckworth	Frank	18 Mar., 1863	do	do	d1	23 July, 1883	1 July, 1896	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robinson	Frederic Sanford	7 Aug., 1856	do	do	d1	20 Aug., 1885	1 July, 1896	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broderick, B.A.	Cecil Thomas Hawkes	7 Jan., 1875	do	do	d1	8 Dec., 1890	22 Dec., 1896	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reeve	William Henry	19 Dec., 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d7	26 June, 1899	26 June, 1899	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CONDITIONAL LEASE BRANCH.																
Williams	Frederick	25 April, 1848	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	5 Dec., 1864	1 July, 1887	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferris	Henry Prentice	26 July, 1837	Clerk	do	b3	21 April, 1879	1 July, 1896	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baker	Robert Walter	22 April, 1846	do	do	c1	13 Aug., 1885	1 May, 1895	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Byram	George Frederick	29 July, 1863	do	do	c1	7 June, 1882	18 Dec., 1893	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert	Henry James Brooks	2 Nov., 1867	do	do	e2	26 July, 1879	25 June, 1897	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien	Thomas Patrick	12 June, 1874	do	do	d3	1 July, 1891	1 July, 1893	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALIENATION BRANCH.																
Bronsdon	Edward Arnold	11 April, 1860	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	19 Oct., 1876	1 April, 1890	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bush	John	22 June, 1857	Clerk	do	a2	1 Feb., 1879	22 Dec., 1896	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyle	Eugene Augustine	29 Jan., 1859	do	do	b2	*20 June, 1878	1 July, 1896	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hirst	George William Lancelot	24 May, 1868	do	do	b4	2 May, 1883	1 July, 1896	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legg	Robert John	20 June, 1863	do	do	c1	13 Oct., 1883	1 July, 1896	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson	Lyall Herbert Wood	12 Aug., 1867	do	do	c3	24 Feb., 1886	15 July, 1891	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lander	Arthur John	15 Dec., 1865	do	do	c3	26 July, 1883	1 Feb., 1896	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisher	Edward Ambrose	24 Sept., 1871	do	do	d1	19 June, 1890	1 July, 1896	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keane	Francis Patrick	28 Mar., 1872	do	do	d3	23 Sept., 1889	9 Jan., 1900	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smart	Frederick William	3 Aug., 1877	Junior Clerk	do	d5	5 July, 1895	19 Mar., 1897	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madsen	George Hamlet	4 June, 1880	do	do	d6	8 Nov., 1897	1 Aug., 1898	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEEDS BRANCH.																
McKern	Frederick	28 May, 1848	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	16 Aug., 1875	18 Jan., 1889	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Simpkins	Maurice Linton	26 Nov., 1859	Noting Draftsman	Professional	B1	7 May, 1879	18 Jan., 1899	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkinson	William Henry	7 Feb., 1861	do	do	B2	7 Feb., 1884	15 Feb., 1899	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neill	William James	28 Aug., 1855	Clerk	Clerical	a4	1 Oct., 1877	7 Aug., 1882	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farnsworth	Andrew William	27 Jan., 1858	do	do	b1	29 Nov., 1876	1 Dec., 1884	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boulton	Frederick Joseph William	6 Jan., 1866	do	do	c1	21 May, 1883	1 May, 1895	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pratt	Edward	13 Jan., 1860	do	do	d1	*19 Dec., 1883	1 May, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lewis	Richard Henry	10 Jan., 1879	do	do	d3	28 Jan., 1895	1 May, 1897	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LEASE DIVISION.																
De Low	Robert Henry	12 Aug., 1847	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	1 Oct., 1864	1 Jan., 1892	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.																
O'Dwyer	James Edmund	17 July, 1860	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	1 Sept., 1876	1 Jan., 1890	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bingle	Walter David	12 April, 1861	Clerk and Shcrthand-writer	do	a3	29 April, 1885	1 Jan., 1893	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Stuart	Walter Henry	26 Feb., 1863	Clerk	do	a4	8 Oct., 1881	1 July, 1887	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bremer	Frederick Glasse	28 July, 1855	do	do	b3	12 Nov., 1874	1 Jan., 1876	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sharpe	William Edward	14 Mar., 1864	do	do	b4	24 July, 1882	19 July, 1897	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephenson	Frederick William	28 Sept., 1866	do	do	c1	9 Jan., 1883	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stobo	Robert	19 Nov., 1859	do	do	c1	23 May, 1881	1 Oct., 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephens	James Goodwin	19 June, 1867	do	do	c1	5 May, 1884	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morris	James Edward Lachlan	1 Aug., 1864	do	do	c2	15 May, 1885	1 May, 1897	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaplin	Septimus Dean	9 June, 1871	do	do	d1	7 Nov., 1888	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock	Edward	16 Nov., 1854	do	do	d1	17 July, 1885	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muir	Thomas	20 Mar., 1874	do	do	d1	9 Dec., 1890	1 May, 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephen	William Grant	11 Feb., 1876	do	do	d2	24 Sept., 1892	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walker	Frederick Norman	12 July, 1878	do	do	d4	5 July, 1895	22 Dec., 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS LEASE BRANCH.

McGuanne	John Percy	1 May, 1848	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	7 April, 1876	1 Jan., 1894	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aylward	Horatio James	7 Feb., 1862	Clerk	do	a4	13 Mar., 1882	1 July, 1896	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell	William	12 Jan., 1857	do	do	c1	1 June, 1874	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	John Edward	20 April, 1857	do	do	c1	28 Oct., 1880	3 April, 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freeman	William Charles	26 July, 1865	do	do	c2	11 Mar., 1885	1 May, 1890	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angove	Ernest Albert Edward	24 April, 1869	do	do	c4	7 June, 1889	1 May, 1895	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champion	Villiers Adolphus Richard	15 May, 1873	do	do	d2	27 June, 1891	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palser	Harold	23 Aug., 1871	do	do	d3	22 June, 1892	1 April, 1900	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edward	David Barnett	1 April, 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d6	20 Jan., 1896	20 Jan., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellen	Horace Edward	29 Aug., 1882	do	do	d7	21 June, 1899	21 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durack††	John Joseph Ignatius	7 June, 1881	do	do	d7	19 June, 1900	19 Jan., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OCCUPATION BRANCH.

Landers	Edwin Canrobert	27 Mar., 1855	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	3 July, 1872	1 Jan., 1885	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crew	Alfred Benjamin	2 Feb., 1859	Clerk	do	b1	3 Sept., 1875	1 Aug., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green	Joseph	20 Aug., 1857	do	do	b1	19 Jan., 1876	1 Jan., 1885	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kippax	Edwin	18 Sept., 1859	do	do	b1	7 Mar., 1876	3 Sept., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edson	Frederick Morten	8 July, 1846	do	do	b3	3 June, 1870	1 Jan., 1885	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams	Thomas Nicholas	2 Mar., 1864	do	do	b4	19 July, 1886	1 May, 1895	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crowley	Clarence William	17 Mar., 1856	do	do	c1	11 May, 1885	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skerritt	Alfred Pemberton	24 Nov., 1850	do	do	c1	*20 Aug., 1877	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calvert	William Maynard	17 April, 1853	do	do	c3	30 April, 1883	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuck	Joshua	19 Nov., 1857	do	do	d1	2 June, 1884	4 Aug., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butterfield	George Chivers	28 Dec., 1876	do	do	d4	2 Mar., 1891	6 Oct., 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brook, B.A.	Henry James Sidney	9 April, 1877	do	do	d4	14 Feb., 1898	5 April, 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MINISTERIAL BRANCH.

Thompson	Herbert Lindsay	21 April, 1862	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	29 July, 1878	1 July, 1887	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsay	James Allan	13 May, 1866	Clerk	do	b1	24 Mar., 1884	1 July, 1887	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cornish	Arthur Warren	21 Aug., 1864	do	do	b1	16 Jan., 1883	1 May, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bransby	Charles Sturtevant	14 Oct., 1844	do	do	b3	1 April, 1880	1 Dec., 1884	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hall	Alfred Thomas	29 July, 1870	do	do	b4	9 July, 1885	1 Jan., 1891	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcus	James Albert	21 Sept., 1867	do	do	c2	1 Feb., 1883	1 Jan., 1894	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bennett	Frederick Owen	8 Nov., 1849	do	do	c2	7 June, 1882	1 Jan., 1892	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	Richard Samuel	18 Oct., 1864	do	do	c3	20 Nov., 1882	9 Dec., 1897	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard	Matthew Harris	17 Feb., 1874	do	do	d1	8 Dec., 1890	1 Jan., 1893	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dickie	Douglas	24 Jan., 1874	do	do	d4	14 Feb., 1891	3 Aug., 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellisch	Albert Leopold	23 April, 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d7	3 Mar., 1898	1 June, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connelly††	George	16 July, 1882	do	do	d7	28 May, 1900	28 May, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed ; on probation.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.					To cover Disbursements.					
						First Appointment to the Service	To present position.		Quarters	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
INFORMATION BUREAU AND MAP SALES BRANCH.																
King	George Hulton Smyth	6 June, 1859	Clerk-in-charge, also Metropolitan Crown Lands Agent.	Clerical	A3	*1 June, 1876	1 July, 1896	£ 350	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 300	
Shepherd	William	29 Oct., 1843	Clerk	do	a4	19 Oct., 1876	9 April, 1895	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emerton	Edward	5 Aug., 1869	do	do	cl	10 July, 1883	1 Feb., 1894	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameron	William Robert	10 Oct., 1856	do	do	c2	1 April, 1881	1 May, 1895	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Butler	Herbert William	21 Dec., 1871	do	do	d1	2 Sept., 1886	1 May, 1895	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perkins	Hemy Frederick	5 Oct., 1874	do	do	d3	17 Feb., 1890	9 Jan., 1900	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corcoran	John	10 Jan., 1874	do	do	d4	8 Jan., 1891	1 July, 1896	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiarty	Leonard James	6 May, 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d6	16 Mar., 1898	16 Mar., 1898	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichols	Andrew James	3 Sept., 1880	do	do	d7	20 Nov., 1898	1 Dec., 1899	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bainford	Thomas Ernest	26 Nov., 1873	Attendant	General	..	13 Aug., 1895	1 Oct., 1896	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nesbitt	Robert Alexander	23 Sept., 1874	Telephone Operator	do	..	29 Dec., 1890	10 Dec., 1898	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING BRANCH.																
Boulton	James Wilham	16 Jan., 1851	Superintendent of Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.	Clerical	A1	14 Feb., 1886	1 Jan., 1891	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Brown	Harry	18 Jan., 1861	Engineering Draftsman	Professional	B1	11 April, 1892	11 April, 1892	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Creer	Herbert Harrison	17 Feb., 1869	Field Assistant	do	B3	4 Feb., 1891	8 Feb., 1897	120	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Tebbutt	Ernest Henry	10 July, 1871	do	do	B3	5 Dec., 1890	24 April, 1897	120	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Donaldson	William Gieve	28 Nov., 1859	Inspector	Clerical	bl	15 Sept., 1890	15 Sept., 1890	245	..	..	..	..	175	24/10/-	300
Macdougall	Ormond Campbell	2 Oct., 1848	do	do	bl	*1877	19 Sept., 1890	245	..	..	..	..	175	24/10/-	300
Makinson	Philip John	23 June, 1860	do	do	bl	7 July, 1877	1 Sept., 1888	245	..	..	..	..	175	24/10/-	300
Suttor	Albert Bruce	19 Sept., 1855	do	do	bl	9 May, 1892	13 Nov., 1893	245	..	..	..	..	150	..	300
Wood	Pearson Frazer	26 April, 1870	do	do	bl	19 Oct., 1895	1 Oct., 1896	245	..	..	..	..	125	..	300
Stoddard	Friederick Wahab	19 April, 1880	Clerk	do	bl	16 July, 1885	1 Nov., 1899	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George	Robert William	5 Mar., 1854	do	do	b3	9 Feb., 1885	18 Nov., 1892	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Sapsford	Thomas Henry	29 June, 1871	do	do	b4	22 Dec., 1886	18 Nov., 1892	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Keefe	Michael	28 Nov., 1873	do	do	c4	8 April, 1890	1 Nov., 1899	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howard	Felix Henry	25 July, 1869	do	do	d1	1 June, 1891	1 Nov., 1899	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O'Connor	William Joseph Gregory	24 Aug., 1874	do	do	d4	8 Dec., 1892	23 Dec., 1895	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RABBIT BRANCH.																
Craig	Charles	20 April, 1869	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	bl	1 Nov., 1883	1 June, 1900	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
ADVANCES TO SETTLERS BOARD.																
McMaster	Colin James	30 June, 1853	Chairman	Clerical	A1	22 Aug., 1876	1 May, 1899	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor	Henry Charles	20 July, 1857	Secretary	do	A3	19 April, 1872	1 May, 1899	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanley	William Reginald	12 July, 1842	Accountant	do	a5	*4 Mar., 1881	30 May, 1900	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.																
Brownrigg	Cresbie Blake	6 Oct., 1841	Senior Clerk	Clerical	A3	1 Jan., 1863	1 Sept., 1896	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Finley	Horace	17 July, 1874	Clerk	do	d4	25 May, 1892	16 May, 1894	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
LAND APPEAL COURT.																
Keating	John Thomas	22 Feb., 1857	Registrar	Clerical	A2	10 Jan., 1873	7 Feb., 1890	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Jamieson	William Robert	25 May, 1865	Clerk	do	c2	7 April, 1885	25 Feb., 1890	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irish††	Thomas William	23 Sept., 1879	Clerk and Typist	do	d3	4 June, 1900	4 June, 1900	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferrom	Edward	27 April, 1841	Messenger	General	..	27 Feb., 1890	1 Jan., 1893	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RANGER.

McKeown	James	30 Aug., 1848	Cumberland Ranger	Clerical	c1	1 June, 1878	1 Jan., 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Hespe	John Frederick	19 Aug., 1862	Caretaker (Kurnell)	General .....	...	*3 May, 1885	21 Aug., 1899	110	28/12/	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORESTRY BRANCH.

Hay	Richard Dalrymple.....	3 Oct., 1861	Clerk.....	Clerical	A3	27 Sept., 1881	1 Feb., 1895	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chcesbrough	John Swinfen	15 Feb., 1860	Inspecting Forester.....	do	...	8 Nov., 1882	1 Jan., 1895	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimelow	Orville	24 Mar., 1852	Clerk	do	...	*25 June, 1883	1 July, 1899	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whatmore	George Willoughby.....	7 Feb., 1868	do	do	...	15 Jan., 1885	1 Jan., 1889	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny	Thomas Frederick Crawford	5 April, 1868	do	do	...	9 Aug., 1883	1 Oct., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stopford	Algernon Edward	27 June, 1858	Acting Forester, Armidale.....	do	...	17 Jan., 1891	18 Jan., 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
Davies	John Eagar	3 Mar., 1870	Clerk.....	do	...	6 July, 1886	25 Jan., 1891	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Connor	Edmund Eugene	25 July, 1871	do	do	...	5 Feb., 1891	1 Oct., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swain††	Edward Harold Fulcher... ††	6 April, 1883	Forestry Cadet.....	do	...	18 June, 1900	18 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booth	Frederick John	25 Jan., 1867	Assistant Forester	General.....	...	12 Jan., 1885	30 Jan., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	20	...
Crowley	William Frederick	2 Jan., 1859	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1892	7 Feb., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
Marriott	Charles	1858	do	do	...	17 Jan., 1891	13 Feb., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
Osborne	Arthur	19 Jan., 1874	do	do	...	— Mar., 1892	1 April, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	6	...
Tate	Ralph Ernest	21 Sept., 1869	do	do	...	6 Feb., 1899	6 Feb., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
Donohue	Daniel	14 Mar., 1843	Carpenter.....	do	...	29 July, 1887	23 Dec., 1895	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MESSENGERS AND CLEANERS.

Killian	James	21 Sept., 1851	Chief Messenger	General .....	...	1 June, 1874	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peterson	Samuel	28 Mar., 1845	Corridor-cleaner	do	...	1 Aug., 1882	1 Aug., 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	Fercival Henry David.....	23 Oct., 1863	Messenger	do	...	1 Aug., 1884	1 Aug., 1884	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banks	Francis	10 Aug., 1851	do	do	...	11 Feb., 1867	11 Feb., 1867	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooks	Henry	18 Sept., 1860	do	do	...	2 Sept., 1875	2 Sept., 1875	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagworthy	James	28 Sept., 1868	do	do	...	19 Mar., 1888	19 Mar., 1888	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killian	John	6 Dec., 1844	do and Caretaker	do	...	22 Oct., 1862	22 Oct., 1862	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killian	William	28 April, 1868	do	do	...	18 June, 1883	1 Jan., 1885	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	William John	3 June, 1843	do	do	...	3 Aug., 1876	1 July, 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russell	John William Henry	10 April, 1847	do	do	...	15 Nov., 1888	1 July, 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summerfield	James	16 Sept., 1857	do	do	...	4 Nov., 1890	1 July, 1895	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall	Charlotte	24 May, 1851	Housekeeper.....	do	...	16 Dec., 1884	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson	Wanless Joseph	6 Mar., 1875	Messenger	do	...	21 Feb., 1889	29 Mar., 1897	107/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beckhaus	John Baptist	24 June, 1857	Corridor-cleaner	do	...	22 Aug., 1893	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riddle	William Joseph	18 Sept., 1864	do	do	...	22 Aug., 1893	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasker	William	12 Dec., 1859	do	do	...	22 Aug., 1893	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collier	Thomas	17 Aug., 1876	do	do	...	20 Feb., 1894	8 June, 1898	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boon	Thomas	20 July, 1878	Messenger.....	do	...	29 Sept., 1892	1 July, 1895	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geeves	James Henry	17 April, 1880	do	do	...	*20 Sept., 1894	19 Aug., 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thompson	George Chapman.....	14 Oct., 1884	do	do	...	28 Nov., 1898	28 Nov., 1898	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	Ellen	11 Nov., 1870	Office-cleaner	do	...	15 Jan., 1886	12 Aug., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochrane	Mary	6 July, 1870	do	do	...	1 Oct., 1892	1 Oct., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drew	Eliza	13 Mar., 1840	do	do	...	9 Aug., 1882	9 Aug., 1882	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffiths	Louisa	11 Nov., 1863	do	do	...	11 April, 1885	11 April, 1885	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	Emma	3 May, 1873	do	do	...	— Nov., 1892	6 Oct., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lillas	Annie	9 Aug., 1853	do	do	...	14 Nov., 1884	1 July, 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madden	Emma Elizabeth	21 Jan., 1859	do	do	...	7 Mar., 1890	8 Sept., 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDougal	Mary	13 Mar., 1871	do	do	...	*1 Sept., 1885	16 June, 1894	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilson	Mary Ann.....	5 April, 1873	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penfold	Grace.....	19 Feb., 1868	do	do	...	26 Aug., 1889	26 Aug., 1889	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summerfield	Ellen	4 Dec., 1858	do	do	...	*1 April, 1886	1 July, 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temple	Annie	17 Mar., 1866	do	do	...	2 Aug., 1882	2 Aug., 1882	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willis	Susan.....	27 Aug., 1841	do	do	...	21 Aug., 1884	21 Aug., 1884	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennedy	Sarah E.	— Aug., 1859	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1899	1 Nov., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.				
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
GOULBURN.		LOCAL LAND BOARDS AND DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES.															
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fynmore	Harry	11 Oct., 1858	Draftsman	Professional	B1	1 Mar., 1883	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	Edward Favenc	15 Nov., 1859	do	do	B1	*19 Nov., 1878	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shepherd	George Southby	21 Nov., 1872	do	do	B2	1 Nov., 1889	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcock	George Frederick	8 May, 1869	Assistant Surveyor	do	B2	13 Oct., 1890	1 May, 1895	185	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
McGee	John Xavier	16 Aug., 1874	do	do	B2	17 Nov., 1890	1 Jan., 1893	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton	Charles	19 July, 1870	Field Assistant	do	B3	29 Sept., 1891	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emery	Charles Henry Gould	25 Dec., 1853	Clerk-in-charge, Land Board Office	Clerical	A3	23 Mar., 1881	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Galloway	Richard Montgomerie	29 Sept., 1857	Clerk, Land Board Office, and Land Agent	do	a2	1 Oct., 1875	1 Dec., 1899	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
West	George Wolfe	3 Feb., 1853	C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	a3	*1 Mar., 1882	1 July, 1896	275	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
Allan	John Stephen	26 May, 1843	do	do	b1	20 Mar., 1879	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
Cumming	Victor	31 July, 1859	Clerk, Land Board Office	do	b1	13 April, 1878	1 May, 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin	James Charles	10 Mar., 1856	C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	b1	*30 May, 1878	1 Aug., 1896	250	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
Vindin	Harry Edmund	12 July, 1859	do	do	b1	24 Mar., 1884	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
O'Hara	John Still	13 Dec., 1854	do	do	b3	1 Feb., 1883	17 July, 1899	225	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
Barnes	Colin Edward	20 Jan., 1866	Clerk, Land Board Office	do	b4	1 July, 1886	1 July, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrnes	William Harvey	3 Sept., 1868	do	do	b4	19 April, 1886	1 July, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phelan	John James Henry	25 Sept., 1867	Clerk, District Survey Office	do	b5	1 June, 1886	1 Nov., 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandberg	John David	29 Oct., 1857	do Land Board Office	do	e2	25 Nov., 1885	1 July, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geary	James	8 May, 1874	do do	do	d2	5 Jan., 1891	5 Jan., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKenzie	Ronald George	10 April, 1877	do do	do	d3	5 Jan., 1891	1 April, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gould	Harold Victor	19 May, 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	12 April, 1898	7 June, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark††	John Ernest	14 May, 1883	Junior Clerk, District Survey Office	do	d7	8 Jan., 1900	14 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Hill	Thomas Joseph	22 Oct., 1876	Messenger	General	...	13 Oct., 1894	13 Oct., 1894	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandy	Mary	20 Dec., 1859	Office-cleaner	do	...	9 May, 1892	1 Jan., 1899	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callaghan	Anne	19 May, 1859	do	do	...	22 Oct., 1897	1 July, 1898	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAFTON.																	
Park	Archibald John	21 Feb., 1841	Chairman of Land Board	Clerical	A1	*8 Sept., 1862	1 Jan., 1885	650	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	500	...
Ebsworth	Edward	11 April, 1853	District Surveyor	Professional	A2	*17 Dec., 1877	1 Aug., 1896	500	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Wilkinson	Henry Early	13 Aug., 1854	Draftsman-in-charge	do	A3	11 May, 1875	1 Jan., 1895	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalder	William Henry	17 April, 1844	Surveyor	do	A3	*23 June, 1879	1 July, 1885	350	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Thornton	Robert Taylor	28 Sept., 1860	Draftsman	do	A3	27 Dec., 1876	1 Jan., 1885	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranken	Thomas	28 Dec., 1862	Surveyor	do	A3	*27 May, 1884	1 July, 1898	300	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Goode	Francis	28 Nov., 1850	Draftsman	do	B1	14 June, 1878	1 April, 1897	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lindsay	James	28 Nov., 1861	Surveyor	do	B1	3 Oct., 1891	1 July, 1898	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyler	Albert Edward	6 Mar., 1864	Draftsman	do	B1	15 April, 1885	1 May, 1895	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skelton	Cumming	27 Feb., 1842	do	do	B2	7 Nov., 1876	12 Sept., 1898	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deane	Albert William	6 Jan., 1862	Assistant Surveyor	do	B2	20 April, 1891	1 July, 1896	185	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon	Maurice Cohen	22 Jan., 1875	Draftsman	do	B3	*6 Oct., 1890	14 June, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	James	8 Aug., 1877	Field Assistant	do	B3	28 Jan., 1898	28 Jan., 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McPhee	William Alexander	27 April, 1860	Clerk-in-charge, Crown Lands Agent	Clerical	A3	20 Sept., 1875	1 Oct., 1892	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Wiltshire	Thomas Herbert	21 June, 1853	C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	a3	*Dec., 1879	1 July, 1896	275	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100	...
Mansfield	Gordon Leslie	8 Jan., 1863	Clerk, Land Board Office	do	a5	29 July, 1879	1 Nov., 1897	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pope	Wilfred Parsley	15 Mar., 1866	C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	b1	20 Jan., 1891	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	100	...
Brown	George Richard	— July, 1843	do do	do	b3	* — — — 1861	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	100	...
Deverell	Edmund Joshua	21 Aug., 1854	do do	do	b3	*1 Mar., 1882	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	100	...

Name	Start Date	End Date	Position	Grade	Start Date	End Date	Salary	Notes
Breakell	27 Nov., 1868		Clerk, Land Board Office	do	24 Aug., 1885	1 July, 1896	200	
right	14 Sept., 1864		Clerk, District Survey Office	do	19 Nov., 1883	19 Mar., 1897	200	
arcolino	6 June, 1871		Clerk, Land Board Office	do	16 Feb., 1891	1 July, 1896	125	
Andrews	20 May, 1869		Office-cleaner	General	22 Jan., 1900	22 Jan., 1900	65	
Denning†	16 June, 1884		Messenger	do	6 Mar., 1899	6 Mar., 1899	26	
HAY.								
Trollope	27 Sept., 1847		Chairman of Land Board	Clerical	A1	1 Sept., 1876	1 Jan., 1888	650
Walker	28 Aug., 1850		District Surveyor	Professional	A1	*30 June, 1876	20 June, 1894	550
Broughton	4 Feb., 1857		Surveyor	do	A2	21 Feb., 1881	1 Aug., 1890	400
Fewings	22 Aug., 1860		Draftsman in-charge	do	A3	*19 Oct., 1876	1 Aug., 1890	350
Somerville	13 June, 1856		Surveyor	do	A3	15 Jan., 1884	20 June, 1894	325
Stearns	2 Feb., 1859		do	do	A3	17 Jan., 1881	1 Jan., 1893	300
White	26 Jan., 1864		Draftsman	do	B1	14 Jan., 1881	1 Jan., 1898	260
Julian	6 April, 1865		do	do	B2	25 Feb., 1885	1 May, 1895	220
Green	10 April, 1869		do	do	B3	5 Sept., 1890	1 July, 1895	130
Mackenzie	23 Aug., 1872		Field Ass tant	do	B3	10 Nov., 1890	1 Aug., 1900	100
Bruce	22 Sept., 1864		Clerk-in charge, Land Board Office	Clerical	A3	1 June, 1883	30 Dec., 1899	325
Wilshue	13 May, 1849		C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	a3	12 Oct., 1877	1 Jul'y, 1898	275
Russell	10 Oct., 1862		Clerk and Acting Crown Lands Agent	do	a3	20 July, 1883	1 Dec., 1896	255 ^a
Day	9 Feb., 1850		C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	b1	*15 July, 1884	1 July, 1896	250
Grant	11 April, 1843		do do do	do	b3	*1 May, 1883	14 Mar., 1899	225
McDonnell	23 Oct., 1868		Clerk, District Survey Office	do	cr	1 Mar., 1884	19 Jan., 1900	200
O'Hanlon	10 Mar., 1863		do Land Board Office	do	cr	14 April, 1885	1 July, 1896	200
Camper	11 Oct., 1875		do do	do	d3	27 Jan., 1891	11 Oct., 1893	125
Allman	27 Mar., 1878		Junior clerk	do	d7	1 Oct., 1897	1 June, 1899	50
Clifford	8 Sept., 1871		Messenger	General	.	15 Feb., 1896	1 Jul'y, 1895	82/10
Critchley	14 Aug., 1851		Office cleaner	do	.	1 Aug., 1891	1 July, 1896	52
MAITLAND								
Vernon	2 Jan., 1841		Chairman of Land Board; also Chairman Metropolitan District.	Clerical	A1	1 Jan., 1885	1 Jan., 1885	650
Allworth	2 Oct., 1847		District Surveyor	Professional	A1	*6 Sept., 1862	7 Oct., 1880	600
Coberoff	17 April, 1847		Surveyor	do	A2	28 Mar., 1878	1 Aug., 1890	400
Macleane	9 Feb., 1854		Draftsman in Charge	do	A3	20 June, 1870	1 July, 1890	375
Beatty	13 Sept., 1861		Surveyor	do	A3	7 Nov., 1831	10 May, 1892	325
Bootle	9 June, 1859		do	do	A3	16 June, 1883	1 Mar., 1899	325
Windridge	8 July, 1855		Draftsman	do	B1	2 June, 1879	8 July, 1898	275
Camobell	4 Sept., 1860		do	do	B1	29 Jan., 1877	1 Mar., 1895	260
Patrick	18 Feb., 1852		do	do	B1	16 Nov., 1877	1 Aug., 1890	240
Baylis	22 Mar., 1861		do	do	B1	*26 Mar., 1878	1 May, 1895	230
Ferguson	3 Sept., 1858		do	do	B2	29 Aug., 1883	1 May, 1895	220
Ross	26 April, 1873		do	do	B2	27 Aug., 1890	1 Jan., 1893	190
Baker	3 Feb., 1879		Cadet	do	B4	3 Oct., 1899	3 Oct., 1899	50
Fitzpatrick	8 April, 1851		Clerk-in-charge, Land Board Office, and Land Agent.	Clerical	A3	15 Oct., 1866	1 Jan., 1885	350
Combes	5 Oct., 1841		C.P. Inspector and Forester	do	b1	*1 Aug., 1863	1 July, 1896	250
Hardman	28 July, 1855		do do	do	b3	1 Jan., 1893	1 July, 1896	225
Martin, sen.	28 Oct., 1836		do do	do	b3	1 Mar., 1882	1 July, 1896	225
Ranclaud	7 June, 1857		Clerk, District Survey Office	do	b3	25 Oct., 1878	1 Aug., 1890	230
Audet	21 July, 1860		do Land Board Office	do	cr	23 July, 1883	1 May, 1895	200
Hunt	21 Dec., 1841		do do	do	cr	9 April, 1879	1 July, 1896	200
Parker	31 May, 1861		do do	do	cr	8 June, 1876	30 Jan., 1900	200
Bailey	3 Sept., 1865		do do	do	cr	27 Oct., 1890	1 May, 1895	170
Lusby	30 May, 1878		Junior Clerk, do	do	d6	20 Sept., 1897	20 Sept., 1897	65
Richardson	1 Mar., 1864		Ranger, Hunter R ver	General	.	1 Aug., 1881	1 Feb., 1900	150
Brandt	8 Mar., 1861		Messenger and Office cleaner	do	.	13 Feb., 1879	1 July, 1895	120

* Services not continuous † Claims entered †† Appointment not yet confirmed, on probation a Paid £25 as Land Agent

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
LOCAL LAND BOARDS AND DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES.																
METROPOLITAN.																
Vernon	James	2 Jan, 1841	Chairman of Land Board	Clerical	A1	1 Jan, 1885	1 Jan., 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twynam	Edward	31 Mar, 1832	District Surveyor	Professional	A1	*24 Nov, 1855	1 Aug., 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elwin	Theodore	28 Mar, 1843	Draftsman-in charge	do	A2	5 Oct., 1865	1 Aug., 1890	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perdriau	Stephen Edward	4 Mar, 1858	Surveyor	do	A2	1 Sept, 1875	1 Jan., 1883	400	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
Scrivener	Charles Robert	2 Nov, 1855	do	do	A3	*15 Nov., 1875	1 June, 1882	375	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
Truscott	James Frederick	4 Mar., 1863	do	do	A3	25 July, 1883	1 Jan., 1893	300	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
Dimelow	James Bearpark	12 Mar., 1855	Draftsman	do	B1	29 July, 1881	1 Aug, 1890	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edwards	Charles	26 Sept, 1860	do	do	B1	20 April, 1880	1 Aug, 1890	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matland	Percival de Laistre	11 June, 1862	do	do	B1	20 Feb., 1882	1 May, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selkirk	Henry	7 May, 1857	do	do	B1	15 Oct, 1877	1 Aug, 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trail	Harold George	14 May, 1858	do	do	B1	5 Oct, 1878	1 Aug, 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer	Charles Sturtevant	13 Sept, 1863	do	do	B1	25 Sept, 1882	1 Aug, 1890	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lender	Fredrick Gustave	28 June, 1861	do	do	B2	18 July, 1883	1 May, 1895	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathews	Hamilton Bartlett	23 Mar, 1873	Assistant Surveyor	do	B2	31 Aug, 1897	31 Aug, 1897	185	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Brown	James Boidley	30 Jan., 1846	C.P. Inspector and Forester	Clerical	b1	20 Mar, 1885	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	100
Rotton	Henry Otto	20 April, 1855	do do	do	b3	15 Feb, 1881	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	100
Callow	Richard Edward	5 April, 1846	Clerk, District Survey Office	do	b4	1 Jan, 1870	1 May, 1895	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennedy	James Gerald	12 April, 1858	do Land Board Office	do	c1	19 Jan., 1884	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOREE.																
McMaster	Colin James	30 June, 1853	Chairman of Land Board	Clerical	A1	22 Aug, 1876	25 Oct., 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poate	Frederick	20 June, 1855	Acting Chairman of Land Board	Professional	A1	5 April, 1877	11 May, 1899	600	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
Wood	William Henry O'Malley	15 June, 1856	District Surveyor	do	A1	2 Sept, 1874	13 June, 1890	600	...	...	...	...	150	...	50	...
Laing	Charles Walter	31 Mar., 1856	Surveyor	do	A3	25 Jan., 1873	1 Aug, 1890	350	...	...	...	...	150	...	35	...
Small	John Thomas	11 Nov, 1854	Draftsman-in-charge	do	A3	1 April, 1871	10 May, 1892	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Daly	John Eugene	8 Feb, 1860	Draftsman	do	B1	12 Feb., 1878	1 Aug, 1890	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Eccles	John Charles	31 Aug, 1864	do	do	B1	23 July, 1883	1 May, 1895	230	...	...	...	...	...	13/16/-	...	...
Fly	Francis Ernest	10 Jan, 1866	do	do	B1	1 Feb, 1884	1 Nov, 1891	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Hitchins	Alfred James Peterson	20 Aug, 1859	do	do	B2	*21 Nov., 1880	22 Aug., 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Williams	Ernest Bray	26 Mar., 1868	do	do	B2	18 May, 1888	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Lockhart	Archibald Charles McDonald	8 Mar, 1862	Assistant Surveyor	do	B2	*1 July, 1882	1 July, 1896	185	...	...	...	...	25	...	12	...
Burt	Robert Henry	22 April, 1866	Draftsman	do	B2	8 Mar., 1882	1 Dec, 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Acocks	William George	14 Dec, 1865	Clerk-in-charge, Land Board Office	Clerical	A3	28 May, 1883	1 Dec, 1899	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,000
Badcock	Arthur Nichols	20 Jan, 1866	Crown Lands Agent.	do	a5	8 Mar., 1881	1 Nov, 1897	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
McPherson	Ewan Cluny	22 Mar., 1867	Clerk, Land Board Office	do	b1	*8 Sept, 1886	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	175	...	25	100
Webster	Wallace	29 May, 1853	C. P. Inspector and Forester	do	b1	*30 Mar., 1888	30 Sept., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	175	...	25	100
Meads	Arthur Ernest	22 May, 1867	do District Survey Office	do	b5	21 Jan, 1884	10 Aug, 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	12/12/-	...	...
Donnelly	Stephen Hildebrand Patrick	21 Jan., 1872	do Land Board Office	do	b2	1 Oct., 1890	1 Jan., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Bice	Luke	4 Mar., 1875	do do	do	d3	19 Oct., 1892	19 Oct., 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Baldock	Arthur Albert	9 April, 1872	do do	do	d3	22 June, 1891	22 June, 1893	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denshure	Clarence Carlyle	9 Feb., 1878	Junior Clerk, Land Board Office	do	d6	1 May, 1898	1 May, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Follett	Henry	29 Nov., 1860	Messenger and Office-cleaner	General	...	1 May, 1894	1 July, 1896	110	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).				
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.										
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.					
WAGGA WAGGA.										LOCAL LAND BOARDS AND DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES.										
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Watt	Frederick William	4 Feb, 1846	Chairman of Land Board	Clerical	A1	8 Sept., 1862	1 Jan., 1885	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Orr	William	6 Mar., 1846	District Surveyor	Professional	A1	*18 July, 1865	26 Mar., 1885	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Hare	Arthur John	8 Oct., 1855	Draftsman-in-charge	do	A2	27 May, 1872	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barlow	Maurice	10 Mar., 1850	Surveyor	do	A3	11 Sept., 1875	1 Aug., 1890	350	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Chesterman	Alfred Henry	7 Dec., 1860	do	do	A3	20 April, 1881	1 Aug., 1890	325	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Graeme	Henry Weir	31 May, 1859	do	do	A3	1 April, 1883	— Sept., 1898	325	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Willans	Oby Andrew	3 Dec., 1858	Clerk-in-Charge and Land Agent, Wagga Wagga.	Clerical	A3	1 Sept., 1875	1 Nov., 1897	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Hassall	Jonathan Evans	22 Oct., 1856	Draftsman	Professional	A3	*1 Sept., 1875	9 Jan., 1892	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowell	Frederick Bulwer	12 May, 1861	do	do	B1	4 July, 1883	1 April, 1897	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kofoed	Christian Wilhelm	27 Oct., 1858	do	do	B1	2 Jan., 1883	1 Aug., 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynch	Victor Gibson	9 Oct., 1853	do	do	B1	3 June, 1880	1 May, 1895	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McCann	John Thomas	20 Dec., 1859	do	do	B2	1 June, 1882	1 May, 1895	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKenzie	James Thomas	9 Jan., 1863	do	do	B2	*20 Oct., 1884	1 April, 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayling	Frederic Dalton	21 April, 1861	do	do	B2	21 May, 1883	1 May, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowland	William Underwood	31 Aug., 1867	Assistant Surveyor	do	B2	22 Sept., 1891	1 May, 1895	185	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Ryan	Augustus James	20 May, 1868	do	do	B2	11 Mar., 1891	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaffney	Michael Thomas	24 Dec., 1858	Draftsman	do	B2	12 May, 1892	21 Jan., 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orr	Norman	10 July, 1874	do	do	B2	6 Nov., 1891	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melvin	Alfred William	15 Oct., 1874	do	do	B3	20 May, 1889	1 July, 1896	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methven	Angus Edward	22 Mar., 1877	Field Assistant	do	B4	13 April, 1897	1 Mar., 1900	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	32/10/-	...	...	
Barnes	William John	25 Mar., 1842	C.P. Inspector and Forester	Clerical	a3	1 Sept., 1882	1 July, 1896	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100
Mulligan	Francis Benedict	14 April, 1836	do do	do	a3	1 May, 1883	1 July, 1896	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	100
Condell	James Glynn	5 Feb., 1840	do do	do	b1	*— Jan., 1860	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	250
Payten	Samuel	25 April, 1841	do do	do	b3	21 Sept., 1876	1 July, 1896	225	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	250
Sheahan	John Joseph	6 Sept., 1853	Clerk, District Survey Office	do	b3	7 Sept., 1875	1 Jan., 1885	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenny	Denis John	1 April, 1868	do Land Board Office	do	b4	28 Sept., 1885	1 June, 1893	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gormly	Joseph	12 June, 1868	do do	do	c4	5 July, 1886	1 May, 1895	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellair	Ernest	9 June, 1874	do do	do	d3	11 May, 1892	11 May, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orr	William Thomas Ashcroft	.....	do do	do	d7	14 July, 1899	14 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Waring	Herbert Raymond	24 Feb., 1883	Junior Clerk, District Survey Office	do	d7	17 Nov., 1899	17 Nov., 1890	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hendon	Robert	4 Oct., 1876	Messenger and Caretaker	General	.....	3 Jan., 1890	18 July, 1898	70	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowland	Mary Ann	29 April, 1870	Office cleaner	do	.....	1 Aug., 1899	1 Aug., 1899	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CROWN LANDS AGENTS.										Place.										
Gordon	Lambert Skene	4 Sept., 1857	Armidale	Clerical	A3	4 Dec., 1876	1 Sept., 1882	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Korff	Frederick Dewar Alexander	2 Aug., 1852	Albury	do	A3	10 Nov., 1871	7 Oct., 1891	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
McDonald	Arthur Charles	27 Sept., 1867	Tamworth	do	a2	30 Aug., 1883	15 Jan., 1900	.....†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Copeland	Henry Beccroft	9 Dec., 1864	Dubbo	do	A3	29 Mar., 1886	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Russell	Wentworth Charles William Octavius.	10 Oct., 1862	Hay, and Hay North	do	a3	20 July, 1883	1 Dec., 1896	25b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Roche	George Nicholas	13 July, 1870	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions Hay, and Hay North.	do	...	27 Sept., 1889	1 June, 1896	...‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler	William	18 Dec., 1882	Armidale, Junior Clerk	do	d7	23 April, 1900	23 April, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Ward	John	29 Nov., 1882	Bega, Junior Clerk	do	d7	8 April, 1900	8 April, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
CROWN LANDS AGENTS.																
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Butler	Charles Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Narrandera	Clerical		16 Nov., 1879	1 Oct., 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robertson	William Foxton	do do	Newcastle	do		29 May, 1869	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marks	William Frederick	do do	Nowra	do		5 Aug., 1886	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyde	Grantley Augustus	do do	Nyngan	do		20 Nov., 1882	23 Dec., 1898	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams	William Henry	Clerk, Land Board Office	Orange	do		13 Sept., 1875	1 July, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholson	William Thomas	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Parke	do	A3	1 June, 1873	8 Feb., 1897	350	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Hawkins	Henry Storry	do do	Parramatta	do		19 Sept., 1879	24 April, 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown	John Sydney	do do	Paterson	do		21 May, 1889	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamblin	Sydney John	do do	Penrith	do		20 Dec., 1889	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donnelly	Denis Cornelius Joseph	do do	Pictou	do		27 Nov., 1889	1 June, 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daley	Edward Joseph	do do	Port Macquarie	do		1 Oct., 1887	1 June, 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saunders	John	do do	Seone	do		1 April, 1887	1 Oct., 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addison	Glentworth	do do	Singleton	do		1 Jan., 1882	29 Jan., 1900	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cripps	Charles Wesley	do do	Stroud	do	b5	22 Nov., 1882	3 Mar., 1897	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pery	Edmond Aubrey Templar, The Hon.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Taree	do		1 June, 1881	1 Oct., 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burne	Frederick	do do	Glen Innes	do	A3	1 April, 1881	5 Oct., 1897	350	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Walker	James Daniel	do do	Tumut	do		28 Feb., 1882	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown	Vincent	do do	Urana	do		1 July, 1883	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepworth	Frederick John Platt	do do	Walcha	do	A3	6 Sept., 1875	1 Oct., 1896	300	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		do do	Walgett, and Walgett North.	do				..†	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Butler	Arthur Ormonde	do do	Warialda	do		*10 Aug., 1885	15 Jan., 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanford	Harold Wingfield	do do	Warren	do		6 Oct., 1888	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chiplin	Alfred George	do do	Wellington	do		1 June, 1887	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davies	George William Hope	do do	Wentworth	do		18 June, 1888	1 May, 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitzpatrick	Henry Augustine	Clerk-in-charge, Land Board Office	Maitland	do		15 Oct., 1866	1 Jan., 1898	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roberts	Horace Fredk.	Police Magistrate	Murwillumbah	do		*12 Feb., 1885	4 Dec., 1899	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jeffreys	Henry John	do do	Queanbeyan	do	A3	1 May, 1882	13 Oct., 1897	350	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Plunkett	Arthur George	do do	Raymond Terrace	do		*1 April, 1881	27 Dec., 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Davies	Edward Henry	do do	Rylstone	do	a3	1 July, 1885	11 Sept., 1897	280	..	..	..	..	..	750
Peisley	Arthur James	do do	Tumberumba, and do North.	do		19 Feb., 1891	1 Dec., 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laidlaw	John William Malcolm	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Wilcannia	do		1 Oct., 1892	1 April, 1899	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perry	William Ironside	do do	Windsor	do		2 Nov., 1888	23 May, 1898	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheeler	George Albert Edward	do do	Wollombi	do		2 Feb., 1885	5 April, 1897	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bingle	Harry Seymour	do do	Wollongong	do		1 Aug., 1888	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collins	Robert William Greene	do do	Young	do		5 Jan., 1882	1 June, 1896	..†	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELIEVING OFFICERS.																
		Date of Birth.	Office.													
Longfield	Mountiford Rees	15 June, 1864	Relieving Officer	Clerical	A3	— April, 1880	20 Aug., 1896	300	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
McClatchie	Archibald Henry	27 Mar., 1859	do	do	b1	*19 Sept., 1876	20 Aug., 1896	250	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Newman	Harry	4 Sept., 1860	do	do	b1	4 Aug., 1881	1 May, 1897	250	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
		First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
MINISTERIAL.																
Hickson	Robert Rowan Purdon	15 Sept., 1842	Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.	Special	...	30 Aug., 1881	5 Mar., 1896	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
ROADS BRANCH.																
Hanna	William John	22 Sept., 1854	Principal Assistant Engineer	Professional	A1	24 Feb., 1879	1 Mar., 1898	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Jones	Robert Edward	12 Jan., 1848	1st class Assistant Engineer	do	A1	13 Jan., 1882	1 Jan., 1891	550	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Scarr	Percy	8 Nov., 1840	do	do	A1	16 Oct., 1867	1 Mar., 1898	550	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Stilwell	Arthur William	25 April, 1841	do	do	A1	24 April, 1876	1 Jan., 1885	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Allman	Edward McCarthy	24 Sept., 1858	do	do	A1	4 Mar., 1873	1 July, 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Mollison	James Smith	22 Feb., 1854	do	do	A1	9 July, 1885	19 July, 1897	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	Walter Alexander	21 Sept., 1860	do	do	A1	6 Mar., 1883	1 Jan., 1891	500	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Baker	Frederick Mullen	20 Feb., 1854	Road Superintendent	do	A2	2 April, 1874	1 Nov., 1882	425	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Bowyer-Smith	Edmund Caswell	26 July, 1853	do	do	A2	31 Aug., 1882	23 June, 1884	425	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Fraser	Robert Allen	12 Nov., 1857	do	do	A2	1 May, 1880	10 Oct., 1882	425	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Rossbach	John Adolph	18 June, 1860	do	do	A2	25 Sept., 1874	19 July, 1897	425	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Choffins	Peter James	12 Aug., 1847	do	do	A3	5 Oct., 1882	1 July, 1883	375	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Cox	Harley Digby	27 Oct., 1862	do	do	A3	1 Aug., 1881	1 June, 1884	375	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Archer	Samuel	11 July, 1866	do	do	A3	19 Mar., 1891	19 Mar., 1891	350	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Brownrigg	Charles Stanley	12 Nov., 1852	do	do	A3	24 July, 1876	27 May, 1895	350	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Hope	Joseph	10 Feb., 1864	do	do	A3	1 July, 1891	13 Mar., 1893	350	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Jenkins	Charles William	10 June, 1864	do	do	A3	1 Sept., 1886	18 Mar., 1889	350	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Leith	John George	12 Oct., 1858	do	do	A3	20 Aug., 1888	31 Mar., 1890	350	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Allman	George Fredk. Walter	2 Feb., 1868	do	do	A3	1 Sept., 1883	1 Sept., 1890	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Bawden	Edward Hindmarsh	31 Jan., 1864	do	do	A3	22 Jan., 1880	1 Mar., 1885	300	...	...	...	...	175	...	500
Caane	Charles	28 Mar., 1852	do	do	A3	14 Dec., 1889	1 Sept., 1893	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Cunningham	Charles Rawden	7 Aug., 1860	do	do	A3	7 Feb., 1891	26 Oct., 1892	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Davies	Thomas Philip	25 Mar., 1858	do	do	A3	15 Dec., 1873	1 May, 1878	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Gracie	Arthur	14 Dec., 1861	do	do	A3	9 May, 1877	1 Nov., 1882	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Morton	Oswald Gordon	26 Nov., 1863	do	do	A3	16 Oct., 1880	9 Oct., 1883	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Mullen	George Sidney	10 Nov., 1866	do	do	A3	*26 May, 1884	12 May, 1892	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Murray	Francis Sisson	26 Aug., 1858	do	do	A3	29 July, 1890	1 Feb., 1894	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Newton	Arthur Edgar	6 Mar., 1859	do	do	A3	1 Jan., 1882	3 Sept., 1884	300	...	...	...	...	175	...	500
Nicholson	William Broadhurst	17 April, 1861	do	do	A3	25 May, 1884	1 Jan., 1890	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Ranken	William Hutchinson Charles	1 April, 1864	do	do	A3	14 Mar., 1882	1 Jan., 1891	300	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Osborn	Ashby Frederick	26 Aug., 1864	do	do	B1	18 Aug., 1890	18 Aug., 1890	285	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Wright	George Edgar	10 Aug., 1863	do	do	B1	1 Sept., 1881	1 Sept., 1884	285	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Cummins	Sydney Malcolm	11 Feb., 1862	do	do	B1	1 Jan., 1879	26 Mar., 1886	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Jenkins	Richard Ford	19 Mar., 1866	do	do	B1	26 Jan., 1891	26 Jan., 1891	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
O'Hanlon	Charles Unthank	24 Feb., 1863	do	do	B1	15 Oct., 1889	1 Jan., 1895	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Wilson	Daniel Leathes	11 May, 1856	do	do	B1	24 May, 1879	24 May, 1879	275	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Allman	Henry Cecil	13 June, 1869	do	do	B1	1 Sept., 1892	1 Jan., 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Bailey	Philip Edward	12 Dec., 1864	do	do	B1	8 April, 1891	9 Sept., 1893	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Bathgate	John Douglas	6 Dec., 1870	do	do	B1	15 Nov., 1890	1 Jan., 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Crouch	Ernest Frederick	14 Dec., 1872	do	do	B1	25 Nov., 1887	1 July, 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Dawson	Robert Leicester	20 Nov., 1860	do	do	B1	*22 June, 1891	1 July, 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Edgell	Robert Gordon	6 Feb., 1866	do	do	B1	14 July, 1890	26 Mar., 1897	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Edwards	George Rixon	10 Nov., 1864	do	do	B1	*11 Mar., 1885	15 Feb., 1894	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Everett	William Frank	1 Feb., 1865	do	do	B1	7 Aug., 1891	7 Jan., 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500
Fitzgerald	James Griffin	29 Mar., 1861	do	do	B1	4 Dec., 1884	1 July, 1895	260	...	...	...	...	125	...	500

* Services not continuous. † Guage Recorder, Lachlan River. ‡ Living allowance. α Draws salary as Clerk-in-charge, Land Board Office. β Draws salary as clerk, Land Board Office. † Draws salary from Department of Justice.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.																
Roberts	James Waller	14 May, 1871	Draftsman	Professional	B1	22 Aug., 1892	22 Nov., 1892	250	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Friederich	Wilhelm	1 Mar., 1851	do	do	B2	7 Aug., 1882	7 Aug., 1882	215	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cocks	Walter George	30 Dec., 1867	do	do	B2	18 Sept., 1890	18 Sept., 1890	210	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Thompson	Robert	27 Oct., 1864	do	do	B2	*9 Oct., 1884	18 Nov., 1895	210	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Hunter	John Bishop	1 Jan., 1852	do	do	B2	*9 Aug., 1875	1 Mar., 1900	200	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Jamieson	Robert Benjamin	12 April, 1869	do	do	B2	23 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1895	200	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Brachen	Alfred Edward	19 Feb., 1864	do	do	B2	11 Sept., 1882	11 Sept., 1882	200	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cranna	Robert Smyth	28 Nov., 1863	do	do	B2	*7 Mar., 1882	14 Oct., 1895	187	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Green	Edwin Samuel	1 Feb., 1861	do	do	B2	17 Sept., 1890	17 Sept., 1890	185	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Jordan	Albert Halse	19 May, 1865	do	do	B2	12 May, 1892	12 May, 1892	185	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Smith	Russell Yarrington	14 Dec., 1865	do	do	B2	17 Sept., 1890	4 Dec., 1896	185	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Amos	Clarendon	9 Sept., 1869	do	do	B2	*2 Aug., 1894	23 July, 1895	156	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Kennedy	William	16 July, 1866	Surveyor	do	A3	18 Dec., 1882	9 Sept., 1895	300	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Ramsay	David	3 Mar., 1862	do	do	A3	*27 July, 1885	1 Mar., 1899	300	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Powell	Edward Albert	6 Aug., 1862	do	do	B1	5 May, 1890	1 Sept., 1890	250	£	£	£	£	£	£		
King	Philip James Lethbridge	10 Feb., 1877	Cadet	do	B3	5 June, 1894	5 June, 1894	90	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Brown	Francis Peter	27 July, 1880	do	do	B4	14 Feb., 1898	24 April, 1900	50	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Stenhouse	Robert	12 Oct., 1853	Custodian of Plans	Clerical	d1	7 April, 1874	15 Feb., 1875	150	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Ewing	Robert	10 Jan., 1838	Inspector	General	...	13 Mar., 1883	13 Mar., 1883	250	£	£	£	£	£	£		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.																
Vernon	Walter Liberty	11 Aug., 1846	Government Architect	Professional	A1	1 Aug., 1890	1 Aug., 1890	1,064	£	£	£	£	£	£		
McRae	George	10 Sept., 1858	Principal Assistant Architect	do	A1	1 Dec., 1897	1 Dec., 1897	700	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Brindley	Alfred Thomas	14 Sept., 1852	1st Class Assistant Architect	do	A2	12 Jan., 1885	1 July, 1895	400	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cook	Arthur Stanton	14 Mar., 1856	do do	do	A2	22 Nov., 1890	1 July, 1895	400	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Drew	Edward Lambert	21 June, 1856	do do	do	A2	17 Dec., 1883	1 July, 1895	400	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Oakeshott	George John	6 July, 1861	do do	do	A2	1 June, 1891	1 Aug., 1897	400	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Simpson	William Ballantyne	1 Dec., 1835	2nd Class Assistant Architect	do	A3	1 Feb., 1879	1 Feb., 1879	335	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Barnet	Thomas	2 Mar., 1867	do do	do	A3	1 April, 1882	1 Jan., 1891	325	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Purdue	Archibald John	25 Mar., 1860	do do	do	B1	13 Nov., 1884	13 Nov., 1884	270	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Robinson	Henry Musgrove	.....	do do	do	B1	10 Dec., 1894	— July, 1899	260	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Adam	John Shedden	23 Sept., 1868	do do	do	B2	18 May, 1891	18 May, 1891	220	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Blair	Gorrie McLeish	25 Sept., 1862	Draftsman	do	A3	18 Jan., 1895	18 Jan., 1895	300	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Evans	Arthur Foster	12 June, 1863	do	do	A3	25 Mar., 1897	25 Mar., 1897	300	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Mitchell	William	29 Sept., 1858	do	do	A3	9 Feb., 1875	1 July, 1896	300	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Dibbs	Charles Herbert John	14 Feb., 1868	do	do	B2	1 Nov., 1889	6 May, 1891	207	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Barr	John	15 Sept., 1873	do	do	B2	24 Jan., 1895	24 Jan., 1895	200	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Grace	William	8 Mar., 1865	do	do	B2	14 Nov., 1895	14 Nov., 1895	200	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Wilshire	Victor	21 Oct., 1869	do	do	B2	21 Jan., 1895	21 Jan., 1895	185	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Baron	Henry John Alcock	23 Nov., 1863	do	do	B2	*15 Aug., 1891	17 Aug., 1898	175	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Healey	Denis Vincent	13 April, 1872	do	do	B2	1 Oct., 1896	1 Oct., 1896	165	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Blacklock (b)	William	10 Dec., 1856	do	do	B2	*11 Dec., 1889	21 Jan., 1895	156	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Shaw (a)	George Taylor	11 June, 1854	do	do	B2	*2 Mar., 1885	15 Sept., 1894	156	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Cambridge	Ernest Robert	19 June, 1873	do	do	B3	19 Sept., 1892	19 Sept., 1892	130	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Conolly	Arnold Adalbert William	6 June, 1875	do	General	...	*24 Mar., 1898	1 April, 1899	130	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Raw	Thomas	17 Nov., 1862	2nd Class Assistant Engineer	Professional	A3	13 Aug., 1885	1 July, 1896	375	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Edwards	Alfred George	2 June, 1845	District Architect	do	A2	28 July, 1864	1 Aug., 1897	400	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Boissier	Ernest Edward	22 Oct., 1851	do	do	A3	1 May, 1882	1 Aug., 1897	393	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Dowell	James Wilson	24 Aug., 1850	do	do	A3	1 Sept., 1877	1 Jan., 1891	350	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Herbert	Samuel	25 Nov., 1861	do	do	A3	14 July, 1885	1 Dec., 1892	335	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Mactaggart	Malcolm	3 Jan., 1867	do	do	A3	21 May, 1883	1 Aug., 1895	335	£	£	£	£	£	£		

Fitzgerald	Edward Desmond	3 May, 1867	do	do	Bi	11 May, 1891	1 Dec., 1892	290	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	250
Castleden	Frederick George	24 Oct., 1866	do	do	Bi	1 June, 1898	1 June, 1898	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Lewis	Walter Albert Edward	17 Feb., 1871	do	do	Bi	14 Jan., 1889	1 July, 1895	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Macgregor	James	26 Dec., 1840	do	do	Bi	*15 Mar., 1884	28 July, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Burns	Edwin	28 Mar., 1860	Clerk of Works	General	...	19 Mar., 1877	1 Jan., 1894	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hellmrich	John	22 Aug., 1847	do	do	...	1 Mar., 1883	1 Jan., 1891	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shield	Edward Ripon	17 June, 1863	do	Professional	Bi	*9 June, 1891	28 June, 1897	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elliott	Henry Ernest	4 Jan., 1844	do	General	...	*1 July, 1892	1 April, 1895	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roberts	William Henry Kingston	3 Jan., 1867	do	do	...	*1 June, 1890	13 Mar., 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borradale	Henry	21 July, 1859	Specification Clerk	Clerical	ci	26 Feb., 1885	1 Aug., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King	Frederick James	19 April, 1857	Inspector of Works	General	...	1 July, 1894	1 July, 1894	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Little	William James	9 Sept., 1863	District Inspector	do	...	*17 July, 1890	1 April, 1895	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Brown	Thomas	5 April, 1867	Engineer Electric Lighting Plant, Bathurst Gaol.	do	...	21 Nov., 1898	21 Nov., 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Francis	Joseph John	17 May, 1870	Engineer Electric Lighting Plant, Goulburn Gaol.	do	...	14 Oct., 1898	14 Oct., 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferrier	William	2 Mar., 1853	Overseer (Bathurst Gaol)	do	...	9 Oct., 1889	9 Oct., 1889	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potter	Henry	29 Aug., 1849	Engine-driver (Lands)	do	...	15 Aug., 1885	15 Aug., 1885	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hogan	James Randolph	29 Jan., 1862	Lift Attendant (Works)	do	...	14 Dec., 1893	14 Dec., 1893	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard	James	5 June, 1856	do (Lands)	do	...	13 April, 1885	13 April, 1885	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	George	17 June, 1839	do (Works)	do	...	13 Aug., 1894	13 Aug., 1894	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	David John	17 Dec., 1859	do (Lands)	do	...	3 Dec., 1894	3 Dec., 1894	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dettman	William Albert	11 April, 1877	Timekeeper (Day-work)	do	...	12 Aug., 1895	12 Aug., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.																
Davis	Joseph	3 Nov., 1854	Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction	Professional	A1	27 Aug., 1883	1 July, 1896	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Millner	William James	20 Aug., 1855	1st Class Assistant Engineer	do	A2	*1 Mar., 1879	10 Oct., 1887	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Cutler	Arthur Edward	28 June, 1860	do do	do	A2	*5 Mar., 1885	1 July, 1895	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broad (c)	Albert Edward	17 July, 1865	2nd Class	do	A2	*30 Mar., 1885	19 Nov., 1895	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peake	Algernon	6 Feb., 1860	do	do	A2	22 Sept., 1882	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rudolph	John Christian Henry	5 May, 1854	do	do	A2	1 July, 1880	1 Jan., 1890	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rowney	George Anselm Henry	3 June, 1862	do	do	A3	15 Feb., 1890	1 Jan., 1891	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	William	26 May, 1856	do	do	A3	13 Aug., 1890	1 Jan., 1891	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McKay	Robert Thomas	1 Jan., 1866	do	do	A3	8 Mar., 1890	1 Feb., 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Noble	Edwald George	16 Jan., 1895	do	do	A3	*22 May, 1882	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Caswell	Charles Henry	11 Sept., 1858	3rd Class	do	Bi	*1 July, 1880	30 Oct., 1895	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calvert	Thomas Copley	16 Nov., 1868	do	do	Bi	*3 Nov., 1891	29 Mar., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davey	Henry	20 May, 1866	do	do	B2	10 April, 1891	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills	Stephen	23 Sept., 1857	Surveyor	do	A3	*19 Dec., 1877	1 Nov., 1881	312	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	100
Wilson	Thomas Graham	23 Nov., 1855	do	do	A3	*26 June, 1878	6 Oct., 1879	312	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Shute	Henry	9 May, 1859	do	do	A3	23 Nov., 1876	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
White	Douglas Coventry	25 April, 1866	do	do	A3	*17 Nov., 1884	1 Sept., 1890	300	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	100
Marshall	George	23 May, 1861	do	do	Bi	8 Aug., 1881	1 Jan., 1890	235	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	100
Cooke	William Livingstone	3 Jan., 1867	do	do	Bi	12 Aug., 1895	12 Aug., 1895	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lloyd	Arthur Lewingdon	9 Aug., 1855	Draftsman-in-Charge	do	A2	1 Jan., 1871	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Julien	Charles William	6 Sept., 1867	Draftsman	do	Bi	10 June, 1890	10 June, 1890	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollings	Frank Richard	23 Jan., 1865	do	do	Bi	*25 June, 1886	1 July, 1896	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk	James	2 Dec., 1860	do	do	Bi	15 May, 1879	1 Sept., 1890	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	Albert Sydney	14 Feb., 1868	do	do	B2	*23 July, 1890	5 April, 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newman	Edward John	23 Sept., 1867	do	do	B2	*7 April, 1885	2 April, 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	Charles Frederick	7 May, 1859	do	do	B2	17 Aug., 1874	1 July, 1895	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawson	Frederick Washington	12 June, 1869	do	do	B2	23 May, 1892	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whinfield	John Richard Seymour	29 May, 1863	do	do	B2	21 Dec., 1880	6 Jan., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone	Edward Giles	17 Feb., 1876	do	do	B2	*16 Nov., 1892	2 Sept., 1897	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graeme	Arthur	7 Oct., 1865	do	do	B2	*10 Nov., 1887	25 Nov., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ironsides	Herbert Percival	3 Nov., 1874	do	do	B2	11 Feb., 1891	2 Sept., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orr	Robert Graham	3 Sept., 1866	do	do	B2	1 Dec., 1895	1 Dec., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall	Frederick Clarence	24 Dec., 1871	do	do	B3	14 Aug., 1888	1 Jan., 1893	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser	James Watson	8 Aug., 1864	Clerk (Plan-room)	Clerical	di	18 May, 1895	18 May, 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rogers	James	14 April, 1847	Inspector	General	...	*1 Jan., 1877	23 May, 1895	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous. † See equipment notice on previous page. ‡ Living allowance. (a) Employed under Railway Commissioners from 6 December, 1880, to 22 May, 1892, as Draftsman and Quantity Surveyor, at £200 per annum (retrenched). (b) Employed under Railway Commissioners from 10 October, 1890, to 28 March, 1892, as Draftsman, at £260 per annum. (c) Employed under Railway Commissioners from 23 October, 1882, to 28 May, 1890, as Draftsman (Cadet); and under Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board from 29 May, 1890, to 18 November, 1895, as Draftsman.

Shortland	Arthur	14 Feb., 1867	do	do	B2	17 Feb., 1899	1 Oct., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small	Henry Walter	6 Dec., 1864	do	do	B2	16 Sept., 1897	1 Oct., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boyd	Robert James	16 Aug., 1876	do	do	B2	27 Mar., 1899	1 Oct., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.																			
Moffitt	William Taylor	16 Sept., 1865	Assistant Engineer	Professional	A3	9 May, 1898	1 Oct., 1899	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haycroft	James Isaac	25 May, 1854	Draftsman	do	B2	19 Mar., 1900	19 Mar., 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	Henry Iredale	18 Oct., 1866	do	do	B2	*1 Jan., 1884	1 Oct., 1899	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLERICAL BRANCH.																			
Portus	John	25 May, 1857	Chief Clerk	Clerical ..	A1	23 Nov., 1870	1 July, 1895	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norrie	Harold Francis	21 Nov., 1856	Clerk-in-charge of Bonds & Contracts	Professional	A2	6 Dec., 1872	1 Jan., 1890	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selkirk	William	9 June, 1862	Clerk-in-charge of Records and Correspondence.	Clerical ..	A2	17 Jan., 1881	15 Mar., 1897	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Johnston	James	23 Dec., 1845	Clerk	do	A3	2 Feb., 1892	2 Feb., 1892	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	Alfred	16 Oct., 1843	do	do	A3	1 Jan., 1876	1 Jan., 1876	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	Walter Francis	29 June, 1850	do	do	A3	10 May, 1883	10 May, 1883	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Wyhe	John Pollock	18 Oct., 1857	do	do	A3	2 Sept., 1878	1 April, 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cummings	Reginald Owen	27 Dec., 1856	do	do	a2	10 Sept., 1879	1 Jan., 1891	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungerford	Edward	14 June, 1863	do	do	a2	12 Sept., 1882	1 April, 1897	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunks	Arthur Frederick	1 Dec., 1860	do	do	a2	2 Jan., 1877	1 Jan., 1890	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clapin	Adolphus Maurice	3 Mar., 1862	do	do	b1	12 Sept., 1879	1 July, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howell	Richard James	31 Oct., 1859	do	do	b1	21 Aug., 1883	1 July, 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter	Alexander John	8 April, 1850	do	do	b1	7 Feb., 1882	7 Feb., 1882	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Oatley	William Kelsey	2 May, 1852	do	do	b1	1 Jan., 1873	8 May, 1899	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Roseby	Herbert Edward	22 Oct., 1862	do	do	b1	11 Dec., 1878	27 Oct., 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosbach	Thomas Frederic	12 Mar., 1865	do	do	b1	17 May, 1880	23 May, 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Tunks	William Edwin	23 Jan., 1865	do	do	b1	1 Mar., 1881	1 Mar., 1881	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	Frederick Ernest	19 June, 1868	do	do	b2	9 Jan., 1884	1 Jan., 1889	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devery	Ernest James	27 June, 1863	do	do	b4	18 Nov., 1879	28 Jan., 1885	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidal	Henry Havelock	21 Oct., 1861	do	do	b4	31 July, 1877	8 Oct., 1878	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Berthon	Henry Herbert Leigh	8 Mar., 1858	do	do	c1	16 Nov., 1874	5 Jan., 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coates	Alfred James	18 Sept., 1869	do	do	c1	27 Nov., 1899	27 Nov., 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dund	Arthur Laith	8 Nov., 1864	do	do	c1	25 Sept., 1882	25 Sept., 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hume	Ernest	5 Feb., 1868	do	do	c1	1 May, 1886	1 Jan., 1898	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walker	William	10 Sept., 1867	do	do	c1	23 Sept., 1889	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yates	Ernest Robert	27 Jan., 1864	do	do	c1	1 Aug., 1883	1 Aug., 1883	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austin	Edward Waller	20 Nov., 1872	do	do	c2	9 Aug., 1889	1 April, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	Thomas Bryce	31 Aug., 1870	do	do	c2	23 July, 1892	1 July, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon	William Stanley	10 Sept., 1857	do	do	c2	3 Aug., 1891	3 Aug., 1891	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grogan	George Russell	15 Feb., 1860	do	do	c2	22 July, 1891	5 April, 1895	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheridan	Denis Bernard Garvan	6 Nov., 1872	do	do	c5	18 April, 1890	18 April, 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbour	William	21 Sept., 1870	do	do	d1	26 Feb., 1889	1 Jan., 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman	George	28 Sept., 1871	do	do	d1	*19 Feb., 1895	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clancy	William Maurice	12 Aug., 1869	do	do	d1	*19 Mar., 1895	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocks	George Whitehouse	22 April, 1875	do	do	d1	5 Feb., 1900	5 Feb., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harris	Edward	2 Jan., 1869	do	do	d1	12 Sept., 1894	1 July, 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parker	Samuel	6 Feb., 1840	do	do	d1	28 Jan., 1890	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smithyman	Alfred Thomas	27 Dec., 1867	do	do	d1	*25 Aug., 1885	31 Jan., 1890	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thackeray	Henry William	14 Feb., 1858	do	do	d1	6 June, 1890	6 June, 1890	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	Herbert David	30 July, 1875	do	do	d2	16 Dec., 1889	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass	Frederick Easterling	28 July, 1874	do	do	d3	30 July, 1891	30 July, 1891	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowes	Frank Stanley	28 Dec., 1874	do	do	d4	11 July, 1892	11 July, 1892	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper	Arthur Albert	31 Jan., 1876	do	do	d4	10 July, 1891	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler	Ferdinand Arthur Leslie	29 June, 1876	do	do	d4	26 Aug., 1897	26 Aug., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGowan	Thomas Edward	8 April, 1878	do	do	d4	11 Oct., 1892	26 May, 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.						Amount of Guarantee (if any).					
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.							
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.		Miscellaneous.				
CEMENT-TESTING BRANCH.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roberts	William Scarlett De Lisle	19 June, 1849	Officer-in-charge	Professional	A3	1 Oct., 1884	30 June, 1893	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ley	William George	18 Oct., 1852	Cement-tester	General	..	1 May, 1890	1 May, 1891	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Broad	Edward John Honeychurch	19 Nov., 1840	General Superintendent	Professional	A2	*23 Oct., 1879	1 Jan., 1894	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Pratt	John	5 April, 1853	Docking Master	General	..	2 Jan., 1891	17 May, 1892	300	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson	John	19 May, 1849	Foreman Fitter	do	..	27 Sept., 1874	19 Oct., 1877	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fletcher	George	11 April, 1846	do Boilermaker	do	..	20 June, 1877	20 June, 1877	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawes	George Fredk. Wickham	15 July, 1866	Storekeeper	do	..	11 May, 1898	11 May, 1898	175	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DREDGE SERVICE.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Portus	Alexander Brown	21 Feb., 1834	Superintending Engineer	Professional	A1	1 Oct., 1865	1 Jan., 1886	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Carruthers	John	12 Jan., 1837	Chief Engineer and Master	General	..	13 Oct., 1873	22 May, 1880	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Hamilton	John	11 Jan., 1841	do do	do	..	14 Mar., 1881	14 Mar., 1881	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Ryan	John	8 July, 1841	do do	do	..	9 Aug., 1875	18 Oct., 1881	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Bennett	William Colthurst	5 Mar., 1843	do do	do	..	14 Oct., 1862	1 July, 1883	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Steel	Robert Speakman	20 Nov., 1851	do do	do	..	13 Oct., 1881	24 Jan., 1884	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Jones	William	5 Aug., 1852	do do	do	..	5 Mar., 1878	1 Oct., 1886	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Lawson	David	6 May, 1854	do do	do	..	15 Aug., 1883	23 Nov., 1886	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Grant	James Laurie	3 May, 1856	do do	do	..	19 July, 1883	1 April, 1890	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
White	William	12 June, 1860	do do	do	..	14 Sept., 1885	1 April, 1890	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Mitchell	David	29 Feb., 1856	do do	do	..	1 Nov., 1886	1 Jan., 1892	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Caldwell	Peter Fletcher	28 Oct., 1853	do do	do	..	1 Jan., 1887	20 Oct., 1898	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Dymock	James	2 Jan., 1853	do do	do	..	13 Mar., 1888	1 April, 1899	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
McDougall	Alexander Thomas	1 April, 1861	do do	do	..	4 July, 1888	9 Oct., 1899	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frost	Elijah Francis	18 Dec., 1856	Engineer	do	..	21 May, 1888	19 Oct., 1898	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harkins	William	18 Mar., 1856	do do	do	..	10 July, 1888	30 Mar., 1899	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hastie	James	23 Mar., 1856	do do	do	..	21 Aug., 1889	6 Oct., 1899	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairweather	James	6 Aug., 1860	do "Antleon"	do	..	19 Oct., 1889	1 Jan., 1899	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richardson	William	19 May, 1840	do do	do	..	*24 Mar., 1871	19 July, 1883	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young	John	8 June, 1858	do do	do	..	30 Oct., 1889	13 Mar., 1895	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benson	William Edward	17 Nov., 1855	do do	do	..	1 Jan., 1890	7 Aug., 1896	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irwin	Frederick Charles Edward	29 Dec., 1862	do do	do	..	18 Sept., 1890	16 Dec., 1896	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkwood	Robert Cooper	17 Mar., 1854	do do	do	..	3 Jan., 1889	18 Mar., 1897	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schroder	Carl Hammer	23 May, 1860	do do	do	..	4 June, 1891	2 July, 1897	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Fuller	Henry Herbert	24 July, 1868	do do	do	..	2 Sept., 1891	1 Nov., 1897	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Skocch	Hugh James Galt	25 Dec., 1860	do do	do	..	13 Nov., 1891	14 Sept., 1897	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Cullen	Alexander	5 Sept., 1857	do do	do	..	*1 Dec., 1891	16 Feb., 1898	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Bezett	Edwin George	18 Feb., 1862	do do	do	..	*18 Feb., 1892	2 Sept., 1898	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Garde	John Thomas	22 Sept., 1860	do do	do	..	6 Mar., 1891	15 Mar., 1899	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Glover	Benjamin	30 Sept., 1856	do do	do	..	*29 Sept., 1892	1 April, 1899	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Ponton	Alexander	4 Sept., 1861	do do	do	..	*30 Sept., 1892	6 Sept., 1898	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bennett	William Prout	3 Jan., 1858	do do	do	..	*1 Oct., 1892	30 Mar., 1899	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roberts	Frederick Fernley	6 June, 1866	do do	do	..	*10 Jan., 1893	28 Mar., 1899	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telfer	David	23 Jan., 1867	do do	do	..	28 Jan., 1895	4 Oct., 1899	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skidmore	Roland John	7 June, 1870	do "Antleon"	do	..	2 May, 1898	12 Mar., 1900	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McArthur	Samuel Ronald	5 Aug., 1850	do do	do	..	16 Mar., 1876	1 Jan., 1879	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McDougall	John	4 July, 1856	do do	do	..	1 Nov., 1889	1 Nov., 1889	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
DREDGE SERVICE.																
Clarke	Robert	14 July, 1853	Fireman	General		20 May, 1886	14 Mar., 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Atkin	Joseph	18 Nov., 1859	do	do		5 Jan., 1886	1 July, 1887	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Walsh	George	25 June, 1856	do	do		22 May, 1888	22 May, 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wynn	Michael	24 Mar., 1855	do	do		13 June, 1888	13 June, 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fairhall	Alexander	14 Oct., 1859	do	do		14 June, 1888	14 June, 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mitchell	Thomas	15 July, 1855	do	do		14 June, 1888	14 June, 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pierce	Joseph Patrick	9 Oct., 1863	do	do		14 June, 1888	14 June, 1888	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wadley	George	24 May, 1866	do	do		7 Feb., 1889	1 Jan., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Symes	Joseph	15 Dec., 1861	do	do		27 Nov., 1882	7 April, 1889	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clarke	William	21 July, 1857	do	do		*11 July, 1889	26 Oct., 1896	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Holm	John Selim	10 April, 1860	do	do		19 Feb., 1885	24 July, 1889	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dwyer	William	23 Mar., 1855	do	do		*27 July, 1889	30 Nov., 1896	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Haden	Henry	9 Oct., 1854	do	do		*15 Aug., 1889	1 Jan., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Partridge	John	13 May, 1856	do	do		25 June, 1888	30 Aug., 1889	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ward	William	3 Jan., 1867	do	do		1 Feb., 1885	15 Oct., 1889	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Newell	Thomas	17 April, 1858	do	do		*14 Nov., 1889	15 June, 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Boore	Charles Herbert	17 Jan., 1856	do	do		27 June, 1882	1 Dec., 1889	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mossop	John Woodward	5 Aug., 1855	do	do		*7 Dec., 1889	28 June, 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
McDonald	John	14 June, 1858	do	do		*18 July, 1889	3 April, 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Atkin	Thomas	5 Feb., 1860	do	do		*1 Dec., 1889	5 June, 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lloyd	John	8 May, 1868	do	do		*1 Jan., 1890	8 Jan., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lawson	James	31 Jan., 1867	do	do		*22 May, 1890	8 Jan., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sandford	James	13 Aug., 1859	do	do		*24 May, 1890	2 Sept., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Julian	Joseph George	6 July, 1862	do	do		*19 Mar., 1890	5 Nov., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bryant	John	8 Mar., 1852	do	do		22 Jan., 1886	1 June, 1890	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Way	George	24 May, 1865	do	do		*13 June, 1888	6 Sept., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dawes	John Pomroy	11 June, 1863	do	do		*27 June, 1890	5 Oct., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Forbes	James Sutherland	24 July, 1862	do	do		*8 Feb., 1890	16 June, 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orrell	Stephen	12 Nov., 1865	do	do		*1 April, 1891	1 Nov., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cuthbert	Henry	30 Jan., 1869	do	do		11 Sept., 1888	10 Jan., 1894	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Slyney	John	23 Jan., 1870	do	do		1 July, 1887	1 Feb., 1894	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
King	William	4 Sept., 1864	do	do		7 Dec., 1885	21 June, 1895	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gavey	George	12 May, 1868	do	do		27 Mar., 1884	12 Aug., 1895	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Don	David	19 June, 1868	do	do		*16 Sept., 1890	18 Oct., 1898	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pearson	John Edward Joseph	31 May, 1871	do	do		7 Oct., 1889	9 Jan., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kingsford	William Herbert	17 Jan., 1868	do	do		*24 Feb., 1890	11 Sept., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sutton	Frank Arthur	17 Dec., 1871	do	do		15 Feb., 1888	3 April, 1900	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Melean	William Henry James	14 Nov., 1871	do	do		*3 Dec., 1889	7 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Langham	William	12 Mar., 1871	do	do		*1 July, 1890	11 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Linz	William	27 Aug., 1872	do	do		*1 Feb., 1887	9 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sparkes	William Godfrey	4 Aug., 1872	do	do		*29 Jan., 1890	10 Mar., 1900	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Thompson	John William	22 Feb., 1870	do	do		*26 May, 1890	6 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
King	George William	8 June, 1872	do	do		*4 Sept., 1889	10 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Silversides	Joseph	27 Sept., 1872	do	do		*1 Feb., 1891	10 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Caruthers	John William	19 Jan., 1872	do	do		*20 Nov., 1891	10 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pinkstone	Thomas	1 July, 1873	do	do		*15 Nov., 1890	10 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nicholas	Alexander Ebenezer	19 Sept., 1875	do	do		1 Oct., 1889	10 Oct., 1899	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hurt	Charles Crathorne	14 Mar., 1851	Winchman	do		1 Oct., 1875	16 Nov., 1875	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
McHugh	Edward	11 Mar., 1851	do	do		11 Oct., 1875	7 Oct., 1879	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pinkstone	William Henry	1 April, 1875	Oiler, "Antleon"	do		*17 May, 1892	9 Oct., 1899	120	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.			To cover Disbursements.								
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
		First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
DREDGE SERVICE.																	
Valentine	Oscar Arthur	29 Jan., 1858	Leading Seaman	General		1 Dec., 1883	7 June, 1897	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson	William Leighton	21 Mar., 1859	do	do		7 Nov., 1882	10 June, 1897	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knowlson	Thomas Charles	7 Nov., 1859	do	do		12 Aug., 1886	10 June, 1897	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKay	Charles	7 Mar., 1853	do	do		14 June, 1888	27 Oct., 1897	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morthen	Soren Odin	11 Dec., 1856	do	do		*1 Mar., 1883	25 April, 1898	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson	Francis James	9 Nov., 1856	do	do		*14 Nov., 1889	18 Jan., 1899	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chegwiddon	Walter Thomas Elias	22 July, 1866	do	do		*27 Dec., 1889	16 Jan., 1899	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yealland	John Hambling	7 July, 1857	do	do		*1 Feb., 1890	4 Oct., 1899	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
McIver	Murdock	15 Mar., 1856	Seaman and Winchman, "Antleon"	do		22 May, 1888	1 Jan., 1899	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergland	Andrew	10 Sept., 1860	do "Antleon"	do		1 Oct., 1886	1 May, 1900	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobson	Carl	6 Jan., 1866	do "Antleon"	do		*27 May, 1890	1 Jan., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gustes	Peter	23 July, 1859	Cook do	do		*1 Nov., 1892	25 Sept., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thompson	Charles	16 Feb., 1874	Watchman do	do		*8 Mar., 1892	5 April, 1900	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibbon	Robert	25 July, 1855	Seaman do	do		1 May, 1892	13 Mar., 1900	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rees	George	29 Aug., 1841	Watchman	do		1 Mar., 1877	1 Mar., 1877	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthurson	John	1 Oct., 1842	Cook	do		1 April, 1876	1 April, 1876	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gormes	Rufene	20 Dec., 1841	Seaman	do		*3 April, 1876	1 April, 1880	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowers	William	7 Dec., 1834	Cook	do		*12 Mar., 1866	1 Dec., 1876	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitzsimmons	James	6 Mar., 1838	Seaman	do		*1 Mar., 1877	15 Aug., 1879	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oliver	John	8 Mar., 1852	Cook	do		1 June, 1878	1 June, 1878	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fell	Robert	24 Mar., 1860	Seaman	do		1 Mar., 1879	1 June, 1879	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howell	Henry	4 Nov., 1852	do	do		*16 Sept., 1874	2 Oct., 1879	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivers	William John	23 April, 1861	do	do		1 Nov., 1877	1 Nov., 1879	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	William	29 Jan., 1839	do	do		*18 Aug., 1873	6 Jan., 1880	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egan	Michael	9 Nov., 1842	do	do		*1 July, 1874	25 Jan., 1881	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coomber	Charles	9 Feb., 1845	Cook	do		*21 Aug., 1877	22 July, 1880	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cremen	James Stewart	26 Mar., 1852	Seaman	do		3 May, 1881	3 May, 1881	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clifford	John James	6 June, 1854	do	do		25 Oct., 1881	25 Oct., 1881	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	Tristan D'Acunha	9 Oct., 1839	do	do		*3 July, 1876	1 Feb., 1882	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicholas	Ebenezer	18 May, 1847	do	do		24 April, 1882	24 April, 1882	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adams	David	13 Feb., 1852	do	do		4 Oct., 1882	4 Oct., 1882	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKee	Samuel	16 Mar., 1856	do	do		*15 April, 1878	8 Oct., 1882	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harley	Thomas	2 Aug., 1848	Cook	do		1 Mar., 1883	1 Mar., 1883	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jules	Peter	24 May, 1845	Seaman	do		1 June, 1883	1 June, 1883	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haigh	John Henry	29 June, 1855	do	do		9 Nov., 1883	9 Nov., 1883	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booler	Thomas	15 Sept., 1824	Watchman	do		*13 Nov., 1878	8 Jan., 1884	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moran	Patrick	3 Nov., 1863	Seaman	do		24 Nov., 1880	8 Dec., 1884	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughes	James Henry	7 Mar., 1862	do	do		1 June, 1885	1 June, 1885	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughes	James	20 Feb., 1864	do	do		2 Jan., 1879	8 June, 1885	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove	William	5 Mar., 1857	do	do		18 July, 1885	18 July, 1885	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinge	Edward	10 Dec., 1850	do	do		5 Aug., 1885	5 Aug., 1885	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nordsvan	Isaac	2 Sept., 1855	do	do		6 Jan., 1886	6 Jan., 1886	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
McEacheron	John	12 Jan., 1849	do	do		*9 July, 1883	12 Jan., 1886	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson	James	21 Aug., 1863	do	do		19 May, 1886	19 May, 1886	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkin	Thomas	29 July, 1857	do	do		11 Sept., 1886	11 Sept., 1886	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murdoch	James Kenneth	23 Aug., 1859	Cook	do		*27 Sept., 1885	18 July, 1888	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larson	John	24 May, 1859	Seaman	do		*1 July, 1886	4 Nov., 1887	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myers	Joseph	24 Jan., 1864	do	do		*20 Sept., 1886	16 June, 1888	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Easton	George John	9 Dec., 1861	do	do		*15 Nov., 1886	24 Sept., 1888	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routh	James	1 Sept., 1852	Watchman	do		*25 Nov., 1886	20 July, 1888	114	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).								
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements											
						Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light.	Fees	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.												
DREDGE SERVICE.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Erickson	Eric	— Nov., 1855	Seaman	General		*1 Jan., 1891	4 June, 1898	114																
Nelson	John	9 Dec., 1861	do	do		*1 Jan., 1891	17 June, 1898	114																
Bay	Charles Hans	8 July, 1859	Watchman	do		*10 Mar., 1891	9 Sept., 1898	114																
Petherick	John Edward	29 May, 1856	Seaman	do		*30 Mar., 1891	5 Sept., 1898	114																
Snow	William	8 Aug., 1861	do	do		*17 Sept., 1891	28 Oct., 1898	114																
Templeman	Robert	7 Dec., 1860	do	do		*23 Feb., 1891	4 Oct., 1898	114																
Simmons	George	31 Oct., 1857	do	do		*24 Feb., 1892	26 Oct., 1898	114																
Farrell	Michael Allen	2 June, 1864	do	do		*26 Feb., 1892	29 Oct., 1898	114																
Mackenzie	Alexander	15 Mar., 1861	do	do		*14 Mar., 1892	12 Dec., 1898	114																
Harnett	John	12 Aug., 1864	do	do		*2 May, 1892	17 Oct., 1898	114																
McLoughlin	Michael	29 Sept., 1859	Watchman	do		*18 May, 1892	19 Dec., 1898	114																
Tyson	Peter Marshall	20 Nov., 1862	Seaman	do		*15 June, 1892	14 Jan., 1899	114																
Pender	John	11 Dec., 1867	Watchman	do		*1 Oct., 1892	19 Jan., 1899	114																
Hallett	Charles	17 Sept., 1857	do	do		*1 Oct., 1892	16 Jan., 1899	114																
Eveleigh	Frederick	8 Aug., 1864	Seaman	do		*4 Oct., 1892	10 Jan., 1899	114																
Russell	Robert William	23 Oct., 1870	do	do		16 Oct., 1888	1 Nov., 1892	114																
Wilson	Frederick William	24 July, 1860	Watchman	do		*1 Nov 1892	28 Mar. 1900	114																
Peel	Albert Barron	13 July, 1873	Seaman	do		5 Sept., 1888	1 April, 1895	114																
Molloy	John	9 May, 1871	do	do		2 Aug., 1880	1 April, 1895	114																
Tham	James Percy	16 Jan., 1872	do	do		11 Nov., 1889	1 April, 1895	114																
Parker	Joseph	3 May, 1870	do	do		*14 Nov., 1889	1 Sept., 1896	114																
Madden	Edwin Thomas	8 April, 1870	do	do		*1 Jan., 1890	6 April, 1897	114																
Evans	John	4 Oct., 1859	do	do		*8 Oct., 1886	26 Mar., 1900	114																
Tessier	Charles	19 April, 1868	do	do		3 June, 1890	17 Oct., 1898	114																
Smith	Alfred	17 May, 1875	Watchman	do		*1 April, 1891	17 Oct., 1898	114																
Russell	Charles	24 April, 1872	Seaman	do		*1 Dec., 1891	25 Oct., 1898	114																
Ling	West Morley	14 Feb., 1876	do	do		*2 June, 1892	21 Aug., 1899	114																
Knight	Charles	11 Nov., 1875	do	do		*13 June, 1892	21 Jan., 1899	114																
Howell	William	23 Aug., 1866	do	do		24 Dec., 1891	1 Oct., 1899	114																
Rawlings	Andrew	21 Jan., 1872	do	do		*14 Feb., 1890	1 Oct., 1899	114																
Thistleton	Walter	14 Sept., 1875	do	do		*5 July, 1892	7 Oct., 1899	114																
Malcolm	Edward James	27 April, 1871	Watchman	do		*7 July, 1892	15 Oct., 1899	114																
Cousins	James Henry	29 Feb., 1876	Seaman	do		*8 July, 1892	1 Oct., 1899	114																
Peel	Oliver	15 Feb., 1877	do	do		*30 Aug., 1892	9 Oct., 1899	114																
Lorger	George	6 June, 1870	Watchman	do		*4 Oct., 1892	12 Oct., 1899	114																
Hanson	William Thomas Peter	21 May, 1873	Seaman	do		*8 Sept., 1890	10 Oct., 1899	114																
Cousins	George	20 Aug., 1878	Boy	do		28 Dec., 1896	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Collins	Edmund Stanton	19 Feb., 1880	do	do		28 Dec., 1896	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Madden	John James Francis	14 June, 1878	do	do		28 Dec., 1896	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Russell	George Tait	24 Aug., 1874	do	do		4 Jan., 1897	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Graham	John	31 July, 1878	do	do		5 Jan., 1897	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Swanson	William Edward Osla	9 Nov., 1878	do	do		7 Jan., 1897	1 Mar., 1900	90																
Kerr	John William	18 Mar., 1881	do	do		9 Aug., 1897	1 Aug., 1899	72																
Bezett	Arthur Cotter	18 May, 1880	do	do		5 April, 1897	1 Aug., 1899	72																
Linz	Joseph	26 Oct., 1877	do	do		5 Oct., 1897	1 Oct., 1899	72																
Gordon	William Leonard	13 July, 1879	do	do		5 Oct., 1897	1 Oct., 1899	72																
Fitzsimmons	George	6 Nov., 1879	do	do		5 Oct., 1897	1 Oct., 1899	72																
Weldon	Vivian Ernest	16 Oct., 1879	do	do		28 Dec., 1897	1 Jan., 1900	72																
Long	James Edward	29 Dec., 1879	do	do		24 Jan., 1898	1 Feb., 1900	72																

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.																
Miller	George	19 Dec, 1842	Under Secretary	Special		*1 Feb., 1860	25 June, 1896	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Williams, B.A.	James Leslie	10 Mar., 1870	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	1 July, 1884	1 July, 1896	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.																
Whitfield	George	8 Oct., 1860	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A2	3 Oct., 1882	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fegan	Edward William	12 May, 1861	Clerk	do	A3	17 Oct., 1878	1 May, 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brassington	James Ward	28 Jan., 1867	do	do	A3	14 Mar., 1882	1 April, 1898	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainsford	Charles Davis	26 June, 1848	do	do	B1	1 Nov., 1875	25 Aug., 1897	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	Arthur Sydney	30 Mar., 1870	do	do	B3	23 July, 1887	25 Aug., 1897	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kessell	William James	2 Sept., 1872	do	do	B5	22 Oct., 1889	1 May, 1898	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forster	Henry John	10 July, 1870	do	do	C1	25 Sept., 1888	1 Jan., 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norton	Charles Thomas	5 Nov., 1837	do	do	C1	1 Aug., 1889	25 Aug., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harpur	Samuel Hassall	6 Dec., 1866	do	do	C3	14 Aug., 1882	1 Feb., 1897	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisdom	Robert Roland	27 June, 1864	do	do	C3	1 Oct., 1888	1 May, 1898	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrne	Norbert	6 Jan., 1871	do	do	D3	1 Aprnl, 1892	1 June, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Reilly	Walter Cresswell	6 June, 1877	do	do	D4	1 Sept., 1897	1 Sept., 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Creagh	Jasper Samuel	4 June, 1878	Junior Clerk	do	D6	12 April, 1897	10 Oct., 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathan	Charles Frederick	29 Sept., 1879	do	do	D6	19 Mar., 1894	10 Nov., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCOUNT BRANCH.																
Husband	William	10 May, 1858	Accountant	Clerical	A2	15 Oct., 1877	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Thomson	Walter Alexander	3 Oct., 1868	Clerk	do	B1	20 Oct., 1884	1 Sept., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Bamford	Bromley William Lindsay	9 Aug., 1873	do	do	D1	9 Dec., 1889	1 May, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rand	Frederick	12 Feb., 1872	do	do	D1	1 Mar., 1891	1 July, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bieler	William George	15 Jan., 1872	do	do	D4	20 Mar., 1894	1 Nov., 1895	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stoney, B.A.	Edmund Haighton	13 June, 1879	Junior Clerk	do	D7	3 Mar., 1899	1 May, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
EMERGENCY BRANCH.																
Murphy	Stephen	20 June, 1845	Chief Emergency Officer, Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, Police Magistrate, Mining Warden, and Coroner for Colony	Professional	A1	*12 April, 1867	19 Feb., 1897	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
McKell	Thomas Charles Kerr	26 Aug., 1849	Relieving Police Magistrate, P.M., Coroner, and Mining Warden for Colony.	do	A1	1 Oct., 1875	1 April, 1898	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	William George Burton	26 Dec., 1857	do do	do	A1	5 Nov., 1872	15 Feb., 1900	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connell	Henry Horace	1 Mar., 1861	Senior Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	A3	1 July, 1883	15 Aug., 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Jamieson	David Ross	29 Oct., 1865	Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	A3	1 May, 1883	15 Aug., 1898	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Vindin	Cecil Collingwood	24 July, 1867	do do	do	A3	1 Jan., 1885	1 April, 1898	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Gates	Arthur	9 Mar., 1865	do do	do	A3	1 May, 1889	1 April, 1898	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Gibson	John Benjamin	19 Dec., 1874	Relieving Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	C4	16 Feb., 1891	1 July, 1899	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

MESSENGERS, &c.																				
O'Neil	Peter	30 Oct., 1869	Head Messenger	General	...	1 April, 1892	19 Sept., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chestnut	Elizabeth	25 July, 1855	Caretaker	do	...	2 Sept., 1891	1 Mar., 1896	100	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willis	Frederick Bright	2 Sept., 1866	Messenger	do	...	25 Mar., 1885	8 May, 1899	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stevenson	Samuel John	19 Jan., 1876	do	do	...	18 Mar., 1891	1 Oct., 1896	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chestnut	David	25 Feb., 1862	Assistant Cleaner	do	...	10 April, 1899	1 Nov., 1899	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blades	Fanny Jane	14 May, 1858	do	do	...	1 July, 1892	1 Jan., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colgin	Lizzie	30 April, 1874	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynch	Agnes	1 Dec., 1872	do	do	...	1 Nov., 1898	1 Nov., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hackett	Edward Henry Orton	23 Dec., 1878	Junior Messenger	do	...	8 May, 1899	8 May, 1899	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

EQUITY OFFICE.†

Hargraves	William Henry	30 Nov., 1839	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer.	Clerical	...	A1	12 Feb., 1857	1 Jan., 1890	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Balcombe	William Alexander	1 Sept., 1855	Chief Clerk	do	...	A3	1 Mar., 1882	1 Jan., 1890	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Newmarch	Alfred	29 Aug., 1867	Accountant and Second Clerk	do	...	a2	2 Aug., 1887	1 July, 1896	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Deane	Lindsay Darlington	16 Sept., 1867	Clerk	do	...	b4	15 May, 1886	1 Nov., 1894	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Smith	Herbert Augustus Nelson	6 July, 1864	do	do	...	c3	11 July, 1885	1 Dec., 1895	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fancker	Frederick	16 May, 1870	do	do	...	d1	19 Mar., 1890	1 Jan., 1892	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
White	Oliver Standish	5 Dec., 1869	do	do	...	d1	25 Nov., 1889	1 Dec., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McKee	James George	26 Dec., 1872	Messenger	General	...	...	16 Mar., 1891	8 April, 1895	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

PROTHONOTARY AND DIVORCE COURT.

Walsh	Charles Richard	8 April, 1853	Prothonotary: Registrar in Divorce	Professional	...	A1	15 July, 1872	25 June, 1896	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddington, B.A.	Arthur Graham	26 Aug., 1866	Chief Clerk, and Deputy-Registrar in Divorce.	do	...	A2	*1 April, 1891	11 Nov., 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Leary	John George	25 May, 1863	Chief Clerk in Divorce	Clerical	...	A3	6 Jan., 1880	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Murphy	Joseph	1 July, 1865	Clerk	do	...	bi	1 Jan., 1885	1 Jan., 1891	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Baylis	Francis Cox	8 Dec., 1864	do	do	...	ci	1 Sept., 1884	1 Jan., 1891	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Dunphy	Michael Joseph	22 July, 1857	do	do	...	ci	1 Oct., 1886	1 Jan., 1891	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Addison	Lancelot Mark	15 Dec., 1872	do	do	...	di	23 July, 1888	1 Sept., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Barraclough, B.A. LL.B.	Francis Egerton	21 Sept., 1873	do	do	...	di	14 Mar., 1893	27 Sept., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dunckeur	John Ludwig	17 Aug., 1837	Messenger	General	...	...	15 Jan., 1867	1 Jan., 1884	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Henry	Arthur	9 Aug., 1838	Registrar in Bankruptcy	Professional	...	A1	1 Dec., 1869	1 Jan., 1888	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Rich	Harold Alfred	17 Jan., 1865	Acting Chief Clerk	Clerical	...	a1	1 Sept., 1884	24 Aug., 1899	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Gosbell	James William	6 June, 1862	Clerk	do	...	c2	1 Jan., 1888	1 Jan., 1894	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Little	William Joseph	6 May, 1871	Shorthand Writer and Typist	do	...	c3	9 Oct., 1888	9 Jan., 1899	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Huntley	Harold	13 April, 1870	Clerk	do	...	d1	21 Sept., 1892	1 Dec., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Read	Charles Edward	16 Mar., 1874	do	do	...	d1	5 June, 1891	1 Oct., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Blackman	Robert Ogilvie	21 Nov., 1878	Junior Clerk	do	...	d6	1 Nov., 1897	1 Nov., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Reeve	Andrewes	31 Aug., 1865	Messenger	General	...	...	10 April, 1883	13 July, 1896	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous. † The Master in Equity does not come within the operations of the Public Service Act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.			To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
OFFICE.		SHERIFF.														
Maybury	Cecil Edmunds Bridgewater	5 Feb., 1853	Sheriff	Professional	A1	— July, 1871	1 July, 1896	£ 750	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,000
Guy	Stephen Laurence	13 Sept., 1865	Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	28 Feb., 1882	26 Aug., 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Crockford	Walter William	8 June, 1865	Accountant	do	a2	1 June, 1892	1 July, 1896	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Pooley	Leonard John	15 Dec., 1869	Clerk	do	a3	4 May, 1885	5 Dec., 1898	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Wilshire	John Matcham	5 June, 1859	do	do	a3	8 July, 1879	1 May, 1883	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Watson	Charles Cobham	12 April, 1866	do	do	c2	1 Sept., 1882	1 May, 1883	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Monday	Percy Herbert	12 July, 1858	do	do	d1	*7 Aug., 1882	1 April, 1888	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Thompson	Thomas	31 Mar., 1874	do	do	d3	1 Jan., 1893	1 Dec., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lester	Harry Charles	12 Oct., 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d7	1 Aug., 1899	1 Aug., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
SHERIFF'S OFFICERS.																
Spence	James Browning	13 Sept., 1860	Chief Sheriff's Officer	General	...	1 July, 1886	1 Jan., 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Felton	Maurice Ernest Henry	2 Sept., 1869	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	do	...	3 Dec., 1894	1 Nov., 1895	160	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	500
Boys	Edward Hatton	26 April, 1858	Sheriff's Officer, Wollongong (Also District Court Bailiff, and Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	1 Dec., 1886	1 Dec., 1886	156	20	...	10	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Clancy	Fitz-James	12 Jan., 1861	Sheriff's Officer, Young (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	1 Sept., 1884	1 Sept., 1884	156	20	...	10	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Cusack	Patrick Joseph	29 Nov., 1855	Sheriff's Officer, Bega (Also District Court Bailiff, District Court Bailiff, Eden, Warden's Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	*7 July, 1873	1 June, 1894	186	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Hunter	Robert McDougall	7 Oct., 1863	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	22 Nov., 1885	1 Nov., 1893	156	20	...	10	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Lloyd	Arthur Fisher	8 Aug., 1861	Sheriff's Officer, Yass (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	*— Aug., 1884	1 July, 1890	156	30	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Spooner	Llewellyn	9 July, 1858	Sheriff's Officer, Campbelltown (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	1 June, 1884	1 Nov., 1893	156	20	...	10	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Tapner	Sidney Edward	30 May, 1858	Sheriff's Officer, Deniliquin (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	6 Aug., 1883	1 Jan., 1889	156	20	10	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Challis	George Sidney Samuel	10 July, 1865	Second Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	do	...	1 May, 1888	1 May, 1888	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Daniel	Silvanus West	7 Nov., 1854	Sheriff's Officer, Forbes (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	do	...	*15 April, 1872	1 Jan., 1893	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Dransfield	Charles Edward	18 Mar., 1861	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	do	...	1 Dec., 1895	1 Dec., 1895	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Duchatel	Charles Francois	23 Sept., 1863	Sheriff's Officer, Bathurst (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	1 July, 1889	1 July, 1889	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

Fisher	Frederick Ishmael	15 Aug., 1856	Sheriff's Officer, Hay..... (Also District Court Bailiff and Small Debts Court Bailiff).	do	...	1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Fryer.....	Sydney William	29 Dec., 1867	Sheriff's Officer, Bourke..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner).	do	...	1 May, 1892	1 June, 1894	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Gough	Henry Alexander.....	2 June, 1859	Sheriff's Officer, Maitland..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Maitland and Newcastle.)	do	...	1 May, 1885	1 May, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Idriess	Walter Owen	29 Mar., 1862	Sheriff's Officer, Tamworth..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff).	do	...	15 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Jay	Samuel	20 Oct., 1868	Sheriff's Officer, Kempsey..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner).	do	...	1 April, 1892	1 April, 1892	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Kinsella	Patrick	† — 1839	Sheriff's Officer, Wagga Wagga ... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	*3 April, 1863	1 Oct., 1868	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
McVeagh	Henry	25 Mar., 1863	Sheriff's Officer, Broken Hill..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Meares	Alexander Spark	30 Sept., 1839	Sheriff's Officer, Grafton	do	...	25 May, 1876	25 May, 1876	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Morse	Thomas	16 July, 1860	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney.....	do	...	1 Jan., 1893	1 Jan., 1893	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a500
O'Flaherty	John Andrew	4 Feb., 1851	Sheriff's Officer, Armdale..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	*12 May, 1886	1 Sept., 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Powell.....	Joseph Henry	28 Mar., 1849	Sheriff's Officer, Glen Innes..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner).	do	...	1 Mar., 1876	1 Mar., 1876	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Ricketts	John	13 Feb., 1851	Sheriff's Officer, Lismore	do	...	1 Oct., 1886	1 Feb., 1897	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Riley	Robert Campbell.....	21 Oct., 1849	Sheriff's Officer, Albury..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	1 Oct., 1889	1 Oct., 1889	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Steel	John Thomas	2 April, 1860	Sheriff's Officer, Dubbo..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	*20 June, 1878	19 Dec., 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Wray	Kenneth McKenzie.....	7 June, 1855	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	do	...	8 July, 1884	8 July, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Pfeiffer	Henry	6 Oct., 1872	Sheriff's Officer, Singleton..... (Also District Court Bailiff and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	do	...	9 Dec., 1889	1 July, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250
Russell	James	7 June, 1846	Sheriff's Officer, Narrabri..... (Also District Court Bailiff, Court Keeper, and Cleaner.)	do	...	1 Nov., 1887	10 Oct., 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/-	...	a500 b250

* Services not continuous.

† Information not known.

a As Sheriff's Officer.

b As District Court Bailiff.

NOTE.—Sheriff's Officers retain fees in addition to receiving salary as stated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office and Place.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
							In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
SECOND-CLASS SHERIFF'S OFFICERS. SHERIFF.														
Wearne	Walter Ernest	2 Sept., 1867	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Bingara (Also District Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	1 Aug., 1892	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500
Jones	Edward Wyndham	20 Dec., 1866	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Bombala (Also Warden's Bailiff, and Court Cleaner.)	*About 1886	16 Oct., 1897	£ 70	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500
Taylor	George Frederick	15 Jan., 1839	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Braidwood (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, and Court Cleaner.)	1 Dec., 1875	1 July, 1896	£ 80	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500
Cook	Thomas George	25 July, 1858	Second-Class Sheriff's Officer, Burrowa (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	15 Aug., 1882	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Leary	Elijah	24 Feb., 1864	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Cobar (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	1 Sept., 1898	1 Sept., 1898	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Steel	Alexander	4 July, 1862	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Cooma (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper and Cleaner.)	9 May, 1886	1 Feb., 1897	£ 100	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Maguire	James	29 April, 1853	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Coonabarabran (Also District Court Bailiff and Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Court Cleaner.)	1 July, 1884	1 July, 1896	£ 76	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Oldknow	Frank	26 May, 1871	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Coonamble (Also District Court Bailiff and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	9 May, 1898	1 Mar., 1900	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Purcell	James Joseph	About 1850	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Cootamundra (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff and Warden's Bailiff.)	1 May, 1887	1 July, 1896	£ 62	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Muir	John	28 Oct., 1836	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Cowra (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, and Warden's Bailiff.)	1 Oct., 1875	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Hazelton	William Henry	12 Dec., 1845	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Grenfell (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, Court Keeper, and Cleaner.)	3 June, 1871	1 July, 1896	£ 95	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
McGregor	John Clifton	15 Mar., 1861	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Gundagai (Also District Court Bailiff, Small Debts Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, and Court Cleaner.)	7 Feb., 1900	7 Feb., 1900	£ 76	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
O'Neill	Patrick Augustus	15 July, 1850	Second Class Sheriff's Officer, Gunnedah (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	6 Dec., 1882	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Brissenden	Edward	8 Sept., 1865	Second Class Sheriff's Officer, Hillston (Also District Court Bailiff, and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	1 June, 1897	1 June, 1897	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Egan	Charles	1 Nov., 1846	Second Class Sheriff's Officer, Inverell (Also District Court Bailiff, Warden's Bailiff, and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	*10 Aug., 1866	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Shaw	George Oliver	9 May, 1840	Second Class Sheriff's Officer, Moree (Also District Court Bailiff, and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	— Feb., 1884	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250
Brook	Harry	12 Feb., 1846	Second Class Sheriff's Officer, Murrurundi (Also District Court Bailiff, and Small Debts Court Bailiff.)	*— 1876	1 July, 1896	£ 50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 500 b250

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
MESSENGER, COURT KEEPERS, &c.																
SHERIFF.																
Dent	Henry	23 Mar., 1864	Court Keeper, Cleaner, and Messenger, Tamworth.	General	...	10 Oct., 1899	10 Oct., 1899	£ 60	£ 20	£ ...	£ 10	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...
Thwaite	Oswald Amos	27 July, 1870	Court Keeper and Cleaner, Orange	do	...	9 Mar., 1899	9 Mar., 1899	60	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Hancox	Alfred Charles	19 Aug., 1880	Assistant Messenger, Sydney	do	...	11 Jan., 1897	11 Jan., 1897	52	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
§§Sands	Sarah	10 Dec., 1855	Cleaner, Supreme Court	do	...	— April, 1876	— April, 1876	72	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
§§Buchanan	Alice	5 Feb., 1872	Court Keeper and Cleaner, Parramatta.	do	...	20 Nov., 1896	20 Nov., 1896	52	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
§§Adams	Annie	1 May, 1858	Cleaner, Courts and Offices, Chancery Square	do	...	1 Jan., 1894	1 July, 1896	58	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
§§Hellings	Agnes	9 Feb., 1871	Court Keeper and Cleaner, Parramatta.	do	...	22 July, 1890	1 Oct., 1896	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Hill	Elizabeth	4 Oct., 1858	Cleaner, Supreme Court	do	...	17 Feb., 1896	17 Feb., 1896	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§McKee	Thirsera	5 Dec., 1847	do do	do	...	1 Oct., 1892	1 Oct., 1892	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Mulhall	Marie Elizabeth	1 Jan., 1864	Cleaner, Courts, &c., Darlinghurst.	do	...	— Feb., 1887	— Feb., 1887	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Rafferty	Annie	8 Dec., 1841	do do do	do	...	14 May, 1892	14 May, 1892	58	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
§§Jennings	John	†— 1857	Assistant Court Cleaner, Messenger, and Gardener, Demighun.	do	...	14 Feb., 1897	14 Feb., 1897	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Delves	Fanny Emily	8 June, 1837	Court Keeper and Cleaner, Singleton	do	...	1 Dec., 1881	1 Dec., 1881	40	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
§§Nelson	William Charles	16 Jan., 1874	Assistant Cleaner and Messenger Mudgee.	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Simpson	Annie	7 Mar., 1865	Cleaner, Courts and Offices, Chancery-square.	do	...	†—	9 Dec., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Edwards	Mary	5 Oct., 1854	Cleaner, Supreme Court	do	...	1 Nov., 1893	1 Nov., 1893	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Tate	Mary Elizabeth	15 Aug., 1855	Cleaner, Courts and Offices, Chancery Square	do	...	1 July, 1888	1 July, 1888	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Beck	Mary	24 May, 1872	Assistant Cleaner, Bathurst	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Smith	Christina Letitia	26 Jan., 1859	Assistant Court, Cleaner, Yass	do	...	3 Aug., 1898	3 Aug., 1898	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Stark	Christina	12 Oct., 1876	Assistant Cleaner, Goulburn	do	...	5 Aug., 1896	5 Aug., 1896	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Todd	Annie Ross	23 Aug., 1863	Assistant Cleaner, Wollongong	do	...	1 May, 1889	26 April, 1897	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§§Cattwright	Ottwell	14 Sept., 1865	Assistant Cleaner, Young	do	...	1 Dec., 1896	1 Dec., 1896	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UNCLASSIFIED COURT-CLEANERS.##

District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary	District	Salary
Bingara	£ 26	Cobar	£ 26	Cootamundia	£ 30	Gunnedah	£ 30	Inverell	£ 26	Murrurundi	£ 26	Port Macquarie	£ 26	Wentworth	£ 30
Bourke	£ 39	Coonamble	£ 30	Cowra	£ 26	Hillston	£ 26	Moree	£ 30	Narrandera	£ 26	Wellington	£ 30	Wilcannia	£ 26
Burrowa	£ 30														

PROBATE AND INTESTATE ESTATES OFFICE.

Garrett	Thomas William	26 July, 1858	Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates.	Professional	A1	1 Jan., 1874	1 July, 1896	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Monday	Reginald Charles	23 Feb., 1862	Deputy Registrar of Probates and Deputy Curator of Intestate Estates	Clerical	A3	13 Jan., 1878	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Young	Roland Charles	11 April, 1868	Clerk and Accountant	do	br	21 Dec., 1885	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Jameson	Harry Brisbane	27 Aug., 1868	Clerk	do	br	9 Jan., 1891	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
MacNevin	Charles Edwin Ashworth	23 Sept., 1867	do	do	br	1 Oct., 1884	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Byrne	James Kevin	10 May, 1871	do	do	b3	1 Jan., 1887	— May, 1900	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephens	Sydney Joseph	5 Jan., 1873	do	do	dr	22 Oct., 1889	1 Oct., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hays	Francis Reginald	4 Aug., 1875	do	do	d4	19 Sept., 1893	4 Feb., 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Truman	Henry George	7 Sept., 1874	do	do	d4	1 Mar., 1893	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tout	George	10 May, 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	28 Nov., 1898	28 Nov., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tece	Thomas Ernest	25 Mar., 1875	Messenger	General	...	26 July, 1892	15 Feb., 1900	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

Dodson	John Swinchatt	9 Jan., 1842	Clerk	Clerical	b2	*1 Aug., 1863	22 Sept., 1897	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Colls	Charles Robert	12 Sept., 1863	do	do	ci	*6 Aug., 1883	1 Oct., 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dunckeur	Gregory	24 April, 1870	do	do	e3	1 Jan., 1888	1 Oct., 1895	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coghlan	Charles James	23 Aug., 1871	do	do	di	1 April, 1889	1 Sept., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roberts	Arthur David	31 Aug., 1852	do	do	d1	16 April, 1890	1 Dec., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Foster	Charles Ernest	1 Dec., 1871	do	do	d3	25 April, 1892	1 Oct., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stevenson	George Alfred	31 Aug., 1874	do	do	d3	23 Feb., 1893	28 Feb., 1900	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hawthorne	Stuart	13 Feb., 1876	Junior Clerk	do	d6	22 May, 1893	5 Aug., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Farrington	Herbert Howell	14 Oct., 1882	do	do	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stainer	Eliza	15 April, 1849	Court Keeper and Cleaner	General	...	3 Mar., 1870	3 Mar., 1870	72	40	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Key	Reginald Sinclair	27 Dec., 1875	Messenger	do	...	10 July, 1895	19 Sept., 1898	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Spears	Jemima	11 May, 1872	Cleaner	do	...	19 Aug., 1896	19 Aug., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stainer	Elizabeth	7 April, 1876	do	do	...	20 Sept., 1893	20 Sept., 1893	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WATER POLICE OFFICE.																		
Macfarlane	William Macpherson	14 April, 1858	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate. (Police Magistrate for Colony.)	Professional	A1	1 Mar., 1881	1 Feb., 1897	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Jennings	Charles	26 Nov., 1861	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	1 Sept., 1878	29 Mar., 1897	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Fincham	William John Mackie	3 June, 1866	Clerk	do	a3	10 July, 1883	22 Sept., 1897	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Beaumont	George Holyoake	15 May, 1859	do	do	b1	15 April, 1891	1 Dec., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Robberds	Russell Waldegrave	3 April, 1859	do	do	b2	*5 Aug., 1879	1 Feb., 1894	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Doyle	Francis Gay	15 June, 1859	do	do	c3	14 Nov., 1888	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gunn	Sydney Bell	10 May, 1871	do	do	c4	1 May, 1891	1 Nov., 1898	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hassall	John Henry	31 May, 1875	do	do	d2	2 Mar., 1893	1 Dec., 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Kiernan	Patrick James	18 Oct., 1869	do	do	d2	10 Sept., 1889	18 April, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
MacDougal	Herbert Halkerston	27 Dec., 1875	do	do	d2	11 May, 1891	1 Dec., 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Connor	Maurice Bernard	19 Sept., 1876	do	do	d5	19 Nov., 1893	1 June, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Parker	Duncan Frank	19 Feb., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d7	26 June, 1899	26 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tindall	Edwin	21 Mar., 1851	Messenger	General	...	— July, 1874	— July, 1874	95	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bourke	Mary	1 July, 1877	Cleaner	do	...	14 Jan., 1893	19 Aug., 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindall	Mary Alice	12 Mar., 1832	Court Keeper	do	...	30 May, 1890	30 May, 1890	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jarret	George	25 Dec., 1860	Government Interpreter, and Translator of Foreign Correspondence.	Clerical	a4	*8 May, 1891	6 Sept., 1897	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50||	...
POLICE MAGISTRATES.																		
Caswell	William Stewart	29 Mar., 1828	Police Magistrate, Goulburn (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Goulburn and Berrima, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Guardian of Minors, and Mining Warden.)	Professional	A1	7 June, 1847	1 Oct., 1893	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chisholm	Henry John (Lieut.-Colonel)	30 July, 1839	Police Magistrate, Wollongong (Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Licensing Magistrate, Wollongong and Kiama; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, and Mining Warden.)	do	A1	4 Nov., 1859	31 Dec., 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacNevin	Thomas Edwin	6 Dec., 1844	Police Magistrate, Parramatta (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Parramatta, and Ryde; Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff.)	do	A1	11 Feb., 1868	1 July, 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	Ernest Leslie	14 April, 1850	Police Magistrate, Broken Hill (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Deputy Sheriff, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	A1	18 Oct., 1888	11 July, 1899	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

** Services only partly at disposal of Department; this gentleman is therefore unclassified.

|| Allowance for acting as interpreter under Immigration Restriction Act (Customs Department).

NOTE.—All fees are paid into Consolidated Revenue, and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.				
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.					
POLICE MAGISTRATES.		PETTY SESSIONS.															
Makinson	Joseph Francis.....	9 June, 1844	Police Magistrate, Dubbo	Professional.	A1	7 July, 1875	10 July, 1899	500	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			(Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Dubbo, Wellington, and Warren; Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and Guardian of Minors.)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin.....	George	14 Oct., 1830	Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga... (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Wagga Wagga and Narrandera, Deputy Sheriff, Member of Local Land Board, Visiting Justice to Gaols at Wagga Wagga and Narrandera, Guardian of Minors, and Mining Warden.)	do	A1	3 Mar., 1868	1 July, 1896	500	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Smith	Charles Edward	14 Mar., 1832	Police Magistrate, Bathurst	do	A1	25 Mar., 1851	1 July, 1896	500	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			(Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, Guardian of Minors, and Mining Warden.)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnett	Arthur Nelson	7 Mar., 1855	Police Magistrate, Albury	do	A1	1 Mar., 1877	1 July, 1896	475	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			(Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Deputy Sheriff, Licensing Magistrate, Albury, Corowa, and Germanton, Mining Warden, and Member of Local Land Board.)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarke	William	3 April, 1854	Police Magistrate, Cootamundra ... (Also Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaols, Cootamundra and Gundagai, Licensing Magistrate, Cootamundra, Gundagai, and Tamut, Deputy Sheriff, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.)	do	A1	16 Mar., 1874	12 Jan., 1899	475	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
King	John Lethbridge	2 July, 1853	Police Magistrate, Orange	do	A1	16 Aug., 1870	27 July, 1896	475	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			(Also Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, Member of Local Land Board, and Guardian of Minors.)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O'Neill	Neil Charles.....	3 May, 1847	Police Magistrate, Deniliquin	do	A1	26 April, 1870	1 Aug., 1892	475	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			(Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, Deniliquin, Moama and Jerilderie, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, Guardian of Minors, and Mining Warden.)						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Parker	William Fox	12 Nov., 1833	Police Magistrate, Armidale (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Mining Warden, Licensing Magistrate, Armidale, Hillgrove, Uralla and Walcha, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Deputy Sheriff, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	A1	26 April, 1862	1 July, 1896	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	George Frederick	9 June, 1840	Police Magistrate, Maitland (Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, Maitland, Patrick's Plains and Wollombi, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Guardian of Minors, Mining Warden, and Member of Local Land Board.)	do	...	A1	18 June, 1863	1 July, 1896	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharpe	Ernest Augustine Lambie	20 Dec., 1843	Police Magistrate, Forbes (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Mining Warden, Licensing Magistrate, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	A1	22 July, 1873	16 Feb., 1881	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	Edward	13 June, 1842	Police Magistrate, Tamworth (Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Guardian of Minors, Deputy Sheriff, and Mining Warden.)	do	...	A1	1 Feb., 1884	1 July, 1896	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenyon	John Frederick	17 Feb., 1844	Police Magistrate, Bourke (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Licensing Magistrate, Member of Local Land Board, Brewharrina, Deputy Sheriff, and Mining Warden.)	do	...	A1	11 Sept., 1876	13 Jan., 1898	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawson	William Corbett	12 June, 1834	Police Magistrate, Glen Innes (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaols, Glen Innes and Inverell, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, Glen Innes and Inverell, Deputy Sheriff, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	A1	1 Mar., 1880	13 Jan., 1898	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKensy	Jim	7 Oct., 1853	Police Magistrate, Braidwood (Also Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, and Member of Local Land Board.)	do	...	A1	7 Oct., 1875	15 Feb., 1900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marriott	Edward	24 Jan., 1846	Police Magistrate, Inverell (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	A1	12 Aug., 1862	1 Jan., 1900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertson	Charles	11 April, 1845	Police Magistrate, Young (Also Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Young and Grenfell, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	A1	1 June, 1881	17 July, 1899	450

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
POLICE MAGISTRATES.			PETTY SESSIONS.					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Stevenson	George	10 June, 1843	Police Magistrate, Wyalong	Professional	A1	*1 July, 1866	12 Jan., 1899	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Wilkinson	Thomas Henry	17 Aug., 1854	Police Magistrate, Mudjee	do	A1	1 Sept., 1878	24 Sept., 1897	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilshire	Frederick Robertson	13 Mar., 1837	Police Magistrate, Penrith	do	A1	*1 Mar., 1862	13 Jan., 1898	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adrian	Frederick Gregory	17 Jan., 1860	Police Magistrate, Lismore	do	A1	18 Sept., 1877	20 Jan., 1899	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	Walterus Le Brun	1 July, 1843	Police Magistrate, Cobar	do	A1	15 Nov., 1888	1 April, 1898	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrnes	Henry James	14 April, 1832	Police Magistrate, Cowra	do	A1	1 Sept., 1892	1 May, 1897	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Creagh	Jasper Albert	22 Mar., 1840	Police Magistrate, Grafton	do	A1	*1 Feb., 1875	1 July, 1896	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hales	Frederick Bamwell	29 Dec., 1830	Police Magistrate, Bega	do	A1	*1 April, 1861	1 Aug., 1895	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Oslcar	Charles Edward.....	25 Feb., 1854	Police Magistrate, Narrabri (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, and Mining Warden.)	do	...	Ar	24 Aug., 1880	1 Feb., 1900	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	Thomas Arkell.....	21 July, 1840	Police Magistrate, Trunkey (Also Mining Warden, Coroner, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Guardian of Minors, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do	...	Ar	1 Aug., 1871	1 Aug., 1871	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkin	George	3 July, 1857	Police Magistrate, Bahrauld (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Licensing Magistrate, and Clerk, Guardian of Minors, Mining Warden, Clerk Petty Sessions, Crown Lands Agent, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar District Court, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do	...	Ar	28 July, 1885	11 Sept., 1897	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Edwards	Osman Adams	10 Dec., 1858	Police Magistrate, Bingara..... (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Coroner, Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Member of Local Land Board, Licensing Magistrate, Bingara, Barraba, and Warialda, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	Ar	1 Jan., 1890	12 Jan., 1899	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans	George Rupert.....	15 July, 1834	Police Magistrate, Scone (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Visiting Justice to Murrumbidgee Gaol, Coroner, Mining Warden, Licensing Magistrate, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	Ar	1 April, 1878	1 Aug., 1895	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galbraith	Frederick Huleat.....	13 Aug., 1857	Police Magistrate, Cooma (Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Mining Warden, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	Ar	1 Nov., 1877	15 Feb., 1900	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gale.....	Charles Henry.....	18 Sept., 1860	Police Magistrate, Moree (Also Clerk Petty Sessions, Moree, Visiting Justice to Gaol, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, District Registrar Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar Small Debts Court, Coroner, Curator's Agent, Registrar of District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Licensing Magistrate, District Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do	...	Ar	11 Sept., 1878	20 Jan., 1899	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Garstang	Frederick Wright	26 Dec., 1847	Police Magistrate, Raymond Terrace (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Mining Warden, and Licensing Magistrate Raymond Terrace, Dungog, and Port Stephens.)	do	...	Ar	15 June, 1883	1 May, 1892	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—All fees are paid into Consolidated Revenue, and no allowances are paid for any duties except those of Coroner.

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Ducat	John	13 Mar., 1823	Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Member of Local Land Board, District Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Guardian of Minors, Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c. Police Magistrate, Milparinka	do ... A1	8 June, 1869	12 Dec., 1894	350	500
Ellicott.....	Alfred	23 Dec., 1851	(Also Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mining Warden, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator's Agent, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c.) Police Magistrate, Moruya.....	do ... A1	*21 June, 1875	1 Aug., 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitzhardinge	Moreton Hyde	7 Feb., 1855	(Also Mining Warden, Licensing Magistrate, Moruya and Dowling (at Milton), District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Guardian of Minors.) Police Magistrate, Tenterfield	do ... A1	19 Mar., 1898	19 Mar., 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fletcher	John Walter.....	11 May, 1847	(Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Licensing Magistrate, Tenterfield; Visiting Justice to Gaol, Guardian to Minors, Mining Warden, Deputy Sheriff, and Member of Local Land Board.) Police Magistrate, Wilcannia.....	do ... A1	4 May, 1898	4 May, 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamieson.....	John	18 June, 1860	(Coroner, Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Licensing Magistrate, Mitchell and Menindie; Deputy Sheriff, Member of Local Land Board, and Guardian of Minors.) Police Magistrate, Walgett	do ... A1	18 June, 1900	18 June, 1900	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peisley	Arthur James	17 July, 1862	(Also Visiting Justice to Gaol, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Sheriff, and Mining Warden.) Police Magistrate, Tumberumba ...	do ... A1	19 Feb., 1891	23 Oct., 1897	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Roberts	Horace Frederick	4 Dec., 1860	(Also Crown Lands Agent, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Curator's Agent, District Agent for Registrar of Probates, Coroner, Licensing Magistrate and Clerk, Guardian of Minors, Mining Warden, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of the Small Debts Court.) Police Magistrate, Murwillumbah...	do ... A1	*12 Feb., 1885	1 Dec., 1899	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
			(Also Clerk of Petty Sessions, Crown Lands Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Licensing Magistrate and Clerk; Registrar Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, District Agent for Registrar of Probates, Guardian of Minors, Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; and Electoral Registrar.															

* Services not continuous.

Note (Police Magistrates).—All fees are paid into Consolidated Revenue, and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

Watt	James	24 April, 1864	Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Broken Hill (Also Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., for Broken Hill, Alma, and Sturt; Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ...	A2	10 Sept., 1879	1 Dec., 1895	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Addison	Glentworth	14 Aug., 1864	Clerk Petty Sessions, Singleton (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Crown Lands Agent, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.)	do ...	A3	1 Jan., 1882	29 Jan., 1900	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Boileau	George Theophilus Saunders	22 Dec 1849	Clerk Petty Sessions, Grenfell (Also Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy; Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.; Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do ...	A3	24 Feb., 1879	1 June, 1894	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Broughton	Lachlan Wentworth	26 June, 1861	Clerk Petty Sessions, Cootamundra (Also Clerk of Licensing Court, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., and Acting Stock Inspector.)	do ...	A3	1 Oct., 1882	8 Feb., 1900	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Brown.....	William Le Brun	29 June, 1861	Clerk Petty Sessions, Gunnedah ... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Clerk of Licensing Court, Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)	do ...	A3	13 Feb., 1882	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

NOTE.—All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarant. e (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.								
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equip-ments.	Forage.	Miscella-neous.			
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.															
Burne	Frederick	14 April, 1839	Clerk Petty Sessions, Glen Innes... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Electoral Registrar; Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Registrar District Court, Labour Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Curator's Agent, and Registrar of Small Debts Court.)	Clerical	A3	11 Aug., 1880	5 Oct., 1897	£ ‡350	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	1,000
Burnett	Joseph	2 May, 1867	Clerk Petty Sessions, Hay	do ...	A3	17 Sept., 1883	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Butler	Charles Frederick	8 Jan., 1856	Clerk Petty Sessions, Narrandera ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Guardian of Minors, Labour Agent, and Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do ...	A3	16 Nov., 1879	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Chambers	Richard Frederick	10 Oct., 1855	Clerk Petty Sessions, Corowa..... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ...	A3	31 Aug., 1878	1 Feb., 1900	‡350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochrane.....	Andrew Thompson	26 May, 1853	Clerk Petty Sessions, Lismore	do ...	A3	1 June, 1883	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

Collins.....	Robert William Greene ...	20 July, 1850	Clerk Petty Sessions, Young (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Crown Lands Agent, and Electoral Registrar.)	do ...	A3	5 Jan., 1882	23 Nov., 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Dillon ..	Clement	23 Oct., 1860	Clerk Petty Sessions, Coonamble ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, Electoral Registrar; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar of District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ...	A3	14 Sept., 1876	1 Jan., 1895	‡350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Gomm	Edward Thomas Farquhar	26 Feb., 1846	Clerk Petty Sessions, Cooma (Also Clerk of Licensing Court, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Crown Lands Agent, and Registrar of Births, &c.)	do ...	A3	15 Jan., 1883	1 July, 1896	‡350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Jeffreys	Henry John	14 Nov., 1851	Clerk Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan. (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates; Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do ...	A3	1 May, 1882	14 Oct., 1897	‡350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ken p	Beilby Porteous Pell	13 May, 1854	Clerk Petty Sessions, Deniliquin ... (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer to issue Miners' Rights, Registrar of District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Electoral Registrar, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)	do ...	A3	17 Jan., 1879	1 July, 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Linsley	John Richard	16 Jan., 1856	Clerk Petty Sessions, Gundagai..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Electoral Registrar; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar of District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)	do ...	A3	1 Jan., 1880	18 June, 1897	‡350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

NOTE.—All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

‡ Salary paid by Lands Department.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.														
McDougall	Duncan Graham	2 Dec., 1864	Clerk Petty Sessions, Mudgee	Clerical	A3	1 July, 1883	1 July, 1898	£ 350	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1,000
Miller	James	16 Dec., 1861	Clerk Petty Sessions, Cowra	do	A3	19 April, 1883	July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Murray	Frederick Stephenson.....	19 Jan., 1862	Clerk Petty Sessions, Molong	do	A3	1 April, 1877	19 Sept., 1897	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Nicholson	William Thomas.....	7 Oct., 1839	Clerk Petty Sessions, Parkes	do	A3	1 June, 1873	1 July, 1896	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Phillips	Herbert.....	17 Sept., 1860	Clerk Petty Sessions, Kempsey	do	A3	26 Mar., 1878	16 Aug., 1897	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

Scott	Walter	28 Feb., 1863	Clerk Petty Sessions, Narrabri (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do ... A3	15 Dec., 1882	1 April, 1889	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Stafford	William Denzil	28 July, 1846	Clerk Petty Sessions, Inverell (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates; Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court and Crown Lands Agent.)	do ... A3	9 April, 1883	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Walker	James Daniel	10 Dec., 1860	Clerk Petty Sessions, Tumut (Also Crown Lands Agent, Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ... A3	5 April, 1880	1 Dec., 1894	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ward	Thomas William	31 Dec., 1858	Clerk Petty Sessions, Bombala (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Electoral Registrar; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.; Registrar of District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ... A3	19 April, 1875	16 Jan., 1900	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Armstrong	Walter Dickenson	12 May, 1841	Clerk Petty Sessions, Burrowa (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Registrar of District Court, Licensing Magistrate, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ... A3	19 Jan., 1863	8 Feb., 1897	£300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Brown	Vincent	1 June, 1839	Clerk Petty Sessions, Tamworth ... (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace; Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do ... A3	1 July, 1883	8 Feb., 1900	300	500

† Salary paid by Lands Department

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.														
Vacant.....	.....	.....	Clerk Petty Sessions, Urana	Clerical	A3	.....	.....	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eldershaw	Philip Eld	11 Jan., 1860	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do	A3	7 June, 1875	1 Aug., 1896	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	500
Fitzpatrick	Ossory Arthur Stanton ...	17 May, 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Bourke..... (Also Registrar of District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Electoral Registrar, &c.)	do	A3	1 Mar., 1881	29 Sept., 1897	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	500
Hepworth	Frederick John Platt	1 Jan., 1842	Clerk Petty Sessions, Walcha	do	A3	6 Sept., 1875	1 July, 1896	£300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	1,000
Holcombe	Harcourt	3 Aug., 1855	Clerk Petty Sessions, Moruya	do	A3	1 Jan., 1885	16 Nov., 1896	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	1,000

Leary	Henry Joseph	20 Nov., 1861	Deaths, &c.; Clerk of Licensing Court, Mining Registrar, Warden's Clerk, and Officer to issue Miners' Rights.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Orange..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do ...	A3	1 Jan., 1882	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Louche	John Howard	4 Dec., 1837	Clerk Petty Sessions, Carcoar (Also Crown Lands Agent, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c.)	do ...	A3	22 Aug., 1876	1 Nov., 1889	‡300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
MacNevin	Richard Thomas	2 Nov., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Dubbo (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., and Acting Stock Inspector.)	do ...	A3	17 Nov., 1881	1 July, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Marsh	Willoughby	14 Oct., 1866	Clerk Petty Sessions, Bra'dwood... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Clerk of Licensing Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Labour Agent.)	do ...	A3	11 June, 1883	5 June, 1899	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Smith	Charles	3 Dec., 1850	Clerk Petty Sessions, Armidale..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Curator's Agent.)	do ...	A3	1 April, 1883	1 July, 1898	300	500

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Vacant.....	.....	.....	Clerk Petty Sessions, Walgett	Clerical .....	...	.....	.....	£300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Hughes	Robert	29 July, 1867	Clerk Petty Sessions, Yass.....	do ... a1		1 Jan., 1883	6 Dec., 1897	£299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Chiplin	Alfred George	19 Aug., 1867	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wellington ...	do ... a2		1 June, 1887	1 April, 1890	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cohen	Edward Meyer.....	21 Nov., 1859	Clerk Petty Sessions, Lithgow	do ... a2		13 Oct., 1884	1 Nov., 1896	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Davies	Evan Alfred.....	29 Aug., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Moss Vale ...	do ... a2		10 Aug., 1885	1 July, 1896	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

Galloway	Richard Montgomerie.....	29 Sept., 1857	Clerk Petty Sessions, Condobolin ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c., Electoral Registrar, Deputy Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do ... a2	1 Oct., 1875	17 Nov., 1898.	‡290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
Kingsmill	John Johnson	23 Oct., 1858	Clerk Petty Sessions, Muswellbrook (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do ... a2	5 Dec., 1885	29 Sept., 1897	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Marks	William Frederick	31 Aug., 1864	Clerk Petty Sessions, Nowra	do ... a2	5 Aug., 1886	1 Jan., 1895	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mowle	Aubrey Murray Palmer ...	3 Feb., 1848	Clerk Petty Sessions, Gunning	do ... a2	*21 May, 1864	4 Feb., 1899	‡290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
O'Brien	William Edward	5 Nov., 1856	(Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do ... a2	12 Nov., 1877	1 Nov., 1896	‡290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Potts	Frank Forbes	30 April, 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Murrurundi... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Officer to issue Miners' Rights, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates; Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do ... a2	*1 Aug., 1885	29 Sept., 1897	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Saunders	John	21 June, 1855	Clerk Petty Sessions, Scone	do ... a2	26 Aug., 1884	1 July, 1896	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
			(Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)															

*Service not continuous. † Salary paid by Lands Department. Note.—All fees, except those for services as agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowance are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Bingle	Harry Seymour	8 Dec., 1864	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wollongong... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Officer to issue Miners' Rights, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Labour Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	Clerical	a3	1 Aug., 1888	1 July, 1896	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Blix	Arthur	20 Nov., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, North Sydney (Also Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, and Chamber Magistrate.)	do	a3	11 Oct., 1882	1 Feb., 1895	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Butler	Arthur Ormonde.....	28 Dec., 1862	Clerk Petty Sessions, Warialda	do	a3	*10 Aug., 1887	1 Jan., 1896	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Crane	Frederick William Charlesworth.	19 Sept., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Paddington ... (Also Chamber Magistrate, Electoral Registrar, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	a3	1 April, 1881	1 Jan., 1894	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Davies	Edward Henry.....	20 May, 1867	Clerk Petty Sessions, Rylstone	do	a3	1 July, 1885	21 Aug., 1897	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Lloyd	George Alfred	19 Nov., 1843	Clerk Petty Sessions, Glebe	do	a3	31 Aug., 1887	1 Jan., 1894	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
McMahon	Marshal James.....	19 Dec., 1871	Clerk Petty Sessions, Albury..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do	a3	17 Jan., 1889	15 Aug., 1898	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Perry	Arthur Reginald	15 Feb., 1868	Clerk Petty Sessions, Bingara (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Electoral Registrar, and Registrar of Births, &c.)	do	...	a3	1 April, 1886	29 Sept., 1897	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Thornton	James Charles	9 Nov., 1853	Clerk Petty Sessions, Grafton (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Clerk of Licensing Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Labour Agent.)	do	...	a3	*3 Mar., 1882	12 Jan., 1899	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Volckman	Wilfrid Lionel	1 Jan., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Hillston (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	a3	13 Mar., 1885	11 Nov., 1897	‡280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Baly	Henry Percy	16 July, 1849	Clerk Petty Sessions, Bellingen..... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	a3	1 July, 1869	1 Nov., 1896	‡275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Shepherd	James	24 May, 1857	Clerk Petty Sessions, Barmedman .. (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do	...	a3	11 Dec., 1882	10 Nov., 1898	‡275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Stanford	Harold Wingfield	12 Sept., 1870	Clerk Petty Sessions, Warren (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates; Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	a3	6 Oct., 1888	1 Jan., 1892	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750

* Services not continuous. ‡ Salary paid by Lands Department. NOTE.—All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

Vacant .....	.....	.....	Clerk Petty Sessions, Nyngan (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar, District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Labour Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	a5	.....	.....	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lusk	William Butler	25 Nov., 1868	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.; District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar Births, Deaths, &c., Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do	...	a5	19 May, 1890	June, 1899	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Allnutt	Robert Henry Venn	19 Feb., 1849	Clerk Petty Sessions, Quirindi (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Licensing Magistrate and Clerk, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Acting Inspector of Sheep, and Guardian of Minors.)	do	...	br	15 Sept., 1884	15 Sept., 1884	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Barnett	Percival Edward Brownrigg	8 April, 1863	Clerk Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran (Also Crown Lands Agent, Mining Registrar and Officer to issue Miners' Rights, Clerk of Licensing Court, Deputy Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar District Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	br	1 Dec., 1883	9 Aug., 1897	‡250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Garland	Kennedy Theodore	21 Aug., 1859	Clerk Petty Sessions, Junee (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, and Registrar for Births, Deaths, &c.)	do	...	br	1 Oct., 1879	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
McDougall	Louis Andrew	8 Sept., 1869	Clerk Petty Sessions, Tenterfield ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar of Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Member and Clerk of Licensing Court, and Labour Agent.)	do	...	br	7 Sept., 1888	6 Sept., 1899	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Marsh	George Milbourne	2 Dec., 1849	Clerk Petty Sessions, Balmain (Also Chamber Magistrate, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	br	25 June, 1886	1 April, 1898	250	500

‡ Salary paid by Lands Department

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.			PETTY SESSIONS.					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pope	George Miller	11 May, 1830	Clerk Petty Sessions, Ryde (Also Registrar Small Debts Court, Clerk of Licensing Court, Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Curator's Agent.)	Clerical	b1	18 June, 1863	18 June, 1863	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Rainsford	John	22 May, 1852	Clerk Petty Sessions, Temora (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	b1	15 Sept., 1874	1 Feb., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Walsh	Matthew Joseph	21 Sept., 1848	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wallsend and Plattsburg; visiting Waratah and Lambton. (Also Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c.)	do	b1	11 July, 1878	1 Mar., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Beaver	Sydney Ernest	19 Mar., 1867	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wyalong (Also District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	b2	18 July, 1886	1 May, 1898	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Browne	Richard Pyne	4 July, 1856	Clerk Petty Sessions, Casino (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c., Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)	do	b3	10 May, 1890	15 Mar., 1900	£230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Cripps	Charles Westley	17 Feb., 1866	Clerk Petty Sessions, Stroud (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	b4	22 Feb., 1883	1 July, 1896	£220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750

Plunkett.....	Arthur George	19 Aug., 1862	Clerk Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace. (Also Crown Lands Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Clerk of Licensing Court, District Registrar, Births, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator's Agent, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.)	do	...	b4	*1 April, 1881	10 Dec., 1897	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Kelk.....	William Stanger	6 June, 1870	Clerk Petty Sessions, Hillgrove..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	b5	14 Dec., 1888	6 Sept., 1899	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adams.....	Henry Thomas.....	14 Jan., 1869	Clerk Petty Sessions, Brewarrina ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Clerk to Licensing Bench, Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Curator's Agent.)	do	...	cr	1 Nov., 1889	8 May, 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Beveridge	Henry Sydney	20 Oct., 1870	Clerk Petty Sessions, Burwood	do	...	cr	1 Aug., 1888	1 Mar., 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Brown.....	John Sydney	25 Jan., 1871	Clerk Petty Sessions, Paterson, visiting Gresford. (Also Crown Lands Agent, Officer to issue Miners' Rights, Deputy Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.)	do	...	cr	21 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1894	200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Goodman	William Henry	1 Oct., 1842	Clerk Petty Sessions, Liverpool (Also Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	cr	28 July, 1877	1 Mar., 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(Vacant).....	.....	.....	Clerk Petty Sessions, Kiama	do	...	cr	.....	.....	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cohen	Thomas William	27 May, 1868	Clerk Petty Sessions, Ballina..... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, Electoral Registrar, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Registrar District Court, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	c2	9 Jan., 1888	1 Oct., 1891	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

*Services not continuous. † Salary paid by Lands Department. NOTE.—All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

Hamblin	Sydney John.....	16 July, 1865	Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Penrith (Also Crown Lands Agent, Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	c3	20 Dec., 1889	1 Aug., 1894	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Perry	William Ironside.....	22 Jan., 1870	Clerk Petty Sessions, Windsor (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	c3	2 Nov., 1888	1 May, 1898	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Wheeler	George Albert Edward ...	9 Nov., 1865	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wollombi ... (Also Crown Lands Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court, Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	c3	2 Feb., 1885	1 April, 1897	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Page	Ernest Harcourt	4 Feb., 1877	Clerk Petty Sessions, White Cliffs... (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c., Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Curator's Agent, Registrar Small Debts Court.)	do	...	c3	21 Oct., 1890	7 June, 1899	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Green	Richard George	1 Nov., 1871	Clerk Petty Sessions, Maclean (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., and Clerk of Licensing Court.)	do	...	c4	1 May, 1890	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Davies.....	George William Hope.....	6 Nov., 1870	Clerk Petty Sessions, Wentworth... (Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of Licensing Court, and Crown Lands Agent.)	do	...	c5	18 June, 1888	1 Nov., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600

‡ Salary paid by Lands Department.

NOTE.--All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.								
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.					
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.																		
(Vacant) .....	.....	.....	Clerk Petty Sessions, Murrumburrah.	Clerical	c5	.....	.....	£ 160	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Laidlaw	John William Malcolm ..	29 Dec., 1874	(Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., Registrar of the District Court, Labour Agent, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Electoral Registrar, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Wilcannia.....	do	d1	1 Oct., 1892	1 April, 1899	145	...	...	...	£ 20 (Special allowance.)	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cotter	Charles Edwin ..	26 Nov., 1869	(Also Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Registrar of District Court, Registrar Small Debts Court, Curator's Agent, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Registrar, Births, Deaths, &c., Clerk of Licensing Court, Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, and Labour Agent.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Gosford	do	d3	13 May, 1886	12 Jan., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Buckland	Francis Joyce	2 Aug., 1848	(Also Crown Lands Agent, Electoral Registrar, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Agent for Registrar of Probates, Clerk of Licensing Court, Curator's Agent, and Registrar Small Debts Court.) Clerk Petty Sessions, Swamp Oak...	a .....	...	14 April, 1891	1 Dec., 1895	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Smith	Reginald Cecil McPhillamy	27 Dec., 1875	(Also Warden's Clerk, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Warden's Bailiff.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Trunkv. (Also Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, &c.)	a .....	...	1 Jan., 1893	1 Jan., 1898	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
ASSISTANT CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS AND CLERKS IN PETTY SESSIONS OFFICES.																		
Ledger	Henry Allworth	22 Mar., 1842	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Newtown, and Electoral Registrar.	Clerical	b1	1 Dec., 1882	1 Dec., 1895	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Forrest	John William Thomas ..	3 Feb., 1873	Deposition Clerk, Newtown	do	b4	14 Nov., 1889	1 Dec., 1899	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Williams	George Richard	16 June, 1872	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Broken Hill, and Electoral Registrar.	do	c1	23 May, 1890	5 June, 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

Roche	George Nicholas	13 July, 1870	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Hay (Acting Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Orange, since 22nd December, 1896.)	do	...	c4	27 Sept., 1889	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Addison	Percival Edward	25 Nov., 1874	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Broken Hill.	do	...	d1	23 April, 1892	11 Jan., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Blackmore	Hugh Moffitt	10 Sept., 1864	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glebe, and Deputy Electoral Registrar.	do	...	d1	1 May, 1890	1 Dec., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cleeve	Marwood Harold	8 Aug., 1871	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown	do	...	d1	9 July, 1891	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Geikie	William Cunningham	11 May, 1872	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions and Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Deniliquin.	do	...	d1	1 Feb., 1889	1 Sept., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McFarland	Glynn Sutherland Palgrave	7 Jan., 1873	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Lismore, and Deputy Electoral Registrar.	do	...	d1	11 July, 1891	1 May, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Parkes	Alfred Herbert	13 June, 1874	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Redfern.	do	...	d1	9 Jan., 1891	1 Mar., 1894	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Percival	Henry	2 April, 1869	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown	do	...	d1	6 May, 1890	1 Nov., 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Weston	Clive Conder	17 June, 1874	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Newcastle, and Deputy Electoral Registrar.	do	...	d1	7 Sept., 1891	1 May, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Fletcher	Harry Ferdinand William	2 Sept., 1867	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, North Sydney, Deputy Electoral Registrar.	do	...	d2	*1 Oct., 1887	11 Jan., 1900	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hepworth	Frederick Frank Platt	23 Oct., 1873	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Blayney.	do	...	d2	17 Aug., 1891	1 April, 1898	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rogers	Edward	26 Oct., 1868	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown.	do	...	d2	24 Mar., 1890	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dawson	William Thomas	10 Nov., 1866	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newcastle.	do	...	d3	*2 Jan., 1882	1 May, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Devine	Frederick George Irvington	3 May, 1870	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Paddington.	do	...	d3	18 June, 1894	1 April, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Freeman	Harold Stephen	14 Nov., 1875	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Assistant Crown Lands Agent, and Deputy Electoral Registrar, Goulburn.	do	...	d3	21 Mar., 1894	21 Mar., 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Hattersley	Edward George	18 Dec., 1875	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Balmain.	do	...	d3	25 July, 1892	26 Mar., 1900	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lees	James William	20 Jan., 1874	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions and Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Young.	do	...	d3	22 June, 1892	8 Feb., 1900	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Olson	Andrew George	2 Sept., 1875	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Cootamundra.	do	...	d3	30 May, 1892	1 May, 1899	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ross	Charles Berdoe	7 Mar., 1872	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Cooma.	do	...	d3	1 Dec., 1890	7 June, 1899	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Kelaher	James Joseph Patrick	20 Mar., 1877	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, and Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Bathurst.	do	...	d4	5 April, 1893	1 June, 1898	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tarrant	Harman William Miller	16 Nov., 1874	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown.	do	...	d4	9 June, 1892	1 June, 1898	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bonthorne	James Montgomery	16 Aug., 1878	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions and Deputy Electoral Registrar, Gundagai.	do	...	d4	25 Mar., 1897	8 Feb., 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Harrison	Edwin Joseph	8 Nov., 1876	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Taree.	do	...	d4	11 July, 1892	1 Sept., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hazell	William George	2 Mar., 1874	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Parkes.	do	...	d4	11 Nov., 1889	14 July, 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous. a Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

NOTE.—All fees, except those for services as Agent for Curator for Intestate Estates, are paid into Consolidated Revenue; and no allowances are made for any duties except those of Coroner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
ASSISTANT CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS AND CLERKS IN PETTY SESSIONS OFFICES.		PETTY SESSIONS.														
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kitching	Frederick William	30 June, 1876	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions and Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Narrabri.	Clerical	d4	28 Sept., 1893	26 June, 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McManamey	Frederick Fraser	3 Dec., 1877	Assistant Clerk Petty Sessions, Inverell.	do	...	d4	19 Mar., 1897	1 Jan., 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Soane	Marcus England	3 Mar., 1877	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, and Deputy Electoral Registrar, Cobar	do	...	d4	12 Feb., 1895	1 April, 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wickham	Aubrey Sydney	12 July, 1876	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta.	do	...	d4	14 Mar., 1893	28 Feb., 1900	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cusick	Edward Percy	15 Mar., 1872	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Redfern.	do	...	d5	21 Oct., 1895	1 June, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Reed	David William	11 Mar., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, and Deputy Electoral Registrar, Broken Hill.	do	...	d6	4 Nov., 1895	22 Oct., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Prior	Ernest Arthur	31 May, 1876	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Moree.	do	...	d6	1 Jan., 1891	1 Aug., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Arnold	Clarence Arthur	5 Jan., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Coonamble.	do	...	d6	1 April, 1898	1 April, 1898	65	...	...	...	£30	...	...	100
Ellison	Arthur Charles	30 April, 1880	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Parramatta.	do	...	d6	1 Nov., 1897	1 Nov., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Geddes	William Butler	21 Aug., 1880	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Warialda.	do	...	d6	1 Sept., 1897	1 Aug., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Haydock	Ernest Robert Fowler	7 May, 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Mudgee.	do	...	d6	13 Sept., 1897	1 May, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Keohan	William Raymund Joseph	11 Feb., 1880	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newcastle.	do	...	d6	18 Nov., 1898	8 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stevenson	Frederick Willis	21 Feb., 1880	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Narrandera.	do	...	d6	23 Sept., 1897	23 Sept., 1897	65	...	...	...	£20	...	...	100
Brewer	William Thomas	6 Jan., 1879	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Grafton.	do	...	d7	5 April, 1898	5 April, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bromhead	William Swift	29 Aug., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Tamworth.	do	...	d7	26 June, 1899	26 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Cummins††	Frank Ernest	28 Oct., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Wellington.	do	...	d7	18 April, 1900	18 April, 1900	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Fischer	Ernest Frederick	27 Feb., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Tumut.	do	...	d7	1 Oct., 1895	26 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	£35	...	...	100
Goldie††	George Sydney	21 Mar., 1883	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Wagga Wagga.	do	...	d7	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Holland††	Albert Andrew	5 Feb., 1883	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Grenfell.	do	...	d7	21 Nov., 1899	21 Nov., 1899	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Kiss††	Cecil Rupert	13 June, 1883	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Cooma.	do	...	d7	22 Mar., 1900	22 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Mahony	Edward Augustus	1 Aug., 1879	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Bathurst.	do	...	d7	4 July, 1899	4 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	£15	...	...	100
Naylor	Cyrus Wesley	14 June, 1879	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Glebe.	do	...	d7	21 June, 1899	21 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nott††	Melville Charles	8 Dec., 1882	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Broken Hill.	do	...	d7	12 April, 1900	12 April, 1900	50	...	...	...	£35	...	...	100

Ryan††	Patrick Joseph	17 May, 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Albury.	do	...	d7	6 June, 1900	6 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	£15	...	...	...	100
Sproule	Robert	16 Mar., 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Goulburn	do	...	d7	13 Nov., 1899	13 Nov., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	£15	...	...	...	100
Sutherland	Frederick Donald Hercules	20 May, 1879	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown	do	...	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Swiney†	Charles William	22 Aug., 1879	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Cowra	do	...	d7	15 April, 1900	15 April, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	£15	...	...	...	100
Wenholz	Cyril	29 May, 1881	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Gunnedah.	do	...	d7	11 Oct., 1898	11 Oct., 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
White†	Leslie McLeod	24 May, 1883	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Singleton.	do	...	d7	26 Mar., 1900	26 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	£15	...	...	...	100

† Appointments not confirmed, on probation.

‡ Special allowance.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE POSTMASTERS ACT AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS ^a

Blayney. Germantown. Nymagee. Uralla.

^a These officers are paid salary by the Postal Department, and receive no additional remuneration for performing duty as Clerks of Petty Sessions, excepting the Postmaster at Blayney, who is paid £50 per annum for his services as Clerk of Petty Sessions, Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c

LIST OF PLACES WHERE POLICE CONSTABLES ACT AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS. ^b

Place	Salary	Place	Salary	Place	Salary	Place	Salary	Place	Salary	Place	Salary	Place	Salary
£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Aberdeen	10	Bundarra	10	Coopermook	10	Gilgandra	10	Leadville	10	Mungindi	10	Tarrawingie	10
Adamnaby	10	Bungendore	10	Cooranbong	10	Gilgunna	10	Lockhart	10	Nambucca	10	Tea Gardens	10
Adelong	10	Bungwall	10	Copeland	10	Gulambone	10	Louth	10	Narramine	10	Thackaringa	10
Albion Park	10	Burruga	10	Coraki	10	Gladstone	10	Manilla	10	Nelligen	10	Tibooburra	10
Angledool	10	Byrock	10	Coramba	10	Goodooga	10	Marengo	10	Nerrigundah	10	Tingha	10
Araluen	10	Byron Bay	10	Crookwell	10	Greta	10	Marsdens	10	Nimitybelle	10	Timonee	10
Barraba	10	Cal Lal	10	Cudal	10	Gulgong	15	Marulan	10	Nundle	10	Tocumwal	10
Barrington	15	Camden	10	Cudgellico	10	Gundaroo	10	Mathoura	10	Oberon	10	Trangie	10
Bateman's Bay	10	Candelo	10	Cudgen	10	Guyra	10	Menindee	15	Obley	10	Tuenia	10
Bemboka	10	Canowindra	10	Cumnock	10	Hargraves	10	Merriwa	10	Oxley	10	Ulmarra	10
Bendemeer	10	Capertec	10	Dalmorton	10	Helensburgh	10	Michelago	10	Pambula	10	Walbundrie	10
Berrigan	10	Captain's Flat	10	Dandaloo	10	Henty	10	Millic	10	Peak Hill	10	Wallerawang	10
Berrina	10	Carinda	10	Darlington Point	10	Hill End	15	Milthorpe	10	Pilgla	10	Wanaaring	15
Berry	10	Carrathool	10	Daysdale	10	Howlong	10	Minni	10	Pooncarie	10	Wardell	10
Binalong	10	Central Tilba	10	Deepwater	10	Hunter's Hill	10	Mittagong	10	Quambone	10	Wee Waa	10
Blackville	10	Cessnock	10	Delegale	10	Ivanhoe	10	Moama	10	Richmond	10	Whitton	10
Boggabilla	10	Clare	10	Denman	10	Jerilderie	20	Mogil Mogil	10	Robertson	10	Wilson's Downfall	10
Boggabri	10	Clarence Town	10	Drake	10	Jerry's Plains	10	Morangarell	10	Rockley	20	Windeyer	10
Boohgal	10	Chifton	10	Emmaville	10	Jmdabyne	10	Morpeth	10	Silverton	10	Wollar	10
Bowral	10	Cobargo	10	Enngonia	10	Jugiong	10	Mossiel	10	Sofala	10	Wolumla	10
Bowraville	10	Cobbora	10	Euabalong	10	Kangaroo Valley	10	Moulamein	10	St. Albans	10	Woodburn	10
Branxton	10	Collarenebri	10	Euston	10	Katoomba	10	Mount Hope	10	Stuart Town	10	Wyndham	10
Brownsville	10	Collector	10	Finley	10	Kew	10	Mount McDonald	10	Sunny Corner	15	Yalgogrin	10
Buckley's Crossing	10	Coolabah	10	Forster	10	Kiandra	10	Mullumbumby	10	Swansea	10	Yantabulla	10
Bulladellah	10	Coolah	10	Frogmore	10	Kookabookra	10	Mulwala	10	Taralga	10	Yetman	10
Bulli	10	Coolamon	10	Germantown	10	Lawrence	15						

^b All Police Constables acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions are guaranteed in the sum of £100 each.

COURT-CLEANERS WHOSE SERVICES ARE ONLY PARTLY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

NOTE—There are 221 unclassified Court cleaners, whose salaries amount to £2,108.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.																
PRISONS.																
Neitenstein	Frederick William	8 Jan., 1850	Comptroller-General of Prisons	Professional	A1	6 Oct., 1873	25 June, 1896	£ 850	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,000
McCauley	Samuel	21 Jan., 1860	Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons.	Clerical	A1	15 Jan., 1876	9 Aug., 1897	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Windon	George Frederick	6 July, 1851	Accountant	do	A3	1 Sept., 1892	1 Sept., 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willard	Frederick John	30 May, 1868	First Clerk	do	B5	2 Aug., 1883	9 Aug., 1897	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Russell	Sydney Septimus	18 May, 1860	Clerk	do	B3	16 May, 1879	10 Feb., 1891	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith	Philip Thomas	21 Sept., 1866	do	do	C2	17 April, 1890	1 July, 1898	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moss	Israel Isaac	21 June, 1867	do	do	C5	1 July, 1890	9 Aug., 1897	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheridan	Percival Joseph	7 May, 1876	do	do	C2	15 Feb., 1892	9 Aug., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGillon	James	3 Jan., 1875	do	do	D4	11 July, 1894	28 Feb., 1900	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinchy	William Francis	27 Jan., 1877	do	do	D4	20 Aug., 1895	1 April, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garrard	John	24 May, 1861	Messenger	General	...	1 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1891	115	|| 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Garrard	Mary Ann	10 Mar., 1861	Cleaner and Caretaker	do	...	1 June, 1896	1 June, 1896	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DARLINGHURST GAOL.																
Collis	Arthur Herbert	19 April, 1851	Governor	Clerical	A1	20 Mar., 1875	9 Aug., 1897	400	2125	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Rowley	Ousley	31 Aug., 1852	Deputy-Governor	do	A3	1 Sept., 1879	24 July, 1899	225	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Cunynghame	George Frederick Clarke	4 April, 1849	Dispenser	Professional	B1	1 Feb., 1880	1 Oct., 1892	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitzpatrick	Michael, The Rev.	13 Oct., 1869	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	**	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rich	Charles Hamor, The Rev.	26 June, 1830	Church of England Chaplain	...	**	6 Nov., 1864	6 Nov., 1864	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	John Kivil, The Rev.	17 April, 1859	Wesleyan Chaplain	...	**	1 May, 1898	1 May, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzie	William, The Rev.	29 Nov., 1836	Presbyterian Chaplain	...	**	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillipstein	Philip, The Rev.	18 July, 1844	Jewish Chaplain	...	**	1 Jan., 1893	1 Jan., 1893	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5/4-	...
Ieely	Thomas Rothery	24 May, 1832	Visiting Justice	...	**	12 Jan., 1899	12 Jan., 1899	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
D'Arcy	Denys Gaynor	18 June, 1868	Chief Clerk	Clerical	B1	9 Dec., 1885	1 Jan., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trotter	Percy Thomas Reginald	3 Jan., 1872	Clerk	do	C1	20 Oct., 1887	1 Oct., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McCready	William	6 Aug., 1862	Librarian and Schoolmaster	do	C4	14 Jan., 1887	22 Feb., 1897	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cox	Victor Brabazon	15 Nov., 1874	Clerk	do	D3	17 Sept., 1894	8 Nov., 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmead	William John	26 Oct., 1880	Junior Clerk	do	D6	3 June, 1898	28 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turner	John Charles	13 Feb., 1881	do	do	D6	19 Sept., 1898	19 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urquhart	William	17 May, 1860	Director of Labour	General	...	1 Oct., 1887	1 May, 1897	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primrose	Albert Frederick	30 June, 1846	Principal Storekeeper	do	...	*1 Mar., 1879	1 May, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																
BATHURST GAOL.																
Graham	Charles	28 April, 1842	Governor	Clerical	A2	12 July, 1871	1 Sept., 1898	380	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cunningham	Michael	15 Nov., 1858	Deputy-Governor	General	...	25 June, 1884	24 July, 1899	213	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutherland	Henry Hubert	8 Oct., 1843	Dispenser	Professional	B3	28 Sept., 1883	28 Sept., 1883	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lea	Edward Howard, The Rev.	30 May, 1869	Church of England Chaplain	...	**	*1 Jan., 1895	1 Jan., 1895	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGee	Stanislaus, The Rev.	28 June, 1862	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	**	2 April, 1897	2 April, 1897	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinghorn	James, The Rev.	6 Aug., 1861	Presbyterian Chaplain	...	**	1 Jan., 1896	1 Jan., 1896	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flynn	William Augustus	17 Nov., 1871	Clerk	Clerical	C4	22 Aug., 1891	26 Jan., 1897	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fletcher	Ernest	23 Feb., 1880	Junior Clerk	do	D7	4 Oct., 1898	4 Oct., 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
McCullagh	James Joseph	12 Nov., 1865	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	...	14 May, 1892	1 Jan., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman	Alice Kate	19 Oct., 1853	Superintendent, Female Division	do	...	23 April, 1890	1 Dec., 1898	203	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassett, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.L.	William Frederick	26 Oct., 1824	Visiting Surgeon	...	**	— April, 1851	18 Feb., 1870	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
WILCANNIA GAOL.																
Leer	Arthur George	9 Nov., 1848	Gaoler	General	...	20 June, 1884	5 Mar., 1896	220	||75	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Leer	Kate	1 May, 1852	Matron	do	...	*1 Aug., 1880	5 Mar., 1896	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawling	John, The Rev.	20 Mar., 1865	Church of England Chaplain	...	...	26 Dec., 1897	26 Dec., 1897	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zundolovich	Paul Ephrem, The Rev.	9 May, 1865	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	...	*1 Feb., 1895	1 Jan., 1898	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atkins, L.A.H., Dub.	Thomas Edward	30 Oct., 1855	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	23 April, 1892	23 April, 1892	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																
WOLLONGONG GAOL.																
Roper	John	21 June, 1840	Acting Gaoler	General	...	20 April, 1882	20 Dec., 1897	156	||18	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roper	Judica	22 Aug., 1861	Acting Matron	do	...	21 Dec., 1897	21 Dec., 1897	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D'Arcy-Irvine	Gerard Addington, The Rev.	17 June, 1862	Church of England Chaplain	...	...	1 Oct., 1898	1 Oct., 1898	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrne	John Joseph, The Rev.	6 Nov., 1858	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	...	1 Nov., 1892	1 Nov., 1892	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Timothy Wood	7 Dec., 1846	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	27 Jan., 1891	27 Jan., 1891	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																
YASS GAOL.																
Colvin	George	1 Oct., 1860	Acting Gaoler	General	...	30 April, 1884	1 Jan., 1897	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Colvin	Mary	23 Dec., 1857	Acting Matron	do	...	1 Jan., 1897	1 Jan., 1897	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English, L.R.C.P., Edin.	Joseph	25 Aug., 1856	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	— Mar., 1891	— Mar., 1891	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																
YOUNG GAOL.																
Goble	Richard	5 Sept., 1846	Gaoler	Clerical	A3	1 Feb., 1880	1 Aug., 1898	240	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Pownall	William Henry, The Rev.	31 May, 1835	Church of England Chaplain	...	...	9 Mar., 1878	24 Jan., 1895	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaffey	John Joseph, The Rev.	10 June, 1856	Roman Catholic Chaplain	...	...	29 Mar., 1899	29 Mar., 1899	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heeley, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.S.A., Lond.	John Theophilus	27 Jan., 1836	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	13 June, 1878	13 June, 1878	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																
POLICE GAOLS.																
Geer	George Thomas, The Rev.	20 Feb., 1844	Church of England Chaplain, Bourke Gaol	...	...	17 May, 1898	17 May, 1898	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casey	Colman, The Rev.	9 June, 1866	Roman Catholic Chaplain do	...	...	1 Aug., 1898	1 Aug., 1898	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor	Joseph Lintott, The Rev.	18 June, 1851	Church of England Chaplain, Orange Gaol	...	...	22 Nov., 1895	22 Nov., 1895	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryan	James, The Rev.	6 Aug., 1857	Roman Catholic Chaplain, do	...	...	1 July, 1889	1 July, 1889	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott, M.B. et Ch., B.	Charles Henry	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Bourke Gaol.	...	...	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutherford, M.B. et M.S., Edin.	Alexander Hamilton	21 Jan., 1872	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Casino Gaol.	...	...	1 Jan., 1900	1 Jan., 1900	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bertram, M.B. et M.S.	Thomas Dun	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Coonamble Gaol.	...	...	1 Sept., 1897	1 Sept., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hull, M.D.	Walter	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Cootamundra Gaol.	...	...	1 July, 1897	1 July, 1897	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goode, M.D.	George	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Orange Gaol.	...	...	1 Mar., 1888	1 Mar., 1888	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(Warders, &c., see List on page 125.)</i>																

Services not continuous.

† Information not known

|| Including fuel, light, and servant.

* Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

Gaol.	Number of Warders, &c.	Salary.	Allowances— Quarters, Fuel, and Light.	Gaol.	Number of Warders, &c.	Salary.	Allowances— Quarters, Fuel, and Light.	Gaol.	Number of Warders, &c.	Salary.	Allowances— Quarters, Fuel, and Light.
PRISONS—WARDERS, &c. (GENERAL DIVISION.)											
Darlinghurst	1 Chief Warder	£ 166	£ 18	Biloela (continued) ..	1 Female Warder	£ 61	£ 15	Trial Bay (contd.) ..	1 Crane-driver	£ 152	£ 18
	1 Senior do	156	18		1 Forewoman	95	|| 15		1 Storeman	160	...
	1 do do	156	6	Goulburn	1 Chief Warder	184	...		1 Carter and Groom	150	...
	2 Senior Warders	174	...		2 Senior Warders	174	...	Albury	2 Quarry Foremen	150 each.	...
	4 First-class Warders	156	...		1 First-class Warder	138	18		1 Senior Warder	174	...
	2 do do	150	...		4 First-class Warders	156	...	Armidale	5 Third-class Warders	129	...
	2 do do	144	...		1 do Warder	150	...		1 Senior Warder	162	...
	5 Second-class do	138	...		1 do do	144	...		4 Third-class Warders	129	...
	3 do do	134	...		3 Second-class Warders	{ 1 @ 138	...	Broken Hill	1 Probationary Warder	110	...
	11 Third-class do	129	...			{ 2 @ 134	...		1 Senior Warder	184	...
	1 do do	123	...		16 Third-class Warders	{ 14 @ 129	...		1 Second-class Warder	144	...
	5 do do	117	...			{ 2 @ 117	...		3 Third-class Warders	{ 1 @ 139	...
	11 Probationary do	110	...		4 Probationary Warders	110	...			{ 1 @ 133	...
	3 Overseers	160	...		1 Chief Overseer	180	...			{ 1 @ 127	...
	1 Overseer	154	...		3 Foremen	150	...		1 Probationary Warder	120	...
	4 Foremen	{ 2 @ 150	...	Maitland	1 Female Warder	74	|| 30	Deniliquin	2 Third-class Warders	139	...
		{ 1 @ 144	...		1 Chief Warder	174	18		1 do Warder	133	6
		{ 1 @ 138	...		1 First-class Warder	132	18	Dubbo	1 Senior Warder	174	...
	1 Principal Female Warder ..	135	|| 15		5 do Warders	{ 3 @ 156	...		6 Third-class Warders	{ 5 @ 129	...
	1 Female Warder	104	...			{ 1 @ 150	...			{ 1 @ 123	...
	2 do Warders	89	|| 15		1 Second-class Warder	138	...	Forbes	1 Principal Female	150	...
	1 Probationary Female Warder ..	55	|| 15		14 Third-class Warders	{ 7 @ 129	...		Warder.		...
	1 Messenger	160	...			{ 3 @ 123	...	Grafton	1 Third-class Warder	123	6
	1 Carter	120	...			{ 4 @ 117	...		1 do do	129	...
Bathurst	1 Chief Warder	184	...		2 Probationary Warders	{ 1 @ 104	6		1 Senior Warder	156	18
	1 Principal Female Warder ..	120	|| 30			{ 1 @ 110	...		6 Third-class Warders	{ 4 @ 129	...
	2 Female Warders	74	|| 30		1 Foreman	150	...			{ 1 @ 123	...
	1 Probationary Female Warder ..	40	30		1 Overseer	160	...	Hay	2 Third-class Warders	{ 1 @ 117	...
	1 Senior Warder	168	...		1 Female Warder	89	15			{ 1 @ 139	...
	1 do do	162	...		1 Senior Warder	168	6	Mudgee	2 Third-class Warders	{ 1 @ 133	6
	5 First-class Warders	{ 4 @ 156	...	Parramatta	1 Chief do	184	...	Tamworth	1 Senior Warder	174	...
		{ 1 @ 144	...		4 Senior Warders	{ 2 @ 168	...		4 Third-class Warders	129	...
		{ 1 @ 138	...			{ 2 @ 162	...	Wagga Wagga	1 Probationary Warder	110	...
		{ 1 @ 134	...		6 First-class Warders	{ 2 @ 156	...		1 Third-class Warder	129	...
	1 Third-class Warder	117	6			{ 2 @ 150	...	Wilcannia	1 do do	123	6
	15 Third-class Warders	129	...		5 Second-class do	138	...		1 First-class Warder	176	...
	2 do do	123	...		13 Third-class do	129	...	Wollongong	4 Third-class Warders	149	...
	5 Probationary do	110	...		2 do do	123	...	Yass	2 do do	129	...
	1 Chief Overseer (acting)	160	...		3 do do	117	...	Young	1 Third-class Warder	129	...
	1 Overseer	160	...		6 Probationary do	110	...		1 Senior do	174	...
	1 do	154	...		1 Chief Overseer	180	...		1 Second-class do	138	...
	1 Carter	120	...		3 Overseers	160	...	Police Gaols.—	5 Third-class Warders	129	...
Berrima	1 Senior Warder	168	...		2 Foremen	{ 1 @ 150	...	Bega	1 Probationary Female Warder ..	40	|| 30
	4 First-class Warders	{ 2 @ 156	...			{ 1 @ 138	...	Bourke	1 Third-class Warder	129	...
		{ 2 @ 144	...		1 Carter and Messenger	130	...	Casino	1 do do	133	6
	2 Second-class do	138	...		1 Senior Warder	168	18	Cobar	1 do do	139	...
	11 Third-class do	{ 8 @ 129	...	Trial Bay	2 First-class Warders	{ 1 @ 153	15	Coonamble	1 do do	139	...
		{ 2 @ 123	...			{ 1 @ 138	18	Cootamundra	1 do do	129	...
		{ 1 @ 117	...		2 Second-class Warders	{ 1 @ 150	...	Glen Innes	1 do do	129	...
	2 Probationary do	110	...			{ 1 @ 135	15	Gunnedah	1 do do	129	...
	1 Overseer	160	...		1 do Warder	128	15	Inverell	1 do do	110	...
Biloela	3 First-class Warders	138	18		6 Third-class Warders	123	18	Moree	1 do do	149	...
	1 Second-class Warder	120	18		1 do Warder	126	15	Narrabri	1 Second-class do	138	...
	4 Third-class Warders	111	18		5 Probationary Warders	{ 1 @ 122	...	Orange	2 Third-class Warders	129	...
		{ 2 @ 108	15			{ 4 @ 107	15	Tenterfield	1 do Warder	129	...
		{ 1 @ 105	18		1 Chief Overseer	210	...	Walgett	1 Third-class do	149	...
		{ 1 @ 99	18		2 Foremen	186	...				
	2 Probationary Warders	95	15		1 Foreman	170	...				
	3 Probationary Female Warders ..	55	15								
	4 Female Warders	89	|| 15								

|| Including rations

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements			
									Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light	Fees	Equipments	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL																
Hayes Williams, J P	William Gordon	4 Nov, 1862	Registrar-General	Professional	A1	18 Oct, 1898	18 Oct, 1898	£ 1,000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 600	
Noble, J P	Henry John	4 Feb, 1860	Deputy Registrar General and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	12 July, 1875	9 May, 1896	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Smith	Edwin Augustus Cleave	11 May, 1853	Examiner of Titles	Professional	A1	14 Nov, 1888	14 Nov, 1888	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas	Harry Bingham	17 July, 1856	do	do	A1	1 Sept, 1891	1 Sept, 1891	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colborne	Henry Raleigh	7 May, 1860	do	do	A1	29 May, 1899	29 May, 1899	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lewis	Wilfred De Courcy	13 Dec, 1847	Chief Draftsman	do	A2	16 Mar, 1863	9 May, 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kloster	William Frederick	10 June, 1860	Draftsman in Charge	do	A3	30 May, 1878	9 May, 1896	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spark	James Lyon	27 Nov, 1844	Draftsman	do	A3	3 June, 1863	9 May, 1896	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyne	Joseph Nicholas	21 Mar, 1857	do	do	A3	12 July, 1880	9 May, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boyne	Albert James	25 Mar, 1862	Search Clerk	do	B1	6 Sept, 1897	6 Oct, 1899	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poole	Walter Henry	15 June, 1854	Assistant Search Clerk	do	B1	1 Feb, 1892	23 Oct, 1899	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcombe	Albert	2 July, 1846	Draftsman	do	B1	16 Oct, 1863	9 May, 1896	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Layton	Ernest Edward Stacey	14 Sept, 1865	do	do	B1	16 Nov, 1881	9 May, 1896	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville	Frederick George	23 Oct, 1859	do	do	B1	1 June, 1882	9 May, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parnell	William Charles Barnston	20 Aug, 1859	do	do	B1	1 Jan, 1883	9 May, 1896	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon	Alexander Mark	13 Dec, 1863	do	do	B1	1 June, 1882	9 May, 1896	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drury	Arthur Henry	24 Aug, 1869	do	do	B2	16 Nov, 1886	9 May, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pearson	Edwin Arthur	5 Jan, 1868	do	do	B2	13 Oct, 1884	9 May, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	Alexander	2 Sept, 1858	do	do	B2	20 Dec, 1883	5 July, 1897	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowdery	Charles Stephen	30 April, 1869	do	do	B2	28 Nov, 1890	9 May, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson	Frederick Charles	14 June, 1875	do	do	B2	18 Mar, 1891	9 May, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McGrath	Ernest Patrick Julian	3 Jan, 1879	Cadet Draftsman	do	B4	6 Sept, 1899	6 Sept, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willis	Roy Wood	31 Dec, 1880	do	do	B4	16 Feb, 1898	12 Jan, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ridley, J P	William	11 Jan, 1851	Registrar of Vital Statistics and Deputy Registrar-General.	Clerical	A1	26 Aug, 1872	25 Mar, 1897	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillam, J.P.	Henry Wheeler	27 July, 1846	Deputy Registrar General, Deeds Branch	do	A2	6 May, 1867	9 May, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Keele	Charles Hardwick	21 Aug, 1856	Deputy Registrar General, Land Titles Branch.	do	A2	1 Mar, 1873	9 May, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Deane	Edward Tasman	19 Nov, 1861	Accountant and Deputy Registrar General	do	A3	30 Aug, 1878	8 June, 1897	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Bucknell	William Wentworth	14 July, 1858	Clerk	do	A3	13 Mar, 1879	20 Mar, 1894	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Codrington	Robert William	29 Nov, 1856	Deputy Registrar of Deeds	do	A3	29 Sept, 1872	15 May, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Elyard	Frederick Charles William	3 Feb, 1839	Clerk	do	A3	1 April, 1857	9 May, 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosstter	Frederick Augustus	12 May, 1859	do	do	A3	1 July, 1881	16 May, 1900	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Croker	John Walter	23 Mar, 1865	do	do	a4	9 May, 1883	16 May, 1900	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacDermott	Ernest Sinclair	7 Mar, 1869	do	do	a4	17 Feb, 1885	9 May, 1896	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	William Henry	18 Aug, 1863	Sub-Accountant	do	a4	20 Nov, 1882	15 Mar, 1897	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Butler	John	13 April, 1852	Clerk	do	b1	1 Jan, 1882	1 June, 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fry	Charles	21 July, 1857	do	do	b1	3 Mar, 1874	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napier	Alfred James	1 Jan, 1870	do	do	b2	1 July, 1886	1 July, 1896	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armstrong	Henry Nesbitt	9 May, 1855	do	do	b3	*1 July, 1880	9 May, 1896	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inch	James Stephen	3 June, 1868	do	do	b3	20 Dec, 1891	15 Mar, 1897	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coates	Percy Herbert	7 April, 1873	do	do	b4	29 Aug, 1887	9 May, 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hiddilston	Arthur Alexander	17 July, 1852	do	do	b5	1 Jan, 1884	9 May, 1896	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barton	Reginald Albert	19 June, 1868	do	do	e1	23 July, 1890	9 May, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurley	James Ernest	8 Feb, 1869	do	do	e1	1 Sept, 1890	1 Sept, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Kelleher	Patrick William	24 April, 1848	do	do	e1	*6 June, 1885	9 May, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reeve	Arthur Edward	20 Aug, 1871	do	do	e1	1 Jan, 1889	9 May, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Vider	Anthony Louis	29 June, 1858	do	do	e1	16 June, 1891	25 Mar, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright	Ernest Collins	13 Jan, 1861	do	do	e1	20 Feb, 1895	25 Mar, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muddle	John Waller	9 Mar, 1859	do	do	e2	*20 Oct, 1875	9 May, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thompson	Osterley Lindsay	14 April, 1871	do	do	e2	28 Oct, 1889	9 Jan, 1894	190	

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Johnston	Charles Gilbert	23 July, 1878	do	do	d6	10 Mar., 1897	10 Mar., 1897	80
Bowden	Robert John	6 Dec., 1881	do	do	d6	29 Sept., 1898	29 Sept., 1898	65
Forbes	Edward	10 April, 1881	do	do	d6	25 Aug., 1897	25 Aug., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hayes	William Frederick	27 May, 1882	do	do	d6	20 Sept., 1898	20 Sept., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booth††	Eustace Herbert Arthur	6 Sept., 1883	do	do	d7	14 June, 1900	14 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downey††	Frederick William	8 Jan., 1880	do	do	d7	17 June, 1899	17 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones††	Leo Joseph	23 June, 1883	do	do	d7	27 Mar., 1900	27 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moore††	Henry Edgington	10 Aug., 1882	do	do	d7	27 Feb., 1900	27 Feb., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coleman	Elizabeth	11 July, 1867	Typist	do	d4	30 Oct., 1882	21 Aug., 1899	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deane	William	18 Mar., 1838	School Attendance and Payments' Officer	General	...	*1 July, 1863	5 May, 1881	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessop	William Joseph	28 July, 1850	Messenger	do	...	18 Dec., 1877	1 May, 1880	160	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McQuillan	Robert	13 July, 1845	Cleaner and Carter, with horse and cart	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frake	Alfred Thomas	12 Feb., 1854	Cleaner	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadwen	Alfred Henry	6 Oct., 1841	Office-keeper and cleaner	do	...	1 July, 1884	1 July, 1884	100	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherlock	Joseph Nesbit	30 Mar., 1852	Messenger	do	...	1 April, 1879	8 Sept., 1880	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Vindin	Frederick Alfred	26 Oct., 1862	Storeman and Packer	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macauley	John Cashell	21 July, 1870	Messenger	do	...	27 Mar., 1890	27 Mar., 1890	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherlock	Elizabeth	1 July, 1859	Office-keeper	do	...	4 July, 1884	4 July, 1884	72	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton	Robert	— May, 1852	Cleaner	do	...	1 July, 1896	1 July, 1896	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessop	Annie	28 Feb., 1854	Office-keeper	do	...	1 Aug., 1883	1 Aug., 1883	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macauley	Isabella	16 Feb., 1844	Cleaner	do	...	16 Jan., 1884	16 Jan., 1884	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judge	Josiah	11 Oct., 1874	Messenger	do	...	13 Dec., 1888	1 Oct., 1896	67, 107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.

Bridges	Frederick	2 Feb., 1840	Chief Inspector of Schools	Educational	...	1 July, 1852	10 April, 1894	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McIntyre	William	30 Jan., 1830	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools	do	...	15 Dec., 1855	8 Nov., 1889	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradley	John Dallison	10 Dec., 1840	District Inspector of Schools	do	...	1 Jan., 1853	18 May, 1880	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper, M.A.	David John	1 April, 1848	do	do	...	22 Feb., 1869	1 Jan., 1890	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dwyer	Timothy	10 Nov., 1842	do	do	...	1 July, 1863	2 May, 1882	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dwyer	William	— Dec., 1834	do	do	...	29 Oct., 1855	7 May, 1881	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson	William Henry	4 June, 1837	do	do	...	1 May, 1860	5 May, 1882	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawford, M.A.	Lancelot Edward	8 Aug., 1853	do	do	...	26 Oct., 1882	1 July, 1893	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobban	Alexander	10 Jan., 1843	do	do	...	1 July, 1863	1 Sept., 1887	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long, M.A.	George Edward	18 April, 1846	do	do	...	27 July, 1880	1 Jan., 1890	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McCredie	James	31 Aug., 1845	do	do	...	1 Mar., 1863	2 May, 1882	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flashman	Charles Oldrey	26 Feb., 1845	do	do	...	1 Sept., 1857	1 Dec., 1884	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dawson, M.A.	James	7 June, 1855	Inspector of Schools and Assistant Examiner	do	...	27 July, 1880	1 July, 1896	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thompson, M.A.	William Frewin	2 April, 1839	do	do	...	3 April, 1878	1 July, 1896	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willis	Matthew	26 Oct., 1844	do	do	...	1 Oct., 1859	1 July, 1896	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beavis	Walter William Keen	17 June, 1856	Inspector of Schools	do	...	1 April, 1870	1 Feb., 1888	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blumer	Luke	30 Sept., 1854	do	do	...	1 June, 1868	1 Mar., 1886	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dettman	John	12 July, 1851	do	do	...	1 June, 1868	1 July, 1896	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durie	Peter	— Feb., 1845	do	do	...	1 Feb., 1858	1 July, 1890	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friend	Charles James Wilkins	28 July, 1858	do	do	...	*1 July, 1872	1 July, 1890	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kevin	John	22 Oct., 1844	do	do	...	1 April, 1862	29 Nov., 1881	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLelland, B.A.	Hugh Dawson	11 Sept., 1860	do	do	...	*1 Jan., 1875	1 July, 1883	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooney	John Patrick	23 Mar., 1837	do	do	...	30 Mar., 1864	23 Dec., 1884	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skillman	Henry	13 Mar., 1854	do	do	...	29 May, 1872	1 June, 1884	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas	William George	28 Dec., 1853	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1872	10 Oct., 1887	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baillie	James William Edmund	25 Dec., 1841	do	do	...	1 Aug., 1866	1 Sept., 1892	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nolan	Walter	19 June, 1853	do	do	...	1 July, 1867	1 July, 1893	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkinson	Henry	13 Aug., 1855	do	do	...	1 May, 1872	1 July, 1890	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pearson	Thomas	22 July, 1853	do	do	...	1 Aug., 1868	1 Jan., 1890	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheehy	Patrick Forrest	29 Sept., 1843	do	do	...	1 Aug., 1863	1 Jan., 1890	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board, M.A.	Peter	27 Mar., 1858	do	do	...	1 Jan., 1873	1 July, 1893	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunt	George Henry	23 Nov., 1845	do	do	...	1 July, 1866	1 Aug., 1897	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKenzie	Archibald Daniel	24 Oct., 1854	do	do	...	1 July, 1872	1 Jan., 1893	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith, B.A.	John Leslie	15 Feb., 1839	do	do	...	27 July, 1880	1 Mar., 1885	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walker	Thomas	17 Oct., 1861	do	do	...	31 Jan., 1878	1 April, 1898	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright, B.A.	Stewart James	16 May, 1860	do	do	...	1 July, 1883	1 July, 1883	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornish	William	14 Dec., 1855	Acting Inspector of Schools	do	...	24 Jan., 1873	1 April, 1900	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointments not yet confirmed; on probation.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.																
Waterhouse, M.A.	John	3 Mar., 1852	Teacher	Educational	13 Oct., 1883	1 July, 1896	£ 600	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Crompton, M.A.	William	12 April, 1843	Assistant Teacher	do	22 Dec., 1886	10 Oct., 1887	380	...	...	...	37/13/-	...	...	...
Trebeck, M.A.	Tom Beal	12 Dec., 1860	do	do	29 Jan., 1885	29 Jan., 1885	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephenson, B.A.	Lawrence	13 April, 1840	do	do	1 Oct., 1883	5 Jan., 1887	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith, M.A.	Charles Rathay	29 Dec., 1859	do	do	5 Nov., 1883	1 Feb., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Studdy, B.A.	Albert John	13 July, 1865	do	do	12 May, 1880	11 Mar., 1889	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saxby, B.A.	George Campbell	5 Feb., 1869	do	do	27 July, 1892	31 July, 1893	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Runsey	John Herbert	22 April, 1841	Instructor in Physics (also Operator, Technical College).	do	23 April, 1885	1 April, 1897	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.																
Garvin	Lucy Arabella Stocks	28 Jan., 1855	Teacher	Educational	8 Oct., 1883	8 Oct., 1883	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holmes, M.A.	Walter James	17 Dec., 1852	Assistant Teacher	do	17 Nov., 1883	10 Oct., 1887	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thompson, M.A.	Isola Florence	18 Nov., 1861	do	do	9 April, 1885	9 April, 1885	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams, B.A.	William	24 April, 1867	do (Mathematics)	do	26 Mar., 1884	28 Jan., 1892	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitfield	Caroline Annie	2 May, 1859	do	do	9 April, 1886	9 April, 1886	214	...	...	...	37/13/-	...	...	...
Bowmaker, M.A.	Ruth	10 Sept., 1872	do	do	19 April, 1892	19 April, 1892	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gee	Alice	22 May, 1875	do	do	30 Jan., 1891	1 April, 1900	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coyle	Hannah Ann	21 Aug., 1842	Workmistress, and at Fort-street Superior Public School (£160).	do	18 Feb., 1878	13 Feb., 1890	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caldwell	Ellen Mary	18 Aug., 1842	Caretaker	General	2 April, 1884	2 April, 1884	64	20	...	6	...	...	...	...
EAST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.																
Hinder, B.A.	Robert John	6 Oct., 1856	Teacher	Educational	21 Jan., 1873	9 Aug., 1889	400	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redshaw, B.A.	George	25 May, 1872	Assistant Teacher	do	16 Sept., 1887	20 Jan., 1897	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peek	James Norman	22 Jan., 1873	do	do	11 Sept., 1888	17 Aug., 1895	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.																
Grossmann, M.A.	Janette Grace	27 Aug., 1862	Teacher	Educational	28 Dec., 1888	24 Jan., 1890	240	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruise	Emily	7 June, 1872	Assistant Teacher	do	4 Feb., 1889	1 Feb., 1900	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	Elizabeth	11 April, 1874	do	do	4 Feb., 1891	1 Mar., 1896	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King	George Frederick	19 April, 1862	Singing Master	**	20 Sept., 1890	20 Sept., 1890	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	Julianna	11 June, 1859	Workmistress, and at Superior Public School, West Maitland (£95).	do	13 June, 1882	30 July, 1889	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEMALE STUDENTS.																
Maclardy, M.A.	John Duncan St. Clair	23 Sept., 1857	Lecturer, and at Fort-street Training School.	Educational	1 July, 1883	1 July, 1896	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicoll	Jane Annie	28 April, 1857	Principal	do	9 June, 1873	1 Jan., 1896	240	30	30	...	...	...	...	...
Roth, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Reuter Emerich	20 Mar., 1858	Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, and at Fort-st. Training School.	**	19 July, 1886	25 Jan., 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallarky, B.A.	Ethel May	14 Oct., 1871	Assistant	Educational	20 Aug., 1886	24 Dec., 1895	120	20	30	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	Jessie	1 Aug., 1855	Teacher of Drawing	do	1 Mar., 1883	1 Mar., 1883	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Du Vernet	Emily Jane	16 Nov., 1849	Matron	General	9 Mar., 1885	9 Mar., 1885	125	20	30	...	...	...	...	...

* Services only partly at disposal of Department; these gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

† Position of Cook temporarily filled.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).							
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.													
		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.															
HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEMALE STUDENTS.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tubb	Henry	24 June, 1836	Caretaker	General		12 Mar., 1881	12 Mar., 1881	93	15	5													
†			Cook	do						5													
McElhinny	Ellen	28 Aug., 1870	Housemaid	do		1 Dec., 1891	1 Dec., 1891	36	5	15													
Peters	Nellie	17 Aug., 1875	do	do		26 Feb., 1895	26 Feb., 1895	36	5	15													
Trussell	Adelaide	2 April, 1879	Kitchen-maid	do		18 Oct., 1899	18 Oct., 1899	32	5	15													
Couch	Mabel	12 June, 1876	General servant	do		1 June, 1899	1 June, 1899	31 1/4	5	15													
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.																							
Wigram	James Sven	23 Jan., 1841	Architect	Professional.	A2	27 Sept., 1867	1 July, 1896	400									500						
Wells	Richard McDonald Seymour	6 July, 1865	Assistant Architect	do	B1	14 Feb., 1881	1 Nov., 1897	260															
Tristram	John William	7 Oct., 1870	Draftsman	do	B2	30 Dec., 1884	1 July, 1899	200															
Thurlow	Herbert Giovanni	24 Sept., 1873	do	do	B2	1 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	150															
Getens	Frank	2 June, 1875	Clerk	Clerical	d2	11 Dec., 1890	12 Dec., 1896	140															
Hartnell	George William	7 Jan., 1839	Clerk of Works	General		1 Oct., 1877	1 Jan., 1881	300															
Brettnall	George	1 Dec., 1844	do	do		20 June, 1890	20 June, 1890	250															
Crichton	Roden Foster	17 Feb., 1840	do	do		23 May, 1881	23 May, 1881	250															
Gostelow	Ebenezer	16 Oct., 1841	do	do		1 Sept., 1882	1 Sept., 1882	250															
Porter	Donald Alexander	— Mar., 1851	do	do		4 June, 1881	4 June, 1881	250															
PROFESSIONAL RELIEVING STAFF.																							
Grove	Howard Thomas	5 Dec., 1875	Draftsman	Professional.	B2	6 Feb., 1897	1 Oct., 1899	156															
Tournay-Hinde	Ernest Edward	1 Mar., 1869	do	do	B2	5 Sept., 1898	1 Oct., 1899	150															
CADET BRANCH.																							
Paul	Alfred (Lieut.-Col.)	12 Aug., 1844	Chief Staff Officer and Cadet Instructor	General		19 Nov., 1869	1 July, 1896	300															
Mulholland	Wesley Powell (Captain)	1 May, 1842	Staff Officer	do		7 May, 1871	1 Feb., 1890	275															
Murphy	Michael	10 May, 1836	Brigade Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor	do		11 Nov., 1878	1 June, 1890	225															
Smith	Frank	21 Oct., 1857	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drill Instructor.	do		17 Jan., 1878	1 Jan., 1890	200															
Norris	William	6 Aug., 1862	Assistant in Armoury	do		5 Nov., 1897	5 Nov., 1897	120															
SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.																							
Woodhouse	Frederic William	19 Oct., 1853	Superintendent of Drawing	Educational		11 Jan., 1890	11 Jan., 1890	450															
Alpen	Hugo	26 Oct., 1842	do of Music	do		1 July, 1873	1 May, 1884	400															
Dadley	Annie Boyce	17 May, 1836	Directress of Needlework	do		1 Jan., 1862	1 Feb., 1890	220															
Gelding	Sarah	3 May, 1871	Teacher of Cookery	do		15 Feb., 1887	15 Aug., 1892	142															
Bailey	Jessie	11 Dec., 1877	do	do		6 Nov., 1893	1 July, 1899	114															
Kirby	Alice Felicitus	28 Feb., 1867	do	do		18 Mar., 1892	18 Mar., 1892	114															
Mallarky	Leona Katie	5 Oct., 1873	do	do		13 May, 1897	13 May, 1897	114															
Monro	Annie Maude	1 Aug., 1871	do	do		13 July, 1885	23 Aug., 1892	114															
Rankin	Hannah	7 Dec., 1870	do	do		1 June, 1885	1 June, 1891	114															
Glad	Jennie	29 Sept., 1875	do	do		22 July, 1892	1 July, 1899	100															
Johnson	Fanny Eleanor May	4 Aug., 1861	do	do		1 July, 1895	1 July, 1895	100															
Austin ††	Maud	22 May, 1880	Assistant Teacher of Cookery	do		1 Jan., 1900	1 Jan., 1900	30															

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

CARETAKER, FORT-STREET SCHOOL.

Given	William	22 May, 1847	Caretaker and Cleaner, Fort-street Public School and Training School.	General .....	...	15 June, 1888	15 June, 1888	167	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.																	
Morris, M.A., LL.D. ..	Robert Newton	28 Mar., 1844	Superintendent of Technical Education and Examiner.	Educational .....	...	17 April, 1881	1 July, 1896	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Hooper	George	22 Feb., 1862	Registrar, Technical College	Clerical	a1	12 Nov., 1885	1 July, 1896	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Clayton	Clifford	27 Jan., 1869	Clerk	do	d1	16 Oct., 1888	16 Oct., 1888	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Pass	William Bruce	9 April, 1870	do	do	d3	12 May, 1886	12 May, 1886	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Williams	Ernest	4 July, 1875	do	do	d4	13 April, 1891	1 Jan., 1898	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tate	John Alexander	19 Dec., 1878	Junior Clerk	do	d6	21 Feb., 1898	21 Feb., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Brown	James Brown	20 Nov., 1855	Science and Art Master, Granville..	Educational .....	...	14 July, 1890	14 July, 1890	145	...	...	...	64/3/-	...	...	...	...	...
Bruce	John Leck	16 Oct., 1850	Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering, &c.	do .....	...	5 May, 1891	5 May, 1891	275	...	...	...	105/17/9	...	...	...	...	...
Camroux	Frederick	17 July, 1844	Mechanical Engineer, and Teacher of Fitting and Turning.	do .....	...	19 Mar., 1891	1 Dec., 1892	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coles	Felix H.	3 May, 1852	Teacher of Carpentry and Manual Training, Bathurst.	do .....	...	9 July, 1890	9 July, 1890	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curran	John Michael Milne, The Rev. ...	18 May, 1859	Lecturer in Geology and Chemistry	do .....	...	13 April, 1891	1 April, 1898	300	...	...	...	383/6/-	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	James	1 May, 1859	Instructor in Plumbing	do .....	...	1 May, 1890	1 Feb., 1893	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elston	William Robert	21 Dec., 1867	Teacher of Shorthand, Albury .....	.....**	...	4 July, 1884	19 June, 1899	.....‡§	...	...	...	14/18/-	...	...	...	...	...
Gale	Henry	29 Nov., 1852	Teacher of Manual Training, Blackfriars, Sussex-street, and Crown-street Schools.	Educational .....	...	16 Feb., 1891	16 Feb., 1891	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadley	Byera	1 Feb., 1872	Assistant Teacher of Architectural and Trades Drawing.	.....**	...	10 Feb., 1896	1 July, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanley	James	18 June, 1861	Assistant Mechanical Engineer and Teacher of Fitting and Turning.	Educational .....	...	13 Feb., 1893	1 Mar., 1897	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawkesworth ..	Alfred	21 Sept., 1851	Lecturer in Sheep & Wool Classing	do .....	...	1 Jan., 1890	1 Jan., 1892	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollings	James Alexander	28 Sept., 1859	Art Master, Maitland and Newcastle	do .....	...	1 Feb., 1890	1 Feb., 1890	225	...	...	...	102/16/-	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	William Ernest	22 June, 1868	Teacher Carpentry and Manual Training, Newcastle.	do .....	...	1 Feb., 1896	1 Feb., 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	Jonathan	26 June, 1856	Teacher, Coal-mining, Newcastle District.	do .....	...	8 Feb., 1892	8 Feb., 1892	175	...	...	...	66/8/-	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	John	9 Mar., 1848	Science Master, Newcastle	do .....	...	7 April, 1873	1 Jan., 1898	275	...	...	...	65/4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Powrie	William	2 Sept., 1863	Resident Master, Technical College Albury.	do .....	...	17 Mar., 1890	1 Jan., 1899	250	...	...	...	44/16/-	...	...	...	...	...
Rutter	Alfred	24 April, 1872	Science Master, Broken Hill	do .....	...	1 Mar., 1898	1 Mar., 1898	400	...	...	...	405/2/-	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	William John Clunes	31 Mar., 1850	do Bathurst	do .....	...	1 Feb., 1885	1 Feb., 1885	275	...	...	...	61/7/-	...	...	...	...	...
Sach	Albert John	4 June, 1851	Science and Art Master, Goulburn	do .....	...	1 Jan., 1886	1 Jan., 1886	250	...	...	...	81/2/6	...	...	...	...	...
Story	Fanny Fawcett	13 May, 1870	Teacher of Cookery	do .....	...	— Jan., 1886	24 Aug., 1896	100	...	...	...	265/4/6‡	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas	William Joseph	21 May, 1855	Art Master, Petersham .....	.....**	...	1 July, 1883	1 Sept., 1885	100	...	...	...	48/2/-	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkie	Thomas Aitken	15 Nov., 1851	Teacher of Carpentry and Manual Training	Educational .....	...	1 April, 1895	1 Jan., 1900	180	...	...	...	84/7/-	...	...	...	...	...
Wright	John Robinson	24 Aug., 1847	Lecturer in Art	do .....	...	1 Dec., 1882	3 July, 1890	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeates	George	24 Sept., 1867	Assistant Teacher, Art, Maitland, and Teacher, Art, Seaham, Clarence Town, Morpeth, and Hinton, &c.	do .....	...	2 June, 1891	2 June, 1891	120	...	...	...	59/14/-	...	...	...	...	50 p. an. Traveling allowance.
Atkins	Frederick William	17 Sept., 1876	Assistant Teacher, Art	do .....	...	25 April, 1898	25 April, 1898	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurousseau	George Hippolyte	14 Nov., 1864	Teacher, Art .....	.....**	...	16 May, 1885	3 April, 1894	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren, B.E., B.A., LL.B.	Ernest William	4 Oct., 1875	Lecturer in Physics .....	.....**	...	15 Feb., 1898	15 Feb., 1898	125	...	...	...	19/8/-	...	...	...	...	...

α Technical Fees. †† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation. ‡ £132 12s. 3d. used for purchase of materials. § Payable by fees only.
 ** Services only partly at disposal of Public Instruction Department; these ladies and gentlemen are therefore unclassified.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).							
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.										
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.											
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Batchen	David Hector	13 May, 1850	Teacher, Art, Ashfield	**	...	1 Feb., 1890	1 Feb., 1890	30	...	...	...	20/6/-	...	...	...	...			
Bender	Ferdinand	1 Oct., 1862	do Mathematics and Book-keeping, Petersham.	**	...	10 Jan., 1891	31 Mar., 1897	...	...	...	...	23/17/9	...	...	...	...			
Blacket	Cyril	26 Oct., 1857	Lecturer in Architecture and Teacher of Building Construction.	**	...	8 Oct., 1894	8 Oct., 1894	245	...	...	...	96/11/-	...	...	...	...			
Boyd, B.E.	Robert James	16 Aug., 1876	Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing, Granville.	**	...	27 Mar., 1899	24 April, 1900	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacket	Owen	20 Dec., 1851	Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering	**	...	28 Mar., 1888	28 Mar., 1888	250	...	...	...	372/14/-	...	...	...	...			
Blakemore	Rose	30 Jan., 1871	Assistant Teacher, Art	**	...	30 June, 1894	30 June, 1894	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	Edith Isabella	10 Aug., 1864	do do	**	...	9 Aug., 1894	9 Aug., 1894	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruce	James	10 Sept., 1854	Teacher of Penmanship	**	...	26 Nov., 1884	30 May, 1899	...	...	...	...	44/1/-	...	...	...	...			
Youll	Gibson Charlton	20 Mar., 1861	do Mine Surveying, Minmi	**	...	5 May, 1898	5 May, 1898	20	...	...	...	11/18/-	...	...	...	...			
Chapple	Arthur William	8 Aug., 1867	Assistant Teacher, Art, Petersham.	**	...	10 Feb., 1887	1 Jan., 1891	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collingridge	Arthur	10 May, 1853	Teacher, Art, Bathurst	**	...	2 Oct., 1894	2 Oct., 1894	72	...	...	...	17/8/-	...	...	...	...			
Collingridge	Arthur	10 May, 1853	do Epping	**	...	2 Oct., 1894	14 April, 1899	21	...	...	...	7/14/-	...	...	...	...			
Conyers	Sidney Ward	25 Oct., 1865	Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing	**	...	21 Sept., 1885	1 July, 1894	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copeman	John Job	8 Feb., 1870	Teacher, Art, Bathurst	**	...	22 Feb., 1895	22 Feb., 1895	20	...	...	...	7/4/-	...	...	...	...			
Coffey	Alfred Roland	13 Sept., 1869	do Technical College, also classes, Granville and Waverley.	**	...	19 Sept., 1888	25 April, 1898	163	...	...	...	50/18/-	...	...	...	...			
Edgar	David	5 Sept., 1861	Teacher, Art	**	...	16 Dec., 1887	1 Mar., 1892	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitz, B.E.	Norman	17 Mar., 1865	do Mathematics	**	...	26 Aug., 1889	26 Aug., 1889	25	...	...	...	77/-/-	...	...	...	...			
Gardiner	Archibald	1 Mar., 1846	do Mine Surveying, Newcastle.	**	...	14 Aug., 1894	14 Aug., 1894	21	...	...	...	14/2/-	...	...	...	...			
Fillans	James Davidson	9 Oct., 1850	Teacher of Masonry, Stone and Marble Carving and Lettering.	**	...	15 Feb., 1899	15 Feb., 1899	30	...	...	...	5/4/-	...	...	...	...			
Hayes	William	19 July, 1871	Assistant Teacher, Wool Classing	**	...	1 May, 1894	1 May, 1894	3/3/-	per week.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson	Parnell Wressell	26 July, 1850	Lecturer in Decorative Art	Educational	...	9 June, 1884	9 June, 1884	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones	John	10 April, 1841	Teacher, Blacksmithing	**	...	1 Mar., 1895	1 Mar., 1895	42	...	...	...	40/2/-	...	...	...	...			
Lawson	Augustus Albert	13 Oct., 1852	do Lithography	**	...	8 April, 1890	8 April, 1890	84	...	...	...	29/2/-	...	...	...	...			
Curnow	John	9 Feb., 1863	Teacher of Farriery	**	...	11 Aug., 1899	11 Aug., 1899	25	...	...	...	9/-/-	...	...	...	...			
Davies	James	14 May, 1855	Foundryman	General	...	27 June, 1898	1 May, 1900	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downard	John Nichol	5 Oct., 1872	Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, &c.	**	...	1 Nov., 1899	1 Nov., 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffiths	Peter	5 Jan., 1856	Teacher of Blacksmithing	General	...	17 July, 1899	17 July, 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langemeier	Bertha Gustefiene	4 July, 1874	Assistant Teacher of Cookery	Educational	...	9 April, 1900	9 April, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massey	William David	21 May, 1853	Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing.	**	...	1 Jan., 1900	1 Jan., 1900	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwood	Frederick John	20 April, 1853	Assistant Teacher of Carpentry and Manual Training.	Educational	...	13 Nov., 1890	16 Feb., 1900	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roberts	George Arthur	24 Oct., 1874	Assistant Teacher of Geometrical Drawing, Granville.	**	...	30 May, 1900	30 May, 1900	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanford	May Emmeline	5 Jan., 1873	Teacher, Typewriting, Bathurst	**	...	5 Sept., 1899	5 Sept., 1899	...	...	...	...	4/4/-	...	...	...	...			
Fraser	Alice	9 Jan., 1864	do Dresscutting and Dress-making, Granville.	**	...	25 Feb., 1891	22 May, 1900	...	...	...	...	11/5/-	...	...	...	...			

Sloman	George Arthur	11 Sept., 1878	do	Shorthand, Granville	**	5 Sept., 1899	5 Sept., 1899	...	||	...	...	...	5/4/-	...	...	...	...
Reid	Andrew Whitelaw	26 June, 1877	do	do Lithgow	**	12 Feb., 1900	12 Feb., 1900	...	||	...	...	...	11/1/-	...	...	...	...
Bowles	Richard Morrison, Rev.	9 Feb., 1854	do	Bookkeeping, Newcastle	**	Sept., 1890	3 April, 1900	..	||	...	..	...	10/14/6	...	...	...	...
Kinross	John James	27 Nov., 1874	Assistant to Lecturer in Agriculture	**	14 Feb., 1898	14 Feb., 1898	100	.	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lockley	Edward	4 July, 1863	Teacher, Carpentry and Manual Training, Fort Street School.	Educational	1 Feb., 1896	1 Jan., 1899	180	..	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lord	Henry	23 April, 1852	Lecturer in Agriculture	**	25 Aug., 1890	1 April, 1897	275	...	||	...	..	...	108/16/	...	...	...	...
Macintosh	Gregory	18 Feb., 1864	Teacher, Modelling	**	7 Nov., 1888	1 Feb., 1893	90	...	||	...	...	...	49/7/-	...	...	...	...
Morse	Charles Wilham	18 Aug., 1856	do	Mechanical Drawing, Newcastle	**	15 Aug., 1894	15 Aug., 1894	35	..	||	...	...	29/10/-	...	...	...	...
Nangle	James	30 Dec., 1869	do	Geometrical and Perspective Drawing	**	16 July, 1890	25 April, 1898	100	..	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nash	Edward	29 July, 1859	Teacher, Mechanical Drawing and Building Construction, West Maitland	**	11 July, 1892	31 Jan., 1897	40	...	||	...	...	...	14/1/-	...	...	...	...
Nelson	William	30 Nov., 1869	Assistant Teacher, Plumbing	**	30 May, 1893	30 May, 1893	62	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noad	James Beason	16 Mar., 1856	Teacher of Carpentry, Manual Training, and Architectural Drawing, &c., West Maitland	Educational	22 Aug., 1891	11 Feb., 1897	180	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxlade	Robert	13 Nov., 1856	Lecturer in Electrical Engineering	**	1 Feb., 1895	1 Feb., 1895	300	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolfe	James Robert	31 Mar., 1861	Assistant to Lecturer in Electrical Engineering	**	11 April, 1892	22 May, 1899	125	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peach	Joseph Arthur	28 Aug., 1864	Assistant, Art Classes	**	17 July, 1895	1 April, 1899	21a	.	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peach	Joseph Arthur	28 Aug., 1864	Teacher, China Painting	**	17 July, 1895	17 July, 1895	70	...	||	...	...	...	44/18/-	...	...	...	...
Phillips	William Alfred	14 Feb., 1862	do	Pattern-making and Mechanical Drawing.	Educational	11 Aug., 1896	30 May, 1898	200	.	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid	Alexander Glen	6 Feb., 1857	do	Art, Sydney and Newtown	**	1 April, 1885	21 Jan., 1896	182	.	||	...	...	25/6/-	...	...	...	...
Rich	Jane	10 Dec., 1875	do	Scientific Dresscutting, Newcastle	**	28 Feb., 1899	28 Feb., 1899	.	||	...	...	...	43/9/-	...	...	...	...
Richmond	James	3 April, 1861	do	Plumbing, Newcastle and Maitland.	**	25 April, 1893	25 April, 1893	60	...	||	...	...	49/14/-	...	...	...	...
Rourke	Benjamin	29 July, 1870	Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing	**	28 May, 1897	28 May, 1897	46	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodgers	Samuel Douglas	21 Dec., 1852	Teacher, Boiler-making	**	1 Mar., 1890	1 Mar., 1890	42	...	||	...	...	...	39/8/	...	...	...	...
Ronald	Robert Macnair	9 Dec., 1858	do	Art, Armidale	**	18 July, 1891	18 July, 1891	60	...	||	...	...	66/5/-	...	...	...	...
Smith	Kate	4 Mar., 1850	do	Scientific Dresscutting West Maitland.	**	1 April, 1897	1 April, 1897	..	||	...	...	...	16/4/-	...	...	...	...
Stowe	Francis Ernest	17 Mar., 1867	Assistant Teacher, Quantity Surveying	**	18 Aug., 1890	1 June, 1899	21	..	||	...	...	...	46/8/-	...	...	...	...
Stowe	Francis Ernest	17 Mar., 1867	Teacher, Slide Rule	**	18 Aug., 1890	18 Aug., 1890	30	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart	William	20 Feb., 1874	do	Shorthand, Sydney, Rockdale, North Sydney, &c.	**	15 Feb., 1895	15 Feb., 1895	...	||	...	...	...	138/17/	...	...	...	...
Taylor	William	10 May, 1842	do	Ironfounding	**	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	84	...	||	...	...	34/6/-	...	...	...	...
Thomas	George Adolphus	5 July, 1863	do	Art, Sydney and North Sydney	**	29 July, 1886	29 July, 1886	168	..	||	...	...	31/6/-	...	...	...	...
Webb	Harry Jabez	8 Feb., 1862	do	Boiler-making, Newcastle	**	1 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1891	21	..	||	...	...	8/18/-	...	...	...	...
Wright	Frederick Bogdan	19 May, 1859	Lecturer in Pharmacy	**	1 Jan., 1884	1 Feb., 1890	100	...	||	...	...	...	30/1/-	...	...	...	...
Rumsey	John Herbert	22 April, 1841	Operator	General	...	23 April, 1885	23 April, 1885	240	..	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray	Alexander	16 Mar., 1862	Modeller	do	30 Sept., 1887	30 Sept., 1887	156	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petrie	James Matthew	17 July, 1872	Demonstrator in Chemistry and Assaying	Educational	16 April, 1898	16 April, 1898	200	..	||	...	...	...	125/16/5	...	...	...	...
Perry	Ernest Arthur	4 Jan., 1880	Laboratory Assistant	General	16 April, 1898	16 April, 1898	100	..	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green	Malcolm	1 Jan., 1875	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	do	12 April, 1897	12 April, 1897	100	..	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gray	Henry Stewart	8 July, 1864	Additional Teacher, Plumbing	**	16 May, 1898	16 May, 1898	62	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patino	William Edwin	23 Mar., 1879	Junior Assistant, Plumbing Class	General	24 April, 1899	24 April, 1899	52	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	Arthur Edward	16 July, 1868	Assistant Teacher in Modelling	do	6 Mar., 1893	6 Mar., 1893	156	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riley	Harold	7 Aug., 1877	do	Operator	do	7 Aug., 1892	26 Mar., 1900	78	...	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lockley	Thomas Berry	22 Sept., 1869	Teacher, Carpentry and Manual Training, Goulburn	Educational	27 Feb., 1899	17 Feb., 1900	130	...	||	...	...	...	7/11/-	...	...	...	...

a From fees of Students' Art Classes * - Services only partly at disposal of Department; these ladies and gentlemen are therefore unclassified || Payable by fees only.
 Note.—The salaries attached to the Teaching Staff are contingent on a reasonable average attendance being maintained in the respective classes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).							
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.										
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.											
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tremain	John Western	5 April, 1872	Assistant Operator, and Assistant in Practical Physics Class.	General		5 June, 1899	3 April, 1900	120	...	...	...	30/-	...	...	...	...			
Peterson	Charles Albert Edward	18 Feb., 1884	Junior Messenger	do		4 Dec., 1899	4 Dec., 1899	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shambler	Charles Edmund	21 July, 1862	Carpenter	do		12 Mar., 1890	12 Mar., 1890	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burness	James	24 April, 1865	Assistant Teacher, Fitting and Turning	Educational		21 Nov., 1892	6 April, 1899	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hynes, B.A.	Sarah	21 Sept., 1859	Teacher of Botany	do		27 July, 1897	10 Sept., 1898	b.....	...	...	...	40/12/-	...	...	...	...			
Meredith	Frederick	5 April, 1860	Caretaker and Cleaner	General		6 June, 1892	1 Oct., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	Edward Francis	20 Aug., 1852	Watchman	do		17 April, 1888	17 April, 1888	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grummitt	James	2 July, 1840	Caretaker and Cleaner	do		2 Aug., 1883	2 Aug., 1883	120	30	Quarters, fuel, and light.			...	...	...	...			
McSorley	Alexander Kyle	3 Aug., 1855	do do	do		30 May, 1885	30 May, 1885	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toms	Charles	26 June, 1852	Museum Colourist and Assistant in Sign-painting Class.	do		22 Sept., 1890	22 Sept., 1890	120	...	...	...	56/10/-	...	...	...	...			
Barnett	Frederick William	29 Sept., 1866	Caretaker, Petersham	do		19 Oct., 1898	19 Oct., 1898	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilder	Moses	23 Jan., 1851	Cleaner and Caretaker	do		28 Jan., 1890	28 Jan., 1890	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millar	William	4 Aug., 1839	Night Watchman, Newcastle Technical College.	do		1 Mar., 1896	1 Mar., 1896	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	William	4 Oct., 1843	Cleaner and Caretaker, Bathurst College.	do		5 Mar., 1891	1 June, 1898	80	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelly	Edward	25 April, 1881	Caretaker and Assist. in Laboratory, Broken Hill.	do		20 July, 1898	20 July, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gleeson	Thomas Joseph	18 Aug., 1876	Caretaker, &c., Albury	do		31 May, 1894	18 Sept., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilson	Washington	24 April, 1876	Cleaner	do		19 Sept., 1892	1 June, 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilder	William John	16 July, 1874	Assistant Carpenter	do		19 May, 1890	19 May, 1890	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	George Bertram	14 May, 1879	Junior Assistant Mechanical Engineering Department.	do		1 Mar., 1897	1 Mar., 1897	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	Rebecca	24 Mar., 1866	Charwoman	do		10 Dec., 1894	10 Dec., 1894	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Low	Margaret	28 Sept., 1863	Librarian (Acting)	Clerical	d7	6 July, 1883	20 Mar., 1899	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harden	Alfred Ernest	17 Oct., 1877	Cleaner and Caretaker	General		28 Oct., 1891	3 Jan., 1899	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bennetts	John	29 Dec., 1855	Museum Attendant and Caretaker, Maitland, West.	do		29 Jan., 1894	1 Jan., 1898	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	William James	26 Aug., 1882	Junior Assistant Mechanical Engineering Department.	do		25 Oct., 1898	25 Oct., 1898	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armstrong	Alfred	15 June, 1860	Teacher, Book-keeping, Sydney and Surrey Hills.	**		20 Mar., 1890	8 Sept., 1891	||.....	...	...	...	100/-	...	...	...	...			
Bruce	James	10 Sept., 1854	do Caligraphy, Ashfield	**		26 Nov., 1884	25 Aug., 1890	||.....	...	...	...	26/6/6	...	...	...	...			
Roth, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Reuter Emerich	20 Mar., 1858	do Physiology, Sydney	**		19 July, 1886	24 Aug., 1897	||.....	...	...	...	1/8/-	...	...	...	...			
Cooper	Maude	17 July, 1869	do Dresscutting, Bathurst	**		17 Mar., 1891	9 Mar., 1898	||.....	...	...	...	46/10/-	...	...	...	...			
Cropper	Samuel Clement	23 Mar., 1869	do Shorthand, Newtown and Kogarah	**		30 June, 1894	30 June, 1894	||.....	...	...	...	50/16/-	...	...	...	...			
Dryden	William	8 Mar., 1855	do do Bathurst	**		30 May, 1890	30 May, 1890	||.....	...	...	...	11/4/3	...	...	...	...			
Dyet	Alexander	29 Jan., 1875	do do Minmi	**		14 Feb., 1898	14 Feb., 1898	||.....	...	...	...	3/4/-	...	...	...	...			
Fairhall	Harold Herbert	21 Feb., 1870	do do Newcastle	**		15 Sept., 1897	15 Sept., 1897	||.....	...	...	...	30/3/4	...	...	...	...			

Noble	Andrew	28 July, 1868	Second Meteorological Assistant	do	B2	1 Jan., 1890	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond	William Edward	25 May, 1871	Computer and Assistant Observer	do	B2	Sept., 1885	11 June, 1900	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilson	Stewart	2 Feb., 1873	Third Meteorological Assistant	do	B2	4 Sept., 1890	4 Sept., 1890	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graham	Walter Charles	19 Feb., 1875	Computer	do	B3	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hewett	Percy Norman	13 July, 1874	Clerk	Clerical	d3	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gelding††	Alfred Hugh	8 Dec., 1883	Junior Clerk	do	d7	13 Mar., 1900	5 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ransom††	Joseph Robert	31 May, 1883	do	do	d7	27 April, 1900	5 June, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryan	Edward Vincent	10 Aug., 1879	do	do	d7	14 Sept., 1899	14 Sept., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters	William Isaac	12 Jan., 1856	Instrument Maker	General	...	16 Mar., 1886	16 Mar., 1886	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Short	James Walter	11 Nov., 1865	Attendant on Photo-Telescope	do	...	3 July, 1890	3 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huddy	John Henry	29 Sept., 1859	Messenger, Cleaner, and Carpenter	do	...	8 Dec., 1895	8 Dec., 1895	120	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mares	David James	30 Jan., 1879	Attendant	do	...	19 Feb., 1895	1 Jan., 1899	72/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miller	James Sidney	24 April, 1883	Messenger	do	...	18 Aug., 1897	18 Aug., 1897	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McMahon	Frank	26 July, 1882	do	do	...	24 Dec., 1897	24 Dec., 1897	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Anderson, M.A.	Henry Charles Lennox	10 May, 1853	Principal Librarian and Secretary	Professional	A1	6 Mar., 1882	1 Sept., 1893	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
Bladen	Frank Murecott	23 Dec., 1858	Editor <i>Historical Records of New South Wales</i> , and Librarian, Lending Branch.	Clerical	A2	8 Mar., 1875	1 Jan., 1897	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gifford	George Hartwell	4 Feb., 1861	First Assistant Librarian	do	a4	1 Mar., 1877	17 Oct., 1895	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wright	Hugh	15 Nov., 1868	Second Assistant Librarian, and Clerk to Board of International Exchanges.	do	a4	12 Feb., 1885	17 Sept., 1892	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawley	Edward	8 Feb., 1853	Assistant Librarian, Lending Branch	do	c1	15 Aug., 1879	27 April, 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gannon	John Frederick	15 Jan., 1858	Library Assistant	do	c1	9 Oct., 1876	1 Jan., 1890	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gifford	William Hartwell	28 Jan., 1865	do	do	c2	1 May, 1881	17 Sept., 1892	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brennan, M.A.	Christopher John	1 Nov., 1870	do	do	c2	1 Sept., 1895	14 Oct., 1895	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fox	John	13 Feb., 1861	do	do	c3	1 Feb., 1885	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce	James	22 Feb., 1867	do	do	c4	1 May, 1886	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertson	Henry Albert	16 Mar., 1869	do	do	d1	31 Jan., 1881	1 April, 1894	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Withers	Edwin Augustus	6 Nov., 1839	do	do	d1	13 June, 1881	1 Jan., 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLaughlin	John Thomas Vardy	6 April, 1868	do	do	d2	20 July, 1883	1 April, 1894	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapman	Gregory Samuel	21 May, 1870	do	do	d3	24 Aug., 1885	1 April, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewell	Robert Russell	21 April, 1860	do	do	d3	1 May, 1890	1 April, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ball	Thomas Francis	16 May, 1871	do	do	d4	1 May, 1887	1 April, 1894	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron	John Redden	22 Feb., 1878	do	do	d4	17 Oct., 1893	15 Mar., 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McMenemy	Edward Ambrose	2 June, 1871	do	do	d4	1 May, 1887	15 Mar., 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Briggs	Alfred Eugene	25 Aug., 1873	do	do	d5	1 May, 1890	1 April, 1894	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gidley	William Thomas	18 April, 1877	do	do	d5	1 Aug., 1892	1 Jan., 1895	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millar	Thomas Lockhart	27 Mar., 1856	do	do	d5	5 Nov., 1879	19 Feb., 1894	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilchrist	Achibald	16 Dec., 1878	do	do	d6	25 June, 1894	1 Jan., 1895	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robinson	Oliver Raymond	3 Nov., 1878	do	do	d6	27 Feb., 1894	1 Jan., 1895	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurney	William Butler	2 May, 1882	do	do	d7	7 Nov., 1898	1 Jan., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennedy	Hugh	19 Mar., 1880	do	do	d7	1 Aug., 1898	1 Jan., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinn††	John Joseph	24 July, 1879	do	do	d7	17 April, 1899	1 Jan., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pride	Robert John	30 April, 1860	Compositor	General	...	1 Oct., 1879	21 May, 1883	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanner	Frederick	30 Aug., 1846	do	do	...	28 Jan., 1874	12 Jan., 1885	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McNeil	James	4 Aug., 1845	Cleaner and Messenger	do	...	1 July, 1871	1 July, 1871	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peirce	Joseph Charles	4 Oct., 1861	Carpenter and Special Constable	do	...	1 Aug., 1895	1 Aug., 1895	108	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinton	Alfred Ernest	14 June, 1869	Book repairer	do	...	17 Aug., 1896	17 Aug., 1896	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexander	Charles	17 July, 1839	Cleaner	do	...	— Nov., 1887	5 May, 1890	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warden	Thomas Gibson	14 Jan., 1840	do	do	...	9 April, 1884	9 April, 1884	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casson	Arthur John Tarrant	22 July, 1877	Attendant	do	...	4 Dec., 1894	20 April, 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.																
Ryeland	Walter James	17 April, 1879	Attendant	General		1 Jan., 1896	1 Jan., 1896	52	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Baldwin††	Edgar Jesse	19 Oct., 1880	Junior Attendant	do		10 April, 1899	10 April, 1899	26	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Loosely††	William Edward	18 April, 1883	do	do		11 April, 1899	11 April, 1899	26	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kibble	Nita Bernice	8 June, 1879	do	do		20 Nov., 1899	20 Nov., 1899	26	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Buchan	Lizzie Duthie	25 July, 1878	do	do		1 April, 1900	1 April, 1900	26	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NATIONAL ART GALLERY.																
Layton	George Edward	21 Dec., 1831	Secretary to Trustees	Clerical	b1	15 Nov., 1894	15 Nov., 1894	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bartlett	William	2 Mar., 1855	Custodian	General		2 Sept., 1881	2 Sept., 1881	208	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Casey	Thomas	4 July, 1857	Attendant	do		9 Sept., 1883	9 Sept., 1883	156	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Barringham	Henry George	13 Feb., 1854	do	do		8 Jan., 1886	8 Jan., 1886	130	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Hall	Thomas	24 Oct., 1862	do	do		6 Nov., 1898	6 Nov., 1898	117	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Casey	Margaret	15 Aug., 1830	Caretaker	do		1 May, 1876	1 May, 1876	75	£	30	£	10	£	£	£	
LABOUR AND INDUSTRY BRANCH.																
Clegg	Thomas Bailey	28 Oct., 1857	Clerk-in-charge, Head Office	Clerical	A2	1 July, 1892	15 May, 1895	400	£	£	£	£	£	£	250	
Creer	Joseph	23 Feb., 1832	Superintendent, Labour Bureau	do	A2	12 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1896	400	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Birkenhead	William	24 Oct., 1863	Clerk, Head Office	do	cr	25 June, 1881	1 Jan., 1897	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Ramago	Charles Edward	9 Oct., 1856	Clerk, Labour Bureau	do	c4	— July, 1891	18 Feb., 1897	170	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Eldridge	John Chambers	27 Oct., 1872	do do	do	dr	23 Oct., 1889	16 April, 1896	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Ireland	Tertius Nicholson	9 April, 1857	do do	do	d2	14 April, 1884	16 April, 1896	140	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
O'Gorman	Vernon	5 June, 1866	do do	do	d2	16 April, 1894	18 Feb., 1897	132	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Clarke	Graham Morton	28 Aug., 1859	do do	do	d2	2 Feb., 1894	— Oct., 1894	130	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Hagerty	Andrew Millar	21 Nov., 1878	Junior Clerk, Labour Bureau	do	d6	5 April, 1896	19 Nov., 1896	65	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Waring	Thomas	21 Dec., 1842	Caretaker, etc. do	General		1 June, 1893	1 June, 1893	112/10/-	£	26	£	£	£	£	100	
Taylor	Walter Ivon	2 April, 1867	Male Inspector, under Factories and Shops Act, Head Office.	do		13 April, 1891	8 Feb., 1897	225	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Armitage	Walter	15 Dec., 1867	Male Inspector, under Factories and Shops Act, Head Office.	do		4 April, 1891	8 Feb., 1897	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Burkitt	Walter Marcus Holmes	18 Aug., 1861	Male Inspector, under Factories and Shops Act, Newcastle.	do		10 June, 1885	1 Mar., 1899	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Duncan	Annie Jane	25 Sept., 1858	Female Inspector, under Factories and Shops Act, Head Office.	do		8 Feb., 1897	8 Feb., 1897	180	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Verrinder	Harold	10 Feb., 1882	Messenger do	do		8 Feb., 1897	8 Feb., 1897	52	£	£	£	£	£	£	100	
Fernie	Annie	20 Mar., 1842	Housekeeper do	do		— April, 1890	1 Feb., 1900	50	£	20	£	8	£	£	100	

†† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary	ALLOWANCES							Amount of Gratuity (P. P.)
						First Appointment to the Service	To present position		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements			
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters	Rations.	Fuel and Light	Fees.	Equipments	Forage	Miscellaneous	
MINISTERIAL BRANCH.																
McLachlan	Duncan Clark	24 April, 1853	Under Secretary and Warden	Special .....	...	1 Sept, 1869	6 Mar, 1895	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Sullivan, B.A.	Henry Bede	31 July, 1852	Chief Clerk, Department of Mines . . .	Clerical ...	A1	3 Dec., 1877	1 July, 1896	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Salwey	Alfred	3 July, 1858	Chief Clerk, Agriculture and Stock Branches	do	A1	1 July, 1875	22 Dec, 1896	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Wood, B A., LL B	Harme Dalrymple ..	3 May, 1869	Clerk and Secretary to Board for appointing Examiners, Coal Mines Regulation Act	do	A3	9 Aug, 1883	{ 21 Oct, 1896 } { 1 Jan., 1887 }	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Allman	Reginald George	23 Feb, 1864	Clerk	do	A3	24 Aug, 1891	1 May, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	Richard Mends	15 Mar, 1866	Relieving Officer and Warden ...	do	A1	1 Jan, 1888	22 Mar, 1895	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James	George	9 May, 1869	Clerk	do	cl	18 Feb., 1884	1 June, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGISTRAR'S AND INQUIRY BRANCH.																
Ray	Edgar Hamilton	9 Aug, 1855	Registrar, Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Mines' Rights, &c	Clerical ...	A2	1 Oct, 1873	1 Oct., 1890	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Brownlow	Frederick Hugh Cust ..	8 Aug., 1859	Clerk	do	b1	16 Aug, 1888	6 June, 1890	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Campbell	John	1 Aug, 1861	do	do	cl	1 April, 1886	23 Dec, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Taylor	Arthur	21 Dec., 1870	do	do	d1	22 April, 1891	1 July, 1893	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dunne	John Luke	1 Aug, 1874	do	do	d2	30 Nov, 1891	1 July, 1895	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rugg	William Barclay	25 July, 1874	do	do	d2	26 May, 1891	1 Sept, 1892	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ross	George David	6 June, 1881	Junior Clerk	do	d6	25 Aug, 1897	19 July, 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
ACCOUNT AND EXAMINING BRANCHES.																
Primrose	Edwin Charles	6 April, 1857	Accountant and Secretary to Tender Board, Mines Department.	Clerical ..	A2	1 Mar., 1875	{ 1 July, 1893 } { 1 Nov, 1899 }	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Ellis	Henry Newton	31 May, 1860	Examiner of Accounts ..	do	A2	8 July, 1878	1 Aug, 1898	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Browne	Arthur Matland	29 April, 1862	Clerk, Account Branch ..	do	c1	19 July, 1887	1 July, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Broughton	Edwin Glenmore	15 Mar., 1847	do do	do	c2	23 Mar., 1888	1 July, 1895	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lush	George Pearce	26 April, 1847	do Examining do	do	c2	8 Feb, 1892	3 Aug, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walker	Arnold Samuel	21 Feb., 1873	do Account do	do	c3	14 Oct, 1889	1 July, 1893	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Little	Frank	6 Aug, 1850	do do	do	d1	11 Oct., 1883	1 July, 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hickey	William Bede	18 Dec, 1875	do Examining do	do	d3	19 Feb, 1894	3 June, 1897	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watson	John James	8 Mar., 1876	do do	do	d3	3 Feb, 1891	5 Nov., 1897	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waddington	William Robert	4 June, 1877	Junior Clerk, Examining Branch	do	d5	22 April, 1896	23 June, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golledge	Halford Williams	8 Nov, 1880	do Account do	do	d7	14 Feb, 1898	1 June, 1898	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collier ††	William Sydney	10 Aug, 1883	do do do	do	d7	2 Mar, 1900	2 Mar, 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
LEASE BRANCH.																
Collis	William Richard	29 Oct., 1861	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical ...	A3	1 April, 1877	1 Sept, 1879	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephen	Evelyn Alfred Hindmarsh	14 June, 1861	Clerk	do	A3	5 Jan, 1886	1 Jan, 1887	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farr	Herbert	13 May, 1870	do	do	b4	2 Aug., 1886	1 July, 1891	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davies	Arthur Edward	31 Mar, 1855	do	do	c2	*26 Feb, 1873	18 June, 1896	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodman	Ewing	3 Sept., 1874	do	do	d1	23 April, 1888	1 July, 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanigan	George William Percy ..	8 April, 1876	Engrossing and Assistant Search Clerk	do	d1	23 Oct., 1899	23 Oct., 1899	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nickless	Osmond Uther	1 Aug, 1874	Clerk	do	d2	19 April, 1892	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKern	John Tebbutt	26 June, 1880	Junior Clerk	do	d6	26 Aug, 1897	26 Aug, 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed, on probation.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.																
Fry	James Arthur Barrett	10 July, 1850	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical	A3	1 Dec., 1876	3 June, 1896	375	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
O'Brien	William Edwin	18 Sept., 1867	Clerk	do	a3	24 Aug., 1885	1 Jan., 1887	280	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ormiston	James Francis Ernest	16 April, 1869	do	do	b4	9 Mar., 1888	1 Jan., 1890	220	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ferris	Arthur Henry	1 Feb., 1869	do	do	c1	14 Aug., 1885	18 Nov., 1887	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Earl	Herbert Arthur	12 Feb., 1874	do	do	c2	28 May, 1891	1 Jan., 1894	190	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Quinlan	James Augustine	17 Dec., 1870	do	do	c4	1 Jan., 1886	1 Jan., 1891	170	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ellis	Sydney Henry	30 Dec., 1866	do	do	d1	17 July, 1890	26 May, 1892	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Geary	William Patrick	15 Nov., 1874	do	do	d1	17 Dec., 1891	1 July, 1895	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Perdriau	Ralph Joseph	6 July, 1880	do	do	d1	27 April, 1898	14 Jan., 1899	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
O'Grady††	John Edward	17 Oct., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d7	20 Feb., 1900	20 Feb., 1900	50	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
RECORDS BRANCH.																
Tunks	William Henry	3 May, 1855	Clerk-in-charge of Records	Clerical	A3	29 Aug., 1872	1 Jan., 1879	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Burcher	Stephen Thomas	19 Aug., 1852	Clerk	do	a5	9 Sept., 1875	21 Mar., 1877	255	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Mance	Frederick Stapleton	30 July, 1872	do	do	b4	13 Feb., 1890	1 July, 1891	220	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Wainwright	Edward Arthur Clifton	3 May, 1858	do	do	c4	3 May, 1892	1 July, 1893	170	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ormiston	Henry Robert	16 June, 1865	do	do	d1	18 Jan., 1883	1 July, 1895	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Smith	John Dougall	28 Nov., 1867	do	do	d2	5 Feb., 1890	1 Jan., 1891	140	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ormiston	John Horace	29 May, 1872	do	do	d4	3 May, 1892	1 July, 1895	110	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CHARTING BRANCH.																
McKay	George Alexander	10 June, 1860	Chief Draftsman & Chief Mining Surveyor	Professional	A2	9 Jan., 1877	19 May, 1899	450	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Mayes	John Henry	30 June, 1851	Draftsman	do	A3	1 Dec., 1874	1 Oct., 1875	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bishop	Edwin Plunkett	16 June, 1840	do	do	B1	4 Dec., 1875	4 Dec., 1875	280	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
James	Henry Alfred	28 Nov., 1850	do	do	B1	4 Dec., 1875	4 Dec., 1875	280	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Connor	Edward Richard	11 Feb., 1846	do	do	B1	29 May, 1884	29 May, 1884	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Lee	Sydney Australia	2 April, 1857	do	do	B1	21 Sept., 1876	21 Sept., 1876	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Martin	William	2 Nov., 1858	do	do	B1	6 May, 1884	6 May, 1884	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Smiles	James Thomas	2 Feb., 1856	do	do	B1	5 Nov., 1883	5 Nov., 1883	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Gray	Walter Sidney	7 Jan., 1869	do	do	B1	11 Feb., 1885	16 Oct., 1890	240	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
McDonald	Malcolm Francis	9 June, 1869	do	do	B1	1 Nov., 1884	16 Oct., 1890	240	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Oom	Gustaf Petter Ludwig August	4 Mar., 1863	do	do	B1	19 Feb., 1883	19 May, 1885	240	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Burnell	Spencer Clay	18 Sept., 1857	do	do	B2	*19 Oct., 1876	1 July, 1896	220	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Finn	Jeremiah Joseph	8 April, 1861	do	do	B2	*12 Feb., 1878	1 July, 1896	220	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Rowley	Joseph	5 Dec., 1859	do	do	B2	13 June, 1883	12 Aug., 1896	220	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Metcalfe	Edward Milner	4 May, 1854	do	do	B2	* May, 1875	19 May, 1899	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Sautelle	Edwin	28 Dec., 1831	do	do	B2	*29 Aug., 1881	1 July, 1896	200	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Taylor	George Augustine Joseph	1 Aug., 1872	do	do	B2	16 Oct., 1890	20 Dec., 1892	175	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Cash	Sydney Thomas	1 Mar., 1873	do	do	B2	29 Dec., 1890	1 May, 1899	163	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Graham	Albert Nelson	9 Feb., 1880	Junior Draftsman	do	B4	2 Mar., 1897	17 Jan., 1899	65	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Dalrymple	John Frederick	31 May, 1870	Clerk	Clerical	c4	11 Aug., 1890	1 July, 1896	170	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Clarke	Joseph John	10 June, 1850	do	do	d1	5 Dec., 1875	1 July, 1896	150	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bowles	Samuel	11 Oct., 1855	Plan-mounter	General	d1	23 Aug., 1880	13 Sept., 1883	175	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
MINING SURVEY BRANCH.																
McKay	George Alexander	c.....	Chief Mining Surveyor	c.....	...	c.....	c.....	.....	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cabbage	Richard Hind	7 Nov., 1859	Mining Surveyor	Professional	A3	19 Jan., 1882	1 Feb., 1897	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES BRANCH.																
McNeil	John Stevenson	12 Dec., 1850	Clerk	Clerical	b1	7 Feb., 1884	7 Feb., 1884	250	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	200
Carthew	John	26 Mar., 1864	Inspector of Mines	General	...	1 June, 1898	1 June, 1898	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polkinghorne	John	20 Aug., 1864	do	do	...	10 May, 1898	10 May, 1898	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leigh	James Smith	18 May, 1860	Storekeeper and Assistant Engineer	do	...	8 May, 1885	19 Oct., 1885	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Wright	John	23 Jan., 1842	Blacksmith	do	...	16 Mar., 1887	16 Mar., 1887	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS BRANCH.																
Winchester	Herbert	19 July, 1838	Clerk (Newcastle)	Clerical	c1	6 Oct., 1872	1 Jan., 1886	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AGRICULTURE BRANCH.																
Cobb, B. Sc., Ph.D.	Nathan Augustus	30 June, 1859	Pathologist	Professional	A1	1 April, 1890	1 Aug., 1890	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guthrie, F.C.S.	Frederick Bickell	10 Dec., 1861	Chemist	do	A1	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
O'Callaghan	Michael Angelo	7 Sept., 1868	Dairy Expert	do	A1	29 Jan., 1897	29 Jan., 1897	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alieu	William John	28 Jan., 1861	Fruit Expert	do	A2	10 Mar., 1897	10 Mar., 1897	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grosse	Edward Merwin	26 May, 1857	Artist	do	A2	*1 Oct., 1890	5 Dec., 1895	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blunno	Michele	15 Nov., 1869	Viticultural Expert	do	A3	9 Sept., 1896	9 May, 1897	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Farrer	William	3 April, 1845	Wheat Experimentalist	do	A3	1 Sept., 1898	1 Sept., 1898	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helms	Richard	12 Dec., 1847	Experimentalist	do	A3	*10 Mar., 1891	29 Jan., 1900	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Froggatt	Walter Wilson	13 June, 1858	Entomologist	do	A3	1 June, 1891	1 Oct., 1896	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burton	Henry Sylvester	11 Sept., 1865	Artist	do	B1	12 Mar., 1894	12 Mar., 1894	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chambers	William Elliott	3 Sept., 1864	Assistant Artist and Engraver	do	B1	25 June, 1897	25 June, 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurney	Elliott Henry	2 July, 1872	1st Assistant to Chemist	do	B2	5 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barker	Charles Rowan	2 Sept., 1874	2nd do	do	B3	*1 Oct., 1888	23 Dec., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laby	Thomas Howell	3 May, 1880	Assistant in Chemical Laboratory	do	B4	19 Nov., 1898	22 May, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell, F.L.S.	Walter Scott	11 June, 1844	Chief Inspector of Agriculture and Travelling Instructor of Agriculture	Clerical	A2	12 Aug., 1861	13 Feb., 1900	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Preedy	Walter	23 Sept., 1865	Clerk	do	A3	17 Sept., 1888	1 Mar., 1890	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Clarke	William Henry	23 Aug., 1870	Editor "Agricultural Gazette"	do	b3	28 Jan., 1890	1 July, 1896	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Quinn	James Joseph	12 June, 1857	Clerk	do	b4	*1 Sept., 1875	1 Mar., 1897	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorus	John Tangelder	3 Aug., 1835	Inspector of Vines	do	c5	† Nov., 1891	26 July, 1893	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sanderson	William	21 May, 1859	do	do	c5	8 Oct., 1888	3 June, 1891	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Giraud	Stanley Augustus	5 Oct., 1882	Assistant to Entomologist	do	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint-Smith††	Edgar Cecil	12 Mar., 1883	Assistant to Botanist, Sydney	do	d7	22 Feb., 1900	22 Feb., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taggart	William Henry Broughton	12 Dec., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler	Edmund Dominic	14 Sept., 1869	Inspector under Vegetation Diseases Act	General	...	27 April, 1897	27 Oct., 1898	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chomley	Frederick Griffith	17 Dec., 1869	Inspector under Vegetation Diseases Act	do	...	5 May, 1898	5 May, 1898	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin, jun.	John	12 Aug., 1865	Timber Inspector	do	...	13 June, 1891	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	100
Denston	Philip Charles	28 Nov., 1881	Assistant in Laboratory to Dairy Expert	do	...	12 Sept., 1898	12 Sept., 1898	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD FOR EXPORTS.																
Stephenson	James	24 Feb., 1855	Secretary	Clerical	A3	*8 June, 1892	8 Nov., 1895	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Turner	George Vero Maunsell	11 Dec., 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d7	19 June, 1899	19 June, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradshaw	George	27 Mar., 1857	Expert and Instructor in Frozen Export Trade	General	...	3 Mar., 1897	3 Mar., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Valder.....	George	11 Jan., 1861
Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E.	Ebenezer Clarence	14 Dec., 1863
Musson, F.L.S. ...	Charles Tucker	14 Dec., 1856
Adams.....	Ernest Sydney Ford	26 Mar., 1872
Myers††	Milton Leigh	14 Dec., 1877
Alford.....	James	19 Jan., 1860
Brooks.....	Adam	10 April, 1862
Ausburn	Charles Henry	1 Dec., 1862
Cobb	George	12 Sept., 1860
McCue.....	James Joseph	7 Dec., 1857
Bulkeley	Joseph Arthur.....	7 Aug., 1875
Richardson	Catherine	15 May, 1844
Richardson	Evaline Kate	12 June, 1874

WAGGA WAGGA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

McKeown	George Maurice	5 Jan., 1853
McDonald	Lachlan	27 Dec., 1851
Hogg	Stuart Arthur	28 July, 1869

BATHURST AND OTHER EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Dunnicliff	Alfred Atten	1 Sept., 1838
Smith	Marianne Kate	28 Mar., 1855
Jackson	Henry Vaughan	15 Jan., 1855
Gorman	Clarence Hardie	5 June, 1873
Peacock	Robert William	28 Sept., 1869
Quirk	Patrick	21 Nov., 1864

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARMS.

Principal	General.....	10 Mar., 1890
Science Master.....	Professional B1	10 Mar., 1891
English Master.....	do	B1 20 Mar., 1891
Registrar	Clerical.....	b5 27 Jan., 1891
Junior Clerk	do	d7 *1 April, 1897
Orchardist	General.....	6 Aug., 1897
Foreman Carpenter.....	do	5 Mar., 1891
Engineer	do	16 Jan., 1892
Farm Foreman	do	2 Mar., 1891
Bee and Poultry Expert.....	do	29 Jan., 1897
Assistant Instructor, &c.....	do	29 Nov., 1899
Housekeeper	do	1 July, 1896
Assistant Housekeeper	do	1 Jan., 1897

1 July, 1897	400	70	...	...	...	...	...	75	500
10 Mar., 1891	245	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1891	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 May, 1898	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
1 Jan., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Mar., 1898	240	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Mar., 1891	177	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Jan., 1892	134	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Mar., 1891	130	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Jan., 1897	120	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Nov., 1899	100	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1896	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Jan., 1897	31/4/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manager	General.....	15 Nov., 1892
Registrar	Clerical.....	e5 *8 Aug., 1876
Orchardist	General.....	2 May, 1898

1 Nov., 1897	250	50	...	...	...	...	...	30	300
11 Aug., 1897	135	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
2 May, 1898	150	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manager, Bathurst Farm	Clerical.....	A3 10 Mar., 1890
Matron do	General.....	2 Aug., 1897
Manager, Wollongbar Farm	do	*6 Oct., 1891
Manager, Pera Bore Farm.....	do	5 Nov., 1896
Manager, Experimental Farm, Coolabah, Bogan Scrub.	do	1 Mar., 1898
Caretaker, Stud Farm, Berry	do	24 Oct., 1898

1 July, 1897	300	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
2 Aug., 1897	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Nov., 1897	200	46	...	...	...	...	...	25	300
5 Nov., 1896	200	||	...	...	...	...	...	35	100
1 Mar., 1898	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	35	300
24 Oct., 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

GENERAL STAFF.

Walsh.....	Edward James.....	25 Nov., 1860
Andrews.....	William	31 May, 1861
Miller.....	George Muir	31 July, 1837
Foley.....	Edward Townsend	15 Aug., 1831
Edwards.....	Frank	18 May, 1854
Scott.....	Richard.....	25 July, 1842
O'Keefe	James	19 Mar., 1866
Lyons.....	Thomas	27 Jan., 1868
Reilly.....	John Peter	30 Nov., 1875
Holmes.....	Maria	9 Nov., 1848
Young.....	Helen	22 Feb., 1857
Barker.....	Eleanor Alexandra	18 Feb., 1866
Fish.....	William	17 Nov., 1877
Lutton.....	Martha	6 April, 1863
Shearer.....	Annie	7 May, 1870
Baker.....	George	9 June, 1882
Butlin.....	Charles James.....	24 Oct., 1884
McGrath††	John Joseph.....	6 July, 1883

Chief Messenger	General.....	24 Jan., 1884
Messenger	do	6 July, 1891
do	do	4 June, 1890
do	do	2 Dec., 1890
do	do	25 May, 1892
do	do	1 Feb., 1892
Caretaker, Messenger, and Cleaner. Old Ordnance Stores, George-st.	do	*1 Aug., 1891
Day Watchman	do	14 Mar., 1898
Night Watchman	do	5 June, 1893
Housekeeper and Cleaner	do	24 May, 1874
Office Cleaner	do	21 Feb., 1893
do	do	1 April, 1882
Messenger.....	do	8 Feb., 1892
Office Cleaner	do	1 July, 1896
do	do	1 July, 1896
Assist. Watchman, Mining Museum	do	23 Mar., 1897
Messenger.....	do	20 Mar., 1899
do	do	10 Oct., 1899

1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 July, 1891	125	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1895	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Dec., 1890	117/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Nov., 1896	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Feb., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 July, 1898	82/10/-	||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Mar., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dec., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 May, 1874	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dec., 1895	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Oct., 1896	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1896	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 July, 1896	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Mar., 1897	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Mar., 1899	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Oct., 1899	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Services not continuous. † Allowed cost of fuel and light. †† Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation. || Allowed quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME		Office	Place	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full			First Appointment to the Service	To present position		

WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING REGISTRARS, OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS, &c., AND BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.

Britton	John	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Adammaby	8 April, 1884	20 Feb., 1897	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£ 8a
James	John	.. .. .	Adelong	1 April, 1883	1 April, 1883	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	30**a
Wagner	Christian Johann	.. .. .	do	1 July, 1886	1 July, 1886	Bailiff of Warden's Court	20**a
Barnett	Arthur Nelson	Police Magistrate	Albury	1 Mar., 1877	29 July, 1896	Warden	*
McMahon	Marshal James	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	17 Jan., 1889	15 Aug., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	..
Raley	Robert Campbell	Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Oct., 1889	1 May, 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court	*a
Tucker	John Aloysius	Constable	Alectown	16 Mar., 1885	20 Nov., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	} 25||a
						Bailiff of Warden's Court	
Carlisle	Edward Fox	.. .. .	Araluen	1 Mar., 1875	1 Mar., 1875	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c, and Bailiff of Warden's Court	30**a
Parker	William Fox	Police Magistrate	Armidale	26 April, 1862	1 June, 1896	Warden	*
Smith	Charles	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 April, 1883	1 July, 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
O'Flaherty	John Andrew	Sheriff's Officer	do	*12 May, 1886	8 July, 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	*a
Cohen	Thomas William	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Balhna	9 Jan., 1888	1 July, 1890	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Atkin	George	Police Magistrate	Balranald	24 Aug., 1887	11 Sept., 1897	Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Shepherd	James	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Barmedman	11 Dec., 1882	10 Nov., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Hawkins	David	.. .. .	do	†	25 May, 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	10||a
Sinclair	Daniel Douglas	.. .. .	Barraba	17 Feb., 1899	17 Feb., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20**a
Moylon	Patrick Francis	Senior constable	do	18 Aug., 1880	15 Jan., 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6**a
Chifford	Lawrence Joseph	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Bateman's Bay	18 Mar., 1879	20 Jan., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	} 11||a
						Bailiff of Warden's Court	
Smith	Charles Edward	Police Magistrate	Bathurst	25 Mar., 1851	21 July, 1896	Warden	*
Chippindall	Henry Harold Septimus	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Jan., 1878	2 Aug., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Duchatel	Charles Francois	Sheriff's Officer	do	1 July, 1889	17 April, 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	*a
Hales	Fredrick Barnwell	Police Magistrate	Bega	*1 April, 1861	18 April, 1895	Warden	*
O'Brien	William Edward	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	12 Nov., 1877	20 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Cusack	Patrick Joseph	Sheriff's Officer	do	*7 July, 1873	1 April, 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6**a
Lentz	Norman	.. .. .	Binda	.. .. .	.. .. .	Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	n
Edwards	Osman Adams	Police Magistrate	Bingara	1 Jan., 1890	12 Jan., 1899	Warden	*
Perry	Arthur Reginald	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 April, 1886	4 Oct., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	*
Wearne	Walter Ernest	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Aug., 1892	15 Dec., 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††a
Arnott	Wilham Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Blayne	3 Dec., 1880	3 Aug., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††

Roche	William	Sergeant	do	27 July, 1863	1 April, 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	10||a
Ross	George	Constable	Bobadah	.....	.....	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	5||a
Ward	Thomas William	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Bombala	19 April, 1875	1 Jan., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Jones	Edward Wyndham	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	28 Aug., 1891	1 April, 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	¶¶a
Kenyon	John Frederick	Police Magistrate	Bourke	4 Sept., 1876	13 Jan., 1898	Warden	k
Stevenson	George Alfred	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.....	do	24 Feb., 1893	23 Mar., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
McKensey	Jim	Police Magistrate	Braidwood	7 Oct., 1875	15 Feb., 1900	Warden	k
Marsh	Willoughby	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	11 June, 1883	1 July, 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Taylor	George Frederick	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Dec., 1875	1 Dec., 1875	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	¶¶a
Maitland	Ernest Leslie	Police Magistrate	Broken Hill	22 Oct., 1875	11 July, 1899	Warden	k
Fisher	Frederick Duncan	Crown Lands Agent	do	3 Jan., 1885	25 Jan., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	¶
McVeagh	Henry	Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1894	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	ka
Ashwood	Moses	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Bulladelah	6 Jan., 1888	16 Oct., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	10||a
Rogers	James	Senior-Constable	Bundarra	.....	.....	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	bn
Maude	Morris Oswald	Senior-Constable and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Bungendore & Bywong	8 Jan., 1889	1 Jan., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	12||a
Green	T. W.	Constable	Bungwall Flat	†.....	21 Oct., 1899	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
McLeay	John	Senior-Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Burruga	14 Jan., 1884	7 Jan., 1890	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	} 16||a
Armstrong	Walter Dickenson	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Burrowa	19 Jan., 1863	1 April, 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court	
Cook	Thomas George	Second-class Sheriff's Officer.....	do	15 Aug., 1882	8 Feb., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Belson	Arthur Herbert	Police Constable	Byron Bay	.....	15 Aug., 1882	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	¶¶a
Parker	Charles Earskin	Sergeant, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Camden	19 April, 1873	.....	Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c.....	bn
Towey	Martin	Constable	Candelo	27 Oct., 1886	16 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6||a
Capewell	Henry	Senior-Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Canowindra	19 Dec., 1887	20 Aug., 1897	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	||a
Scott	Edward Henry	Constable	Capertee	†.....	4 April, 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	16||a
Stokes	Thomas	Postmaster	Captain's Flat	24 Oct., 1888	1 Sept., 1899	Mining Registrar and Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	||a
Canning	Thomas	Senior-Constable	do	†.....	1 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights.	} 10n
Louche	John Howard	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Carcoar	22 Aug., 1876	27 Jan., 1900	Bailiff of the Warden's Court	
Higgs	Charles	District Court Bailiff	do	1 July, 1870	15 Aug., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6
Blanchfield	John	Senior-Constable	Cargo	†.....	1 Dec., 1874	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	¶¶a
					1 April, 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	16||a

* Services not continuous. † Information not known. ** Services only partly at the disposal of the Government. †† Draws salary from Postal Department.
 ¶¶ Receives allowance from Department of Justice; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. a And fees. b Draws salary from Police Department. k Draws salary from Department of Justice.
 n 5 per cent. commission.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		

WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING REGISTRARS, OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS, &c., AND BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.

Browne	Richard Pyne	Crown Lands Agent	Casino	10 May, 1890	15 Mar., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Davis	William Lawrence	do	Cassilis	24 April, 1882	23 May, 1900	do do do	£
Brown	Walterus Le Brun	Police Magistrate	Cobar	15 Nov., 1888	12 May, 1898	Warden	£
Burke	Albert Beckford Charles	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	*1 July, 1886	1 Oct., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Leary	Elijah	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Sept., 1898	1 Sept., 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£1a
Kelly	Frank	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Cobargo	16 Feb., 1883	17 Jan., 1898	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£1ba
Scheibel	Francis	Constable	Cobborah	18 Dec., 1884	14 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£10||a
Longfield	Mountiford Rees	Acting Crown Lands Agent	Condobolin	† April, 1880	16 Feb., 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£
Cahalan	John	Senior-constable	do	10 Nov., 1882	23 May, 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£6||a
Galbraith	Frederick Huleat	Police Magistrate	Cooma	1 Nov., 1877	27 Feb., 1900	Warden	£
Gomm	Edward Thomas Farquhar	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	15 Jan., 1883	20 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Steel	Alexander	Sheriff's Officer	do	9 May, 1886	2 Feb., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£1a
Barnett	Percival Edward Brownrigg	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Coonabarabran	3 Oct., 1883	9 Aug., 1897	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Shaw, M.A.	Henry Giles	Police Magistrate	Coonamble	18 Jan., 1882	31 Jan., 1900	Warden	£
Clarke	William	do	Cootamundra	16 Mar., 1874	31 Jan., 1899	do	£
Broughton	Lachlan Wentworth	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Oct., 1882	8 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Purcell	James Joseph	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 May, 1887	1 Dec., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£12ka
Grimshaw	Charles	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Copeland	12 May, 1880	20 July, 1892	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	£25||a
Geddes	George		Coramba	1 Oct., 1883	{ 1 Oct., 1883 } { 1 April, 1890 }	do do do	£38½a
Walsh	John	Sergeant	Corowa	†	1 Feb., 1900	do do do	£6||a
Byrnes	Henry James	Police Magistrate	Cowra	1 Sept., 1892	1 May, 1897	Warden	£
Miller	James	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	19 April, 1883	13 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£
Muir	John	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Oct., 1875	1 Nov., 1875	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£1a
Minslow	Ambrose	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Cudal	15 Jan., 1881	{ 4 Oct., 1888 } { 1 April, 1890 }	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£16||a
Jamieson	Robert George	Senior-constable	Cudgellico	1 Jan., 1875	13 Sept., 1897	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£ba
Stephens	Thomas William	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Dalmorton	†	1 April, 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	£20||a
Cambridge	Charles	Constable	Dandalco		.....do..	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£||a
Poett	Matthew I.	Senior-constable	Collector		{ 1 July, 1899 } { 11 Dec., 1899 }	Mining Registrar and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£||a

Steele	Finlay McRae	do	do	Deepwater	12 Aug., 1881	22 June, 1892	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	12||a
Coulston	Richard	do	do	do	15 June, 1897	15 June, 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	10||a
Stutchbury	George	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Delegate	10 July, 1882	16 Aug., 1895	Mining Registrar and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
O'Neill	Neil Charles	Police Magistrate	do	Deniliquin	26 April, 1870	1 Nov., 1896	Warden	k
Kemp	Beilby Porteous Pell	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	17 Jan., 1879	m 1 July, 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Curran	Joseph Patrick	do	do	Drake	19 July, 1886	{ 19 July, 1886 } { 11 July, 1890 }	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	120||a
Makinson	Joseph Francis	Police Magistrate	do	Dubbo	7 July, 1875	10 April, 1900	Warden	k
MacNevin	Richard Thomas	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	17 Nov., 1881	20 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Steel	John Thomas	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	*20 June, 1878	21 Jan., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Donnelly	Arthur Denis	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Dungog	12 Jan., 1891	3 Aug., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Preston	Henry Townsend	Sergeant	do	do	8 May, 1871	1 Nov., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	10||a
Meads	Henry Lewis	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Eden	2 July, 1887	7 Jan., 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Eather	James Joseph	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Emmaville	7 April, 1881	17 Feb., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10||a
Watson	James	do	do	do	23 June, 1897	23 June, 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	15||a
Wyer	Michael	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Euabalong	25 Jan., 1887	1 Sept., 1892	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6||a
Grady	James Michael	Constable	do	Fifield	†	1 Mar., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	10||a
Sharpe	Ernest Augustine Lambie	Police Magistrate	do	Forbes	22 July, 1873	1 Jan., 1888	Warden	k
Lusk	William Butler	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	19 Mar., 1890	5 June, 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Daniel	Silvanus West	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	*15 April, 1872	1 Mar., 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Gray	Alfred	Constable	do	Frogmoor	12 Sept., 1890	1 Jan., 1898	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†a
Blood-Smyth	Frank	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Garangula and Jugiong	11 Feb., 1888	1 Nov., 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Phillips	Samuel Hall	Postmaster	do	Germanton	16 Sept., 1874	13 May, 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††a
Berry	Archibald	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Gilgandra	25 Oct., 1886	10 July, 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
McPherson	James	do	do	Gilgunnia	20 April, 1895	1 Jan., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff.	5ba
Lawson	William Corbett	Police Magistrate	do	Glen Innes	1 Mar., 1880	13 Jan., 1898	Warden	k
Burne	Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	11 Aug., 1880	5 Oct., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Powell	Joseph Henry	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	1 Mar., 1876	8 Feb., 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Caswell	William Stewart	Police Magistrate	do	Goulburn	7 June, 1847	7 Aug., 1896	Warden	k
Helm	Charles Joseph Bohun	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	25 Sept., 1876	8 Oct., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Wray	Kenneth McKenzie	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	8 July, 1884	1 Oct., 1895	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Creagh	Jasper Albert	Police Magistrate	do	Grafton	*1 Feb., 1875	16 July, 1896	Warden	k
Percival	Henry	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	6 May, 1890	18 May, 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Meares	Alexander Spark	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	25 May, 1876	1 Mar., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Boileau	George Theophilus Saunders	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Grenfell	24 Feb., 1879	16 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Hazelton	William Henry	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	Grenfell	3 June, 1871	1 Jan., 1875	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††a
Steel	George	Sergeant, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Gulgong	13 April, 1875	1 June, 1893	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10||a
Clarke	John Bailey	do	do	do	1 April, 1881	1 April, 1881	Bailiff of Warden's Court	20||a
Linsley	John Richard	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Gundagai	1 Jan., 1880	{ 18 June, 1897 } { 15 Oct., 1897 }	Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k

† Draws salary from Department of Justice. † Services only partly at the disposal of the Government. † In addition to salary drawn from Police Department. † Draws salary from Police Department. †† Draws salary from Postal Department.
 ††† Receives allowance from Department of Justice; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. † And fees. * Services not continuous. † Also appointed Officer to issue Miners' Rights at Lionsville, on 10 April, 1883.
 †† Acted temporarily from 20 June, 1898. † Information not known.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		

WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING REGISTRARS, OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS, &c., AND BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.

Kelly	John Jackson	Sheriff's Officer	Gundagai	1 Feb., 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£ ka	
Bond	Charles James	First-class Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Gundaroo		Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6||a	
Brown	William Le Brun	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Gunnedah	13 Feb., 1882	do do do	k	
O'Neill	Patrick Augustus	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	6 Dec., 1882	Bailiff of Warden's Court	¶¶a	
Mowle	Aubrey Murray Palmer	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Gunning	21 May, 1864	4 Feb., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Sherriff	Richard		do	8 Jan., 1875	8 Jan., 1875	Bailiff of Warden's Court	10†
Haynes	James	First-class constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Hargraves	8 April, 1884	14 Mar., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	7/10||a
Martin	William John	Police Magistrate	Hay	18 Aug., 1881	22 Dec., 1899	Warden	k
Burnett	Joseph	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	17 Sept., 1883	27 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	
Ritchie	William	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Hill End	6 June, 1884	1 Jan., 1892	do do	30||a
Kelk	William Stanger	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Hillgrove	14 Dec., 1888	1 May, 1892	Bailiff of Warden's Court	
Cook	John	Senior-Constable	Hillgrove and Hillgrove West.	5 May, 1887	6 Sept., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
O'Shannessy	Michael	Postmaster	Hillgrove West (Metz)	18 Dec., 1885	1 May, 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court	12||a
Treatt	Frank Burford	Police Magistrate	Hillston	18 Dec., 1885	16 Sept., 1892	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	c 6a
Volckman	Wilfrid Lionel	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Hillston	*1 Oct., 1875	16 Nov., 1899	Warden	
Marriott	Edward	Police Magistrate	Inverell	13 Mar., 1885	11 Nov., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Stafford	William Denzil	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Inverell	12 Aug., 1882	22 Jan., 1900	Warden	
Egan	Charles	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	9 April, 1883	10 Aug., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	
Stephenson	Jewison John	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Jindabyne	*10 Aug., 1866	8 Mar., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6§†a
Garland	Kennedy Theodore	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Juneec	17 Nov., 1885	1 Mar., 1895	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Dobbvns	W. D.	Small Debts Court Bailiff	do	1 Oct., 1876	17 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Reid	Alfred Edward	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Kangaroo Valley			Bailiff of Warden's Court	10¶¶a
Pery	Hon. Edmond Aubrey Templar.	Police Magistrate	Kempsey	†	2 Oct., 1899	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Phillips	Herbert	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 June, 1881	9 Mar., 1900	Warden	k
Jay	Samuel	Sheriff's Officer	do	26 Mar., 1878	16 Aug., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Kilfoyle	Patrick	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Kiandra	1 April, 1892	10 Oct., 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court	¶¶a
Kelly	William Anthony	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Kookabookra	30 Dec., 1881	18 April, 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20||a
Burrowes	Richard		do	1 Feb., 1883	1 June, 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court	
Hicks	Charles Stephens	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Leadville	11 Dec., 1890	11 Dec., 1890	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	15||a
Adrian	Frederick Gregory	Police Magistrate	Lismore	11 Dec., 1890	11 Dec., 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court	1a
Cochrane	Andrew Thompson	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	20 Oct., 1881	1 June, 1892	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	30||a
Cohen	Edward Meyer	do	Lithgow	19 Sept., 1877	2 Feb., 1899	Warden	k
				1 June, 1883	22 Aug., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
				13 Oct., 1884	3 Nov., 1896	do do do	k

Gripper	Herbert Joseph	District Court Bailiff	do	11 July, 1897	19 July, 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††††
			do	11 July, 1897	1 Mar., 1875	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	30
Galway	Patrick James	Postmaster, Mongarlowe (non-official)	Little River	1 Mar., 1875	1 Jan., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	} 50††††
			Nerriga	1 Mar., 1875	1 July, 1885	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.		20
Green	Richard George	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Maclean	1 May, 1890	1 Jan., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	†
					16 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Scott	George Frederick	Police Magistrate	Maitland East	18 June, 1863	20 Aug., 1896	Warden	†
Horniman	Henry Lachlan	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	10 Oct., 1884	8 June, 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Gough	Henry Alexander	Sheriff's Officer	do and Newcastle	1 May, 1885	f 15 Oct., 1894	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††††
Heazlett	John		Major's Creek	27 May, 1875	27 May, 1875	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10††††
Grenenger	James Joseph	Constable	Mandurama	29 Feb., 1884	1 Sept., 1896	do do do	††††
Sewell	Theodore	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Manilla	22 July, 1882	1 June, 1895	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††††
Pasley	Henry	Senior-constable	Marsden	11 Jan., 1883	20 Mar., 1900	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††††
Ford	Hezekiah William	Constable	Marulan			do do do	††††
Ducat	John	Police Magistrate	Milparinka	8 June, 1869	18 Dec., 1894	Warden	††††
Wood	William Austin	Senior-constable	do	4 April, 1888	15 July, 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10††††
Waddell	Robert	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Milton	16 Nov., 1890	20 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Hayes	James Stephen	Sergeant, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Mitchell	†	1 Oct., 1898	do do do	20††††
Murray	Frederick Stephenson	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Molong	1 April, 1877	17 Sept., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	†
Lee	Mark	Public School Teacher	Moonan Brook	23 July, 1885	9 Feb., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10***†††
Gale	Charles Henry	Police Magistrate	Moree	11 Sept., 1878	25 Jan., 1899	Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Elliott	Alfred	do	Moruya	*21 June, 1875	3 Aug., 1896	Warden	†
Holcombe	Harcourt	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Jan., 1885	25 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Knappett	Benjamin	District Court Bailiff	do	20 Aug., 1894	1 Mar., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††††
Davies	Evan Alfred	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Moss Vale	10 Aug., 1885	1 Mar., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Coates	Dennis	Senior-constable	do	18 Dec., 1882	1 April, 1898	Warden's Bailiff	5††††
Cochrane	John Lidney Noble	Constable	Mount Drysdale			Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††††
Bolton	Henry	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Mount Hope	9 July, 1888	5 Dec., 1897	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6††††
Ferris	Edward	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Mount McDonald	25 Aug., 1886	2 Oct., 1899	Warden's Clerk	15††††
					30 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	†
Wilkinson	Thomas Henry	Police Magistrate	Mudgee	9 Sept., 1878	18 Oct., 1897	Warden	†
McDougall	Duncan Graham	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 July, 1883	m 1 July, 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Hunter	Robert McDougall	Sheriff's Officer	do	22 Nov., 1885	1 Mar., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††††
Keirnan	Patrick James	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Murrumburrah	10 Sept., 1889	8 June, 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
O'Dwyer	Michael	District Court Bailiff	do	22 Nov., 1894	3 Feb., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††††
Potts	Frank Forbes	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Murrurundi	1 Oct., 1887	11 Oct., 1897	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Roberts	Horace Frederick	Police Magistrate	Murwillumbah	12 Feb., 1885	4 Dec., 1899	Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†
Kane	Bernard	Police Constable	do			Bailiff of Warden's Court	3††††
Oslear	Charles Edward	Police Magistrate	Narrabri	24 Aug., 1880	5 Mar., 1900	Warden	†

* Services not continuous. † Information not known. ‡ Services only partly at the disposal of the Government. § In addition to allowance drawn from Department of Justice. ¶ In addition to salary drawn from Police Department. †††† Receives allowance from Department of Justice; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. *** Draws salary from Department of Public Instruction. ††† In addition to allowance drawn from Postal Department; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. ††††† Draws salary from Police Department. †††††† In addition to salary drawn from Postal Department. ††††††† Appointed Mining Registrar and Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c., on 8th August, 1892. †††††††† Appointed at Maitland East, on 1st July, 1896. ††††††††† Draws salary from Department of Justice. †††††††††† House rent, £50 per annum, paid by the Department. ††††††††††† Also acted temporarily from 15th June, 1898, to 1st July, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		

WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING REGISTRARS, OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS, &c., AND BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		
Scott	Walter	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Narrabri	15 Dec., 1882	1 June, 1889	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	£ k
Butler	Charles Frederick	do	Narrandera	16 Nov., 1879	16 July, 1896		25 1/2 a
Meynink	Henry George William	District Court Bailiff	do	†	1 May, 1897		11 1/2 a
Murray	John	1st-class Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Nelligen	7 July, 1884	1 Sept., 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	
Stinson	Daniel Thomas	do do	Nerrigundah	17 April, 1885	18 July, 1888	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	25 1/2 a
Starr	Charles Walkdon		Newbridge	15 Oct., 1894	1 Sept., 1895			Bailiff of Warden's Court
Robertson	William Foxton	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Newcastle	29 May, 1869	1 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Barnes	Edward	Senior-constable	Nimitybelle	11 Jan., 1883	20 Mar., 1900		do do do	5 1/2 a
Sproule	George Marshall	Constable	Nowendoc	4 Aug., 1891	16 Nov., 1896	Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	ba
Nisbett	John Hyde	Police Magistrate	Nawra	1 Sept., 1875	12 Sept., 1894		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Marks	William Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	5 Aug., 1886	23 Jan., 1895	Warden	k
Shepherd	Henry	District Court Bailiff	do	10 April, 1896	1 May, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	5 1/2 a
Abrams	Frederick Adolphus	Postmaster	Nundle	17 May, 1880	16 Nov., 1896		12 ca
Moroney	George August	Constable	do		1 Sept., 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	ba
Edwards	Henry Davidson	Postmaster	Nymagee	13 Aug., 1870	1 Jan., 1898		20 ca
Thornton	James Charles	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Nyngan	23 Feb., 1882	23 Oct., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Howe	Edward	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Oberon		5 Oct., 1898		do do do	12 1/2 a
Elliott	Orlando Hart	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Obley	8 Nov., 1888	10 July, 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	ba
Justelius	William Eric	Constable	O'Connell	26 May, 1891	8 April, 1897		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6 1/2 a
King	John Lethbridge	Police Magistrate	Orange	16 Aug., 1870	27 July, 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Leary	Henry Joseph	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Jan., 1882	24 Aug., 1896		do	k
Barnes	Charles John	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 April, 1888	22 May, 1888	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	5 1/2 a
Ewen	Frederick Stanley Patterson	Sergeant	Pambula	†	18 May, 1900		Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	12 1/2 a
Nicholson	William Thomas	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Parkes	1 June, 1873	8 Feb., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	k
Cawley	Charles		do	1 April, 1876	1 April, 1876		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20 1/2 a
Brown	John Sydney	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Paterson	21 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1894	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Campey	John	Postmaster	Peak Hill	5 Oct., 1881	8 Jan., 1898		15 ca
O'Brien	Thomas	Sergeant	do	5 Mar., 1863	15 April, 1893	Bailiff of Warden's Court.	10 1/2 a
Hamblyn	Sydney John	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Penrith	20 Dec., 1889	7 Aug., 1894		Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Donnelly	Denis Cornelius Joseph	do do	Picton	27 Nov., 1889	25 May, 1897	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Daley	Edward Joseph	do do	Port Macquarie	1 Oct., 1887	18 May, 1897		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Jeffreys	Henry John	do do	Queanbeyan	1 May, 1882	4 Oct., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Hinckman	Ernest Creamore	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 April, 1891	1 April, 1891		Bailiff of Warden's Court.	5 1/2 a
Garstang	Frederick Wright	Police Magistrate	Raymond Terrace	15 June, 1883	1 May, 1892	Warden	k
Plunkett	Arthur George	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	*1 April, 1881	10 Dec., 1897		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k

Young	James	Constable	Reedy Flat (Batlow)	13 June, 1887	21 Aug., 1892	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	5||a
McBaron	John	do	Reeffton	15 Mar., 1900		Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Cromie	Thomas C.	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Rockley	9 Feb., 1863	1 May, 1877	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20||a
Todd	William George	.....	do	6 April, 1898	6 April, 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6†a
Buxton	Albert	Constable	Rye Park	.....	8 Mar., 1900	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Davies	Edward Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Rylstone	1 July, 1885	21 Aug., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Evans	George Rupert	Police Magistrate	Scone	1 April, 1879	12 June, 1895	Warden	k
Saunders	John	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 April, 1887	10 Aug., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Dodd	John James	.....	do	23 Oct., 1899	23 Oct., 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6†a
Addison	Glentworth	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Singleton	1 Jan., 1882	29 Jan., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Hayes	John Patriek	Postmaster	Sofala	1 April, 1875	3 Oct., 1899	do do do	20||a
Pyvis	James Richard	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	10 Oct., 1881	1 Jan., 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	||ab
Scroope	Simeon Gerrase	Senior-constable	South Woodburn	23 Jan., 1886	9 Feb., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	6||a
Anderson	William	Constable	Stewart's Brook	19 Feb., 1892	17 Feb., 1896		} Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10||a
Shillington	John	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Stuart Town	18 Mar., 1869	13 May, 1887	} Bailiff of Warden's Court		40||a
					1 Feb., 1891		} Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	} 35§a
Buckland	Francis Joyce	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Swamp Oak	14 April, 1891	1 Sept., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court			k
Jones	Edward	Police Magistrate	Tamworth	1 Feb., 1884	9 Sept., 1896	Warden	k
Brown	Vincent	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 July, 1883	19 Mar., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Idriess	Walter Owen	Sheriff's Officer	do	15 May, 1889	25 Feb., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Pocock	Edward George	Constable	Tarago	.....	.....	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Goodhew	George Thomas	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Taralga	13 May, 1874	4 Nov., 1890	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Nickson	Edwin	Senior-constable	Tarcuttia	7 Sept., 1886	4 Aug., 1892	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Dove, B.A.	William Richard Norton	Police Magistrate	Tarce	2 Jan., 1879	1 Mar., 1900	Warden, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Wright	Charles Henry	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	14 Aug., 1881	23 Oct., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	6§a
Nowland	Ernest Henry	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Tea Gardens	23 Dec., 1887	1 April, 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ba
Rainsford	John	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Temora	15 Sept., 1874	1 Feb., 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Perrot	Eugene	District Court Bailiff	do	1 Jan., 1895	1 Jan., 1895	Bailiff of Warden's Court	††a
Fitzhardinge	Moreton Hyde	Police Magistrate	Tenterfield	19 Mar., 1898	19 Mar., 1898	Warden	k
McDougall	Louis Andrew	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	7 Sept., 1888	11 Sept., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Batchfield	Henry	.....	do	1 Mar., 1890	1 Mar., 1890	Bailiff of Warden's Court	15†a
Hynes	Bartholomew	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Tibooburra	24 Jan., 1887	1 Sept., 1891	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	10||a
Rank	James	Senior-constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Tingha	27 Oct., 1881	15 July, 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	} 30||a
Browne	William Cullen	Constable	Tooma	1 June, 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.		} 64#
Jones	Alfred	.....	Towamba	2 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	} 64#
Smith	Thomas Arkell	Police Magistrate	Trunkey	1 Aug., 1871	4 June, 1875	Warden		k
Smith	Robert Cecil McPhillamy	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Trunkey	1 Jan., 1893	g 1 Jan., 1893	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	52†a
Ferris	Henry Edgar	Senior-constable	do	2 Dec., 1868	6 May, 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	10||a
Madew	William Henry	.....	Tuena	1 April, 1893	1 April, 1893	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	30†a
Peisley	Arthur James	Police Magistrate	Tumbarumba	19 Feb., 18,1	23 Oct., 1897	Warden	} k
					26 Oct., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.		} k

* Services not continuous. † Information not known. ‡ Services only partly at the disposal of the Government. § In addition to allowance drawn from Department of Justice. || In addition to salary drawn from Police Department. ¶¶ Receives allowance from Department of Justice; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. a And fees. b Draws salary from Police Department. c In addition to salary drawn from Postal Department. g Appointed Officer to issue Miners' Rights, &c., on 28th December, 1893. k Draws salary from Department of Justice.

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

NAME.		Office.	Place.	Date of Appointment.		Offices.	Salary.
Surname.	Christian Name in full.			First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		
WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING REGISTRARS, OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS, &c., AND BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.							
Dixon	Henry Teague	Sergeant	Tumbarumba	†	30 April, 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	£ 10||a
Walker	James Daniel	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Tumut	5 April, 1880	29 Oct., 1897 3 June, 1895	Warden Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Reardon	John Hardy	District Court Bailiff	do	1 Mar., 1896	1 Mar., 1896	Bailiff of Warden's Court	¶¶a
Mitchell	Kenneth	Postmaster	Uralla	1 Sept., 1874	1 July, 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20ab
Byrne	William Patrick	Senior-constable	do			Bailiff of Warden's Court	10||a
McClatchie	Archibald Henry	Relieving Officer, Lands Department	Urana	19 Sept., 1876	6 April, 1900	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Martin	George	Police Magistrate	Wagga Wagga	3 Mar., 1868	7 Sept., 1896	Warden	k
Eldershaw	Philip Eld	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	7 June, 1875	5 Jan., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Kinsella	Patrick	Sheriff's Officer	do	*3 April, 1863	8 Feb., 1898	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Brice	Charles	Postmaster (non-official)	Wagonga	2 Feb., 1898	2 Feb., 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c. Bailiff of Warden's Court	35†††a
Bath	James	Constable	Walbundrie	†	17 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c. Bailiff of Warden's Court	6||a
Hepworth	Frederick John Platt	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Walcha	6 Sept., 1875	3 Aug., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Edwards	Alexander	Sergeant	do	25 Jan., 1873	1 Nov., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	10||a
Jamieson	John	Police Magistrate	Walgett	18 June, 1900	18 June, 1900	Warden	k
[Vacant]		Clerk of Petty Sessions	do			Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Harris	Joseph Eyles		Walcha	†	1 Feb., 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	a
Walters	William	Postmaster	Wattle Flat	29 Sept., 1881	16 July, 1897 1 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer to issue Miners' Rights, and Bailiff of the Warden's Court.	12ba
Butler	Arthur Ormonde	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Warialda	*10 Aug., 1887	1 Sept., 1899	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Chiplin	Alfred George	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Wellington	1 June, 1887	1 June, 1887	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Clements	John	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Nov., 1891	1 Nov., 1891	Bailiff of Warden's Court	¶¶a
Thomas	Charles William	Police Magistrate	Wentworth	1 June, 1878	20 Sept., 1897	Warden	k
[Vacant]		Clerk of Petty Sessions	do			Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Page	Ernest Harcourt	do	White Cliffs	21 Oct., 1890	7 June, 1899	do	
Nolan	Charles	Sergeant	do	†	21 Feb., 1899	Bailiff of Warden's Court	5ak
Fletcher	John Walter	Police Magistrate	Wilcannia	4 May, 1898	4 May, 1898	Warden	k
Laidlaw	John William Malcolm	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Oct., 1892	26 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Hunt	Edward Henry	Second-class Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Aug., 1895	1 Sept., 1895	Bailiff of Warden's Court	¶¶ a
Olver	Thomas	Sergeant, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	Wilson's Downfall	6 Mar., 1866	26 June, 1887 5 Aug., 1891	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c. Bailiff of Warden's Court	20||a
Scott	George	Constable	Windeyer	†	15 Aug., 1899	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c. Bailiff of Warden's Court	17||a
Hodgins	James William	Postmaster	Wingham	14 Nov., 1876		Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	†† a
Chisholm	Henry John (Lieut.-Col.)	Police Magistrate	Wollongong	4 Nov., 1859	12 Jan., 1897	Warden	k
Bingle	Harry Seymour	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Aug., 1888	18 Sept., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k

Williams.....	Frederick John	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Wolumla	†.....	20 Mar., 1900	Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ca
Pye	James Henry	Constable	Woodstock	19 Dec., 1881	13 April, 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ca
Buckland	George	Senior-constable	Woogoolga	22 Sept., 1880	14 Dec., 1895	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c., and Bailiff of Warden's Court.	6||a
Read	Randolph	Constable	Wyagdon	4 Feb., 1882	1 Mar., 1896	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c. ....	||a
Stevenson	George	Police Magistrate.....	Wyalong	*1 July, 1886	17 Jan., 1899	Warden	k
Beaver	Sydney Ernest	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	18 Jan., 1882	18 July, 1898	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	20†||a
Isaacs	Samuel .....	.....	do West.....	.....	1 Dec., 1898	do do	k
Gardner	Henry	Sheriff's Officer	do and Wyalong West	15 Mar., 1897	15 Mar., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court	a
Blagrove	John Charles	Constable, and Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Wyndham	†.....	8 April, 1900	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	ca
Cox	William George	Postmaster	Yalgogrin .....	.....	15 Feb., 1900	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	12†a
Rowe	Joseph John.....	Constable	do .....	.....	1 April, 1900	Bailiff of Warden's Court	3||a
Galbraith	Caroline	Postmistress.....	Yalwal	1 April, 1885	8 Dec., 1889	Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	††a
Weekes	Charles Wye	Police Magistrate	Yass	19 Oct., 1875	18 Aug., 1896	Warden	k
Hughes	Robert	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	1 Jan., 1883	6 Dec., 1897	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Lloyd	Arthur Fisher	Sheriff's Officer	do	* Aug., 1884	1 July, 1895	Bailiff of Warden's Court	ka
Robertson	Charles	Police Magistrate	Young	1 June, 1881	15 July, 1899	Warden	k
Collins.....	Robert William Greene	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	5 Jan., 1882	23 Nov., 1896	Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and Officer appointed to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	k
Clancy.....	Fitz-James	Sheriff's Officer	do	1 Sept., 1884	10 Feb., 1897	Bailiff of Warden's Court.....	ka

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
VOTE "IMPORTED STOCK."		STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.														
Stewart	James Douglas.....	18 Aug., 1869	Veterinary Surgeon.....	Professional	A2	1 May, 1896	1 Oct., 1898	£ 300	£ 110	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jones	Richard Davis	28 April, 1842	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock ..	Clerical .....	...	31 Aug., 1880	1 Jan., 1894	£ 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Whyte	William Henry	26 July, 1849	Inspector of Stock, Newcastle	do .....	...	19 Jan., 1869	1 Sept., 1892	£ 260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davidson.....	Alexander.....	3 Mar., 1838	do Eden	do .....	...	1 Aug., 1871	1 Aug., 1889	£ 225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitty	Charles Dowling	2 Dec., 1857	Acting do Tweed Heads... ..	do .....	...	25 Oct., 1882	26 Feb., 1896	£ m	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strachan	Charles	19 Mar., 1853	Quarantine-keeper, Bradley's Head..	General.....	...	1 Feb., 1887	1 Feb., 1887	£ 120	25	†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bootle	Walter Leslie	21 Nov., 1854	do Shark Island	do .....	...	1 June, 1888	1 June, 1888	£ 105	25	†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor	William	15 Feb., 1856	do Newcastle	do .....	...	20 Nov., 1893	20 Nov., 1893	£ 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love	Thomas.....	7 Nov., 1849	Master, Launch "Golden Fleece" ..	do .....	...	4 Mar., 1885	18 July, 1892	£ 132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoyle	Arthur John.....	28 July, 1870	Engineer, do	do .....	...	25 April, 1888	10 Aug., 1893	£ 132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love	Thomas, junr.	5 Aug., 1878	Stoker, do	do .....	...	4 April, 1894	4 April, 1894	£ 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VOTE "REGISTRATION OF BRANDS."																
Baillie	James Alexander.....	24 May, 1853	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Brands	Clerical	A3	12 Nov., 1874	17 April, 1899	£ 360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Byrne	Patrick James	10 Sept., 1853	Clerk.....	do	a3	13 Oct., 1883	1 June, 1888	£ 280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
VOTE "POUNDS AND COMMONS."																
Johnston.....	Richard William.....	14 Nov., 1844	Clerk.....	do	c2	22 May, 1888	1 July, 1895	£ 185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Services only partly at the disposal of the Government. †† In addition to salary drawn from Police Department. ††† Draws salary from Postal Department. †††† Receives allowance from Department of Justice; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. ††††† In addition to allowance drawn from Postal Department; services only partly at the disposal of the Government. †††††† Information not known. * Services not continuous. a And fees. b In addition to salary drawn from Postal Department. c Draws salary from Police Department. k Draws salary from Department of Justice. l Receives salary as Inspector of Sheep, £240—Vote "Scab in Sheep." m Also Customs Officer. ††† Allowed cost of fuel and light.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Lambton.....	Stephen Harbord.....	23 Nov., 1834	Deputy Postmaster-General	Special .....	...	6 Sept., 1852	1 Feb., 1893	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Dalgarno.....	James	6 Sept., 1841	Secretary	Clerical	A1	22 Oct., 1860	1 July, 1897	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
MINISTERIAL DIVISION.																
APPOINTMENT BRANCH.																
Arndell	Andrew Johnston.....	26 Feb., 1854	Appointment Clerk	Clerical	A2	22 Oct., 1872	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ovenmyer	John	21 Feb., 1858	Clerk	do	A3	10 Dec., 1875	10 Dec., 1875	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Robinson, B.A.	George Frederic Greenwell..	28 June, 1862	do	do	b1	13 Mar., 1879	1 July, 1881	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Doherty	Joseph Hugh	14 Oct., 1859	do	do	b2	17 June, 1878	1 Jan., 1879	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dowsett	Samuel Bailey	20 Oct., 1866	do	do	b1	10 April, 1884	6 Oct., 1884	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hull	Arthur Francis Basset	10 Oct., 1862	do	do	b1	12 Oct., 1892	1 July, 1896	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Edwards	Sydney Blackall	27 July, 1864	do	do	b4	1 June, 1882	1 May, 1883	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gallott	Walter James	7 June, 1860	do	do	e1	2 Feb., 1881	1 Nov., 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coleman	Frederick	12 Nov., 1870	do	do	d1	19 Mar., 1888	1 May, 1894	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Benson	Walter	17 Feb., 1876	do	do	d3	20 April, 1891	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Connell	William	22 Mar., 1879	Junior Clerk.....	do	d6	4 Nov., 1895	1 July, 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pardey.....	Charles	8 April, 1871	Messenger.....	General.....	...	2 July, 1885	23 Sept., 1895	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
INLAND MAIL BRANCH.																
Clarke	Joseph	17 Aug., 1846	Inland Mail Clerk	Clerical	A2	13 Feb., 1866	1 July, 1896	400	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	100
Flynn	James Joseph Bede.....	17 Mar., 1857	Clerk	do	b1	27 Sept., 1877	1 Jan., 1879	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Blackmore	Alexander Edwin.....	19 July, 1852	do	do	b4	*1 Mar., 1869	1 Jan., 1886	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hendy-Pooley	George	2 Dec., 1839	do	do	b5	14 June, 1889	1 July, 1896	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Connell	Edward Michael	9 May, 1876	Junior Clerk.....	do	d6	23 Oct., 1895	1 July, 1896	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
IRREGULARITY AND MISSING-LETTER BRANCH.																
Russell	Reginald Lionel de Courey	17 Sept., 1855	Inspector for Irregularity and Missing and Dead Letter Branch.	Clerical	A2	1 Aug., 1873	26 Nov., 1894	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Anderson	Noel	11 Feb., 1861	Clerk	do	A3	8 Jan., 1875	20 Jan., 1877	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Campbell.....	John Norman Douglas	4 Dec., 1860	do	do	a4	27 Feb., 1878	27 Feb., 1878	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Byram.....	John Primrose.....	13 July, 1860	do	do	b3	3 May, 1878	26 Aug., 1878	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fox	Henry Australia	28 Sept., 1861	do	do	b3	28 July, 1876	1 Sept., 1888	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Donaldson	Henry Tennent	15 July, 1847	do	do	b4	*15 July, 1872	1 Sept., 1896	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dunkin	John Harvey	12 Mar., 1862	do	do	e1	6 Oct., 1879	1 May, 1883	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Newman.....	Alfred Charles Bruce	9 May, 1866	do	do	e1	31 May, 1881	15 May, 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Crane	David Edward	19 Nov., 1863	do	do	e2	5 June, 1882	12 May, 1887	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dawson	Albert Edward	21 Dec., 1871	do	do	d1	28 May, 1888	23 Dec., 1889	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Brainwood	Albert Edward.....	24 Nov., 1868	do	do	d2	27 Nov., 1882	27 Jan., 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Page	Michael John Downey	23 May, 1871	do	do	d2	3 Dec., 1891	1 July, 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lanes	Arthur Frederick	1 Sept., 1874	Junior Clerk.....	do	d5	31 Aug., 1891	1 April, 1898	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Vardy	John George.....	6 May, 1878	do	do	d6	13 Aug., 1894	1 July, 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Owens.....	John	13 Feb., 1865	Messenger.....	General.....	...	*2 May, 1882	1 Oct., 1895	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Marshall.....	Alexander Joseph	14 May, 1872	do	do .....	...	12 June, 1888	28 Dec., 1898	85 10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.																
Richardson	John Smythe	18 Aug., 1857	Correspondence Clerk.....	Clerical	A3	1 Nov., 1875	1 July, 1896	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Howe	Percy	10 Mar., 1866	Clerk	do	b4	22 Mar., 1882	1 Jan., 1891	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Shepherd	Malcolm Lindsay.....	17 Nov., 1873	do	do	c4	9 April, 1890	1 Dec., 1891	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Harvey	William Charles Phillips..	10 Mar., 1881	Junior Clerk.....	do	d7	21 Aug., 1899	21 Aug., 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

RECORD BRANCH		DEAD-LETTER BRANCH		GENERAL STAFF		ACCOUNT BRANCH		ACCOUNT AND CASH DIVISION.		CASH BRANCH		DISTRIBUTER'S BRANCH	
McGibbon	George	24 June, 1857	Record Clerk	Clerical	A3	7 Dec, 1875	1 July, 1896	300					100
Tumble	James Orr	16 Mar, 1857	Clerk	do	b1	1 Jan, 1874	1 Jan., 1897	250					100
Austen	George Henry	17 Sept, 1859	do	do	c2	21 Aug, 1882	1 Aug, 1887	190					100
Swire	Ernest	16 Dec, 1869	do	do	c2	1 June, 1887	12 July, 1888	190					100
Rowling	Arthur Lennox	14 July, 1871	do	do	c3	22 Jan., 1883	1 Sept., 1888	180					100
Swanson	James William Humphreys	6 Dec., 1876	do	do	d4	2 Nov, 1892	1 July, 1896	110					50
Cosgrove	William Thomas O Donnell	14 Feb, 1861	Dead-letter Clerk	Clerical	b1	16 April, 1878	27 July, 1897	250					100
Landers	Albert Ney	17 Jan, 1852	Clerk	do	c1	26 Jan, 1876	11 Jan, 1898	207					100
McMullen	Henry	21 May, 1838	do	do	d1	15 Jan., 1878	1 July, 1896	150					100
Rourke	Arthur William	8 Mar, 1872	do	do	d3	27 Nov., 1890	14 Aug, 1896	125					50
Hutchison	Peter	3 July, 1868	do	do	d3	31 Aug., 1892	1 July, 1896	125					50
Kear	John	5 Jan, 1858	do	do	d4	25 April, 1888	24 July, 1899	125					50
Osborne††	William Bartholomew	9 Jan, 1883	Junior Clerk	do	d7	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	50					50
Child	Sydney Albert	17 Oct, 1861	Chief Messenger	General	...	17 April, 1875	1 July, 1896	180					100
Don	Reuben Levi	16 Oct, 1873	Messenger	do	..	18 June, 1888	18 June, 1888	125					50
Hail	Henry Ussher	4 Aug, 1869	do	do	..	28 April, 1886	1 April, 1891	125					50
Stoim	John Ferdinand	24 Dec, 1870	do	do	...	31 Aug, 1885	25 July, 1893	105					50
Nicholls	William	26 May, 1874	do	do	...	13 July, 1888	20 April, 1897	85/10/-					50
Gregory	Charles Smith	5 Aug, 1847	Accountant	Clerical	A1	16 Aug, 1864	1 Mar, 1893	550					500
Rinaldi	Joseph William	17 July, 1864	Clerk	do	a4	1 July, 1877	1 Jan, 1894	270					150
Fempleton	Henry Berkeley	28 May, 1867	do	do	a4	22 Jan, 1885	22 Jan, 1886	270					150
Leggatt	William Alfred	27 Feb, 1861	do	do	b1	— May, 1875	1 Jan, 1894	250					150
Manning	Walter Henry	16 Sept, 1861	do	do	b2	31 Jan, 1881	30 Mar, 1881	240					150
Wacham	William John	3 Sept, 1864	do	do	b2	31 July, 1879	9 Jan, 1890	240					150
Ling	Henry Hill	21 June, 1864	do	do	c1	2 Sept, 1878	19 May, 1886	200					150
Wooling	William	7 Aug, 1859	do	do	c1	14 Oct, 1880	1 May, 1883	200					150
Murray	James	15 Aug, 1867	do	do	c2	1 Jan, 1882	12 Sept, 1898	190					100
Stephens	William John	5 Jan, 1865	do	do	c3	15 Feb, 1878	1 Sept, 1888	180					150
(Vacant)	.....	...	Cashier	Clerical	A2	..	...	450 ^a					1,000
Old	Charles Augustus	23 Feb, 1858	Clerk	do	A3	1 Nov, 1873	1 July, 1896	350 ^b					500
Smith	Charles John	23 June, 1865	do	do	b2	27 Jan, 1880	1 April, 1894	240					150
Lindsay	William Charles	13 Dec, 1858	do	do	c1	14 June, 1883	3 Nov., 1884	200					250
Williams	Percy John	8 July, 1871	do	do	c4	1 Feb, 1885	1 Jan., 1894	170					100
Churchill	Alexander Matthews	13 Aug, 1865	do	do	d1	20 July, 1887	1 Oct, 1891	150					100
Ryan	Joseph Clement	3 April, 1882	Junior Clerk	do	d6	7 Oct, 1893	7 Dec., 1898	65					50
Bale	Walter	4 Jan, 1879	Messenger	General	...	23 Jan., 1893	1 Mar, 1900	52					50
Greenfield	Victor	20 Jan, 1878	do	do	..	16 May, 1892	1 Aug, 1899	52					50
Thompson	John	20 Feb, 1842	Distributor of Stamps	Clerical	A2	1 April, 1863	1 April, 1893	425 ^a					1,000
O'Hara	James Clark	25 May, 1861	Clerk	do	a1	4 April, 1876	1 July, 1896	299					500
Williams	Frederick Charles	8 Feb, 1861	do	do	b1	10 Aug, 1874	5 Feb, 1878	250					250
Kelleher	Frederick Augustine	25 June, 1860	do	do	c1	19 Jan, 1881	24 Mar, 1882	200 ^c					500
Rowohl	George Michael	15 Oct., 1877	Junior Clerk	do	d5	2 Aug, 1893	27 Sept, 1897	84					100
Jones	William	28 Mar, 1876	do	do	d6	24 Feb, 1891	3 May, 1897	80					100
Longford	Montague John	6 Aug, 1871	Messenger	General	..	5 Oct., 1885	1 Aug, 1893	97/10/-					100
Butler	Stanley Pierce Algernon	12 Aug, 1883	do	do	...	28 Mar, 1899	1 June, 1899	26					50

†† Appointment not yet confirmed, on probation *Services not continuous † For particulars relating to the Chief Accountant, vide Money Order and Government Savings Bank Division, page 158
^a Also allowed £25 per annum as compensation for losses ^b Also allowed £12 per annum as compensation for losses ^c Also allowed £11 per annum as compensation for losses.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment		Salary.	ALLOWANCES							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements						
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
MONEY ORDER AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DIVISION.																
Doak	Andrew James	13 Nov., 1840	Chief Accountant and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	Clerical	A1	1 Feb., 1864	1 Feb., 1893	£ 800	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,000	
Docker	Aithur Robert	3 June, 1848	Accountant, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	do	A1	1 Jan., 1867	1 July, 1896	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Uhr	William Ambrose	26 Oct., 1849	Examiner	do	A3	1 July, 1866	1 Jan., 1890	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Lumsdaine	Edwin Broughton	17 May, 1854	Clerk	do	A3	1 May, 1872	1 Jan., 1895	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Reeve	Henry	13 April, 1860	do	do	A3	1 July, 1875	1 July, 1896	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Lloyd	Edwin	25 Oct., 1848	Teller	do	A3	1 Feb., 1873	1 Sept., 1893	300||	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Sims	George	20 Mar., 1858	Clerk	do	a1	4 Dec., 1876	15 May, 1899	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Forsyth	Charles Alexander	28 Nov., 1858	do	do	a2	1 Dec., 1876	1 July, 1877	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
McShane	Augustine Timothy	6 Mar., 1865	do	do	a3	30 Sept., 1880	1 Jan., 1895	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Sims	Joseph	15 Feb., 1852	do	do	a3	21 Dec., 1882	1 Jan., 1895	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Allpress	William Crane	11 Dec., 1866	do	do	b1	12 Mar., 1883	1 Jan., 1895	250||	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Cearns	Edward	4 Feb., 1857	do	do	b1	17 Feb., 1885	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Gibb	Alexander	26 July, 1856	do	do	b1	1 May, 1884	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Gillham	Charles Sattor	1 Mar., 1864	do	do	b1	10 Mar., 1882	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Maybury	Percy Frederick	16 Nov., 1861	do	do	b1	1 July, 1878	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Morris	Charles Thomas	23 Nov., 1859	do	do	b1	27 Mar., 1877	3 May, 1894	250||	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Rabene	Frederick George	26 April, 1867	do	do	b1	14 May, 1883	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Usher	Alfred Wilham	26 July, 1862	do	do	b1	21 May, 1883	1 Jan., 1895	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Day	Alfred Goodwin	29 Oct., 1865	do	do	b2	1 May, 1884	1 Jan., 1895	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Graham	Josiah George	31 Dec., 1865	do	do	b2	11 July, 1882	1 Jan., 1895	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Clark	Peter	31 Jan., 1865	do	do	b4	1 May, 1884	1 Aug., 1885	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Gee	Clement Morville	14 July, 1861	do	do	b4	17 Aug., 1885	1 Jan., 1889	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Guyot	James Edward	2 Dec., 1863	do	do	b4	3 Aug., 1886	1 Jan., 1895	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Wells	Thomas	5 Aug., 1856	do	do	b4	10 Aug., 1886	1 Jan., 1887	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Bloore	Charles Owen	6 Mar., 1872	do	do	c1	1 Sept., 1888	1 Oct., 1889	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Breakspear	Charles Wearne	27 Sept., 1871	do	do	c1	21 Dec., 1885	27 Sept., 1889	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Coggins	Charles Henry	21 June, 1868	Ledger-keeper	do	c1	24 Nov., 1884	1 Sept., 1897	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Hilton	Hugh	15 May, 1863	Clerk	do	c1	1 June, 1885	1 Jan., 1894	200||	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
McLaren, B.A.	John Gilbert	15 Oct., 1871	do	do	c1	1 Jan., 1888	1 Oct., 1889	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Parr	Frederick	6 June, 1865	do	do	c1	1 April, 1883	1 Jan., 1895	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Richardson	William Joseph White	27 May, 1864	do	do	c1	1 Mar., 1879	1 Aug., 1896	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Sharp	Cecil Edward	26 Sept., 1863	do	do	c1	1 Dec., 1884	1 May, 1892	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Tilidge	Horace Brounette	4 Nov., 1865	do	do	c1	17 Aug., 1885	1 Jan., 1887	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
White	Robert Thomas	10 Feb., 1868	do	do	c1	1 Jan., 1884	1 Jan., 1885	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Yoang	Edward Henry Kenneth	13 Jan., 1868	do	do	c1	23 May, 1883	1 Jan., 1895	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Carr	Edward John	26 Mar., 1869	do	do	c2	1 Sept., 1885	1 June, 1888	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Dalgarno	Charles Robert	16 Dec., 1872	do	do	c2	1 Sept., 1888	1 Jan., 1889	190||	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Henderson	George Bradford	19 Dec., 1871	do	do	c2	16 Oct., 1888	1 Nov., 1890	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Porter	William Thomas	10 June, 1869	do	do	c2	7 June, 1886	1 Jan., 1887	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Moir	William Alexander	16 Feb., 1870	do	do	c3	1 Mar., 1888	1 Oct., 1889	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Rice	John Joseph	18 Sept., 1870	do	do	c3	13 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1890	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Stack	Edmund James	23 July, 1870	do	do	c3	1 May, 1888	1 Oct., 1889	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Brooks	Roland John	24 Mar., 1872	do	do	d1	6 Jan., 1890	1 Jan., 1891	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Beattie	Lindsay George	17 April, 1875	do	do	d1	18 Nov., 1890	1 Mar., 1893	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Blake	George	1 Sept., 1869	do	do	d1	27 April, 1885	1 Jan., 1894	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Cameron	Edward Benjamin	10 Feb., 1849	do	do	d1	13 Dec., 1892	1 July, 1896	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Johnston	William Louis	8 May, 1869	do	do	d1	3 Aug., 1891	1 June, 1893	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
O'Connor	George	29 Jan., 1871	do	do	d1	9 May, 1889	1 Mar., 1893	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

Tooley	John Michael	11 May, 1874	Ledger-keeper	do	dr	20 Oct., 1890	1 Sept., 1897	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Verrinder	Thomas William	21 Dec., 1859	Clerk	do	dr	1 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wallace	Albert Edwin Norman	16 Dec., 1872	do	do	dr	15 Sept., 1893	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bell	Alexander William	8 Mar., 1866	do	do	dr	5 April, 1883	17 July, 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bethell	Henry Robertson	11 Nov., 1867	do	do	dr	1 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dewitt	Thomas Joseph	2 Aug., 1871	do	do	dr	3 Jan., 1890	3 Oct., 1892	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dwyer	Michael Francis Patrick	18 Mar., 1870	do	do	dr	27 Jan., 1891	1 Mar., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Middleton	William James	5 Dec., 1874	do	do	dr	8 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Summerbell	Percy Edward	30 July, 1873	do	do	dr	6 Mar., 1891	14 Dec., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Maloney	Joseph	21 Dec., 1870	do	do	dr	15 Aug., 1890	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Moffitt	Thomas Wilkinson	30 July, 1875	do	do	dr	10 Mar., 1892	16 April, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mulhall	Sydney Richard	18 Nov., 1871	do	do	dr	17 Sept., 1889	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Napier	Thomas	11 Mar., 1871	do	do	dr	1 April, 1885	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Roseby	Thomas Bede	28 Jan., 1875	do	do	dr	31 Oct., 1892	7 May, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Thompson	George	20 Aug., 1874	do	do	dr	1 May, 1891	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ironside	Arthur Cromwell	24 Jan., 1872	do	do	dr	*1 July, 1888	1 July, 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rowohl	Ferdinand George Arthur	3 July, 1872	do	do	dr	4 May, 1892	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stevens	Stanley Norman	8 July, 1874	do	do	dr	7 Nov., 1892	1 Mar., 1895	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
May	Robert Williams	27 Aug., 1877	do	do	dr	4 Mar., 1895	1 Oct., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bishton	Harrie	13 Mar., 1876	Junior Clerk	do	dr	24 Dec., 1890	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Clarke	Frederick Joseph	15 May, 1877	do	do	dr	21 June, 1894	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
George	Augustus	11 Aug., 1876	do	do	dr	17 Jan., 1893	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Johnston	Edgar	1 May, 1876	do	do	dr	21 Feb., 1894	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Robyns	William Arthur John	15 June, 1876	do	do	dr	22 Aug., 1890	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Swanson	Samuel Humphreys	10 Sept., 1878	do	do	dr	8 Jan., 1894	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
White	Charles Lancelot	26 April, 1871	do	do	dr	19 Mar., 1889	1 July, 1896	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hackett	William Gregory	30 July, 1874	do	do	dr	2 Nov., 1891	7 May, 1900	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Carter	Albert Henry	6 June, 1874	do	do	dr	4 May, 1891	1 July, 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Skelly	Joseph	14 Sept., 1879	do	do	dr	15 Oct., 1894	1 July, 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fitzgerald	Maurice	12 June, 1875	do	do	dr	31 Oct., 1892	2 Mar., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Webber	Arthur Henry	13 Dec., 1877	do	do	dr	8 Sept., 1892	3 April, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chambers	William James	13 Feb., 1878	do	do	dr	13 Sept., 1897	13 Sept., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Julian	Austin Patrick	28 Jan., 1878	do	do	dr	11 Oct., 1897	11 Oct., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wilson	George Henry	11 Oct., 1880	do	do	dr	27 Sept., 1897	27 Sept., 1897	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Barrow††	Isaac Manly	23 Mar., 1881	do	do	dr	1 Mar., 1900	1 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dawson	Edward	17 July, 1880	do	do	dr	7 July, 1899	7 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
James	Trevelyn Harold	20 June, 1881	do	do	dr	1 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Richardson	Vernon Lee	4 July, 1881	do	do	dr	1 July, 1899	1 July, 1899	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stevenson††	Albert Dunlop	31 July, 1882	do	do	dr	7 Mar., 1900	7 Mar., 1900	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ore	William Henshawe	11 Oct., 1843	Messenger	do	dr	7 Feb., 1877	15 Feb., 1897	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Doyle	Michael	19 Mar., 1875	do	do	dr	7 Oct., 1890	7 Oct., 1890	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bohun	Guy	2 Nov., 1877	do	do	dr	1 Jan., 1892	1 Jan., 1892	85/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sullivan	James Thomas	20 Jan., 1873	do	do	dr	23 Mar., 1891	16 Mar., 1900	85/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gilchrist	Wallace	2 Feb., 1877	do	do	dr	24 Oct., 1895	1 July, 1896	72/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hanshaw	Frederick	2 Nov., 1873	do	do	dr	16 Aug., 1889	5 Dec., 1898	67/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Butcher	Joseph	30 June, 1875	do	do	dr	16 Sept., 1890	1 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bourke	Thomas Joseph	5 July, 1873	do	do	dr	14 Sept., 1892	1 Dec., 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
MAIL DIVISION.																					
Davies	Wyndham John	29 June, 1844	Chief Inspector and Superintendent	Clerical	A1	15 May, 1862	1 July, 1896	700†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Unwin	George Plaistowe	4 Feb., 1842	Assistant Superintendent and Senior Inspector	do	A1	9 May, 1861	21 Sept., 1898	550†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bossley	Ion Brown	29 Aug., 1842	Inspector	do	A2	*28 Aug., 1861	1 Sept., 1884	470†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burnett	Alexander	21 Sept., 1847	do	do	A2	4 April, 1862	1 April, 1890	461†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bramble	Edward William	15 Mar., 1857	do	do	A2	8 Jan., 1872	9 Sept., 1890	400†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Brewer	Francis Patrick	1 Nov., 1855	do	do	A2	23 Jan., 1872	1 Jan., 1892	400†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Maguire	William Henry	†— 1840	do	do	A2	†— 1859	1 May, 1882	400†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Young	Edwin James	21 Mar., 1858	do	do	A2	3 Jan., 1870	1 May, 1890	400†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Clarke	Charles	3 Sept., 1850	Clerk	do	A3	24 Sept., 1866	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Davies	Henry Roberts	13 July, 1858	Officer-in-charge of Parcel Post	do	A3	24 Feb., 1875	1 July, 1896	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Iredale	Robert Robson	23 June, 1845	Clerk	do	A3	16 Mar., 1869	1 July, 1896	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Seymour	Edward Brooke	16 Sept., 1841	do	do	A3	1 Nov., 1872	1 July, 1896	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Golding	Willie Harry	23 April, 1861	Inspector	do	A3	1 Mar., 1878	21 Sept., 1898	300†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous.

† A risk allowance of £50 per annum is divided ratably between these clerks.

‡ Allowed 15s. per diem whilst travelling.

§ Information not known.

¶ Appointment not yet confirmed; on probation.

Marsden	Charles George Wilson	†	Medical Officer	**	†	†	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee	William Robert George	†	Chinese Interpreter	**	†	†	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	James George	20 Jan., 1859	Outdoor Inquiry Officer	General	21 Dec., 1874	9 Feb., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Campbell	Henry	3 Dec., 1855	Bagmaker	do	12 July, 1892	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Olliffe	Sydney George	16 Sept., 1862	Custodian of Mailbags	do	24 April, 1891	17 Aug., 1893	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
White	Thomas Alfred Jacob	8 July, 1869	Custodian of Mails, Redfern Railway Station	do	19 May, 1886	19 Aug., 1891	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wynn	Richard Henry	12 Oct., 1860	Timekeeper (Letter-carriers)	do	18 Aug., 1880	1 Jan., 1894	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Macklin	James Ambrose	28 Sept., 1875	Bag-turner	do	1 Oct., 1890	6 Feb., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Murphy	John	8 June, 1871	Custodian of Mails, Redfern Railway Station	do	11 Mar., 1889	8 Jan., 1894	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Price	Henry Percy	4 Jan., 1876	Assistant in Bag-room	do	3 Mar., 1891	19 Jan., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Marriott	George Robert	23 Sept., 1876	Bag-turner	do	30 Nov., 1891	18 Jan., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
STORES BRANCH.																			
Hedges	Frederick Valentine	14 Feb., 1835	Clerk-in-charge of Stores	Clerical	A3	*17 April, 1869	1 Jan., 1883	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Campbell	Robert	25 April, 1856	Clerk	do	br	21 Dec., 1876	11 Aug., 1877	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hinchcliffe	Joseph Edward	18 Mar., 1854	do	do	cr	1 Aug., 1875	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Tinsley	John	28 Oct., 1860	do	do	d3	15 July, 1891	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Foyler	Herbert	16 May, 1872	do	do	d3	1 June, 1886	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bartholomew	Thomas Henry	23 Dec., 1870	do	do	d4	24 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Holmes	Sidney Alfred	8 Aug., 1875	do	do	d6	7 Mar., 1890	1 Aug., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McAuliffe	Michael	16 Oct., 1845	Storeman (foreman)	General		9 Mar., 1878	1 Aug., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hade	John	7 July, 1856	Storeman and Signalman	do		1 Feb., 1885	1 July, 1896	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bartholomew	Stephen	6 Mar., 1834	Storeman	do		*— Feb., 1868	14 Dec., 1875	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Svenson	Johan	24 Nov., 1846	do	do		20 Mar., 1883	1 Aug., 1896	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Denholm	William	8 Aug., 1864	do	do		15 Jan., 1900	15 Jan., 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
DETECTIVES AND CONSTABLES. b																			
Gilder	Sherrington Alfred Ernest Burrell	1 May, 1864	Detective	General		— Jan., 1883	1 July, 1896	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gowen	William Sutherland	16 April, 1868	do	do		— June, 1889	1 July, 1896	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
MAIL-CARTS.																			
Metcalf	George	22 April, 1854	Foreman of Mail-cart Drivers	General		16 July, 1884	1 Jan., 1890	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hardstaff	George	29 April, 1833	Mail-cart Driver	do		7 June, 1879	18 Aug., 1880	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bourke	John Francis	30 Mar., 1873	do	do		7 Nov., 1887	1 July, 1895	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hubbard	William	9 Feb., 1861	do	do		29 Oct., 1888	29 Oct., 1888	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lafferty	Patrick	17 Mar., 1870	do	do		25 Jan., 1886	1 April, 1890	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Donoghue	Thomas John	2 Sept., 1874	do	do		28 Nov., 1889	1 July, 1895	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cotter	William	3 Aug., 1873	do	do		3 April, 1890	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Driscoll	Wilham Edward	24 April, 1872	do	do		4 Mar., 1886	28 Feb., 1898	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Godfrey	John	24 Mar., 1875	do	do		28 Nov., 1889	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mulligan	Patrick Joseph	18 Dec., 1873	do	do		8 May, 1890	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wall	Henry James	14 Sept., 1872	do	do		26 June, 1890	18 April, 1898	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gunner	John	†	do	do		*— Dec., 1885	26 Nov., 1899	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fennelly	Patrick	23 Oct., 1875	do	do		6 April, 1891	27 Dec., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Healy	James	14 July, 1874	do	do		9 Jan., 1891	27 Jan., 1900	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Tollis	Nathaniel William	27 May, 1875	do	do		4 Mar., 1891	27 Dec., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
STABLES.																			
Bocking	James	2 Nov., 1830	Manager of Stables	General		11 Mar., 1892	11 Mar., 1892	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hagan	James	16 Nov., 1865	Farrier	do		1 July, 1892	1 July, 1892	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Crammond	David	21 May, 1868	Groom-in-charge	do		1 Sept., 1892	1 April, 1898	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McLaughlin	James	1 Aug., 1840	do	do		20 May, 1892	1 April, 1898	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Siddins	Henry Augustus	21 Dec., 1856	do	do		21 May, 1892	1 April, 1898	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Guilfoyle	John	17 Mar., 1864	Groom	do		2 Sept., 1892	2 Feb., 1899	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hodges	Alfred James	22 Oct., 1862	do	do		6 Aug., 1894	6 Aug., 1894	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jasper	Joseph Frederick	16 July, 1859	do	do		12 Feb., 1894	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stimpson	Josiah	22 July, 1856	do	do		21 May, 1892	21 May, 1892	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Murray	Richard	30 Mar., 1857	do	do		8 July, 1892	1 April, 1898	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Griffiths	Lewis Henry	27 Feb., 1875	Assistant Farrier	do		19 Aug., 1891	1 April, 1898	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

*Services not continuous. a Allowed £5 per annum as compensation for losses. † Information not known. ** Services only partly at the disposal of the Department of Postmaster-General; these officers are therefore unclassified.
 ‡ Allowed £11 per annum as compensation for losses. § The Department pays the salaries of three members of the Police Force. Two of these constables are allowed 4s. 6d. per week during alternate months for checking mails received at night.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).									
						First Appointment to the Service	To present position		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements												
									Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light.	Tees	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.										
PARCELS POST BRANCH.													MAIL DIVISION.												
S. name	Christian Name in full								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							
Kitz ..	Joseph William ..	29 July, 1865	Assistant, Parcels Post ..	General ..	...	3 Sept, 1888	1 Jan., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McGrath...	Thomas Joseph ..	15 Aug., 1867	do do ..	do ..	...	8 May, 1882	16 Oct., 1893	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Matheson ..	John Christian Frederick.	8 Oct., 1858	do do ..	do ..	...	— Dec, 1889	1 Jan., 1895	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
May ..	Edward Henry ..	9 Oct., 1867	do do ..	do ..	...	2 Oct., 1882	16 Oct., 1893	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sherman ..	Francis William ..	15 June, 1867	do do ..	do ..	...	23 Nov, 1882	16 Oct., 1893	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chesher ..	Donald ..	14 Nov., 1872	do do ..	do ..	...	17 Sept, 1888	13 Oct., 1893	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
PARCELS POST BRANCH.													MAIL DIVISION.												
Gray ..	Henry Alfred ..	26 Sept, 1859	Assistant, Parcels Post ..	General ..	...	16 Oct, 1893	16 Oct, 1893	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Smith ..	Ernest Clements ..	27 July, 1873	do do ..	do ..	...	24 Oct, 1888	6 Oct., 1893	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Payten ..	Herbert Andrew ..	23 Oct., 1872	do do ..	do ..	...	5 May, 1892	29 Oct., 1894	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Craik ..	John Edward ..	8 Feb., 1879	do do ..	do ..	...	1 June, 1893	16 Oct., 1893	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Clarke ..	William James Bruce ..	30 June, 1873	do do ..	do ..	...	7 Feb., 1888	13 Feb, 1896	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Durnford ..	Alfred Edward ..	6 Aug., 1872	do do ..	do ..	...	28 Sept, 1888	22 July, 1898	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Greig ..	David ..	25 Sept, 1876	do do ..	do ..	...	6 Feb, 1894	25 June, 1894	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
New ..	William ..	19 Nov., 1871	do do ..	do ..	...	12 Aug, 1887	15 July, 1895	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Plunkett ..	Herbert ..	12 July, 1873	do do ..	do ..	...	26 June, 1888	1 Aug, 1896	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stanner ..	Francis James ..	3 Jan., 1874	do do ..	do ..	...	2 Feb, 1891	1 Aug., 1896	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Swinfield ..	John ..	16 June, 1877	do do ..	do ..	...	25 June, 1888	26 Aug, 1895	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Anderson ..	James Ferris ..	16 Jan, 1876	do do ..	do ..	...	21 July, 1890	11 Dec, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gowenlock ..	Herbert Thomas ..	28 Jan, 1878	do do ..	do ..	...	20 Mar., 1893	15 Dec, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
SORTERS.													MAIL DIVISION.												
McDonald ..	John ..	31 Jan, 1846	Overseer ..	General ..	...	28 Feb, 1871	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Donelan ..	Edmund ..	2 June, 1853	Assistant Overseer ..	do ..	...	22 April, 1874	1 Jan, 1900	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Baker ..	William Francis ..	28 April, 1866	Sorter ..	do ..	...	1 Mar, 1881	7 Sept, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bourke ..	James ..	30 April, 1850	do ..	do ..	...	18 Sept, 1876	18 Sept, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bradshaw ..	Thomas ..	8 Mar., 1865	do ..	do ..	...	11 May, 1881	8 April, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Byrne ..	John Christopher ..	14 June, 1857	do ..	do ..	...	11 Feb., 1884	11 Feb, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cotter ..	Richard ..	16 Aug., 1857	do ..	do ..	...	9 Sept, 1872	22 April, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Crouch ..	William Harry ..	18 Nov., 1856	do ..	do ..	...	1 July, 1876	7 June, 1881	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Davis ..	George Thomas ..	29 Dec., 1860	do ..	do ..	...	17 Dec., 1885	15 July, 1887	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Elms ..	John Joseph ..	25 Feb., 1864	do ..	do ..	...	13 Oct., 1888	21 Feb, 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Glasheen ..	William Albeus ..	3 Oct., 1862	do ..	do ..	...	4 Nov., 1875	3 Aug, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gordon ..	Arthur ..	14 June, 1863	do ..	do ..	...	7 Dec., 1882	1 Aug, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gorman ..	William Johnston ..	20 Dec, 1853	do ..	do ..	...	1 Feb., 1873	1 Jan, 1876	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hall ..	John Stephen ..	12 May, 1860	do ..	do ..	...	14 Aug, 1882	8 April, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hancock ..	Thomas Joseph ..	21 Aug, 1865	do ..	do ..	...	14 Jan, 1884	4 June, 1886	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hickey ..	Michael ..	21 Sept., 1847	do ..	do ..	...	6 May, 1877	18 July, 1891	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hughes ..	James ..	31 Oct., 1860	do ..	do ..	...	29 Jan, 1885	18 July, 1891	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Humphries ..	George Francis ..	12 July, 1860	do ..	do ..	...	17 Sept, 1883	3 Dec., 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lees ..	Robert ..	15 June, 1855	do ..	do ..	...	3 Nov., 1871	15 Dec, 1877	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Leith ..	Alexander ..	10 Oct, 1865	do ..	do ..	...	1 Oct., 1886	1 Sept, 1887	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Little ..	Prince Francis ..	30 Aug, 1866	do ..	do ..	...	16 May, 1881	26 May, 1886	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McBurney ..	John ..	4 Feb, 1864	do ..	do ..	...	20 Dec., 1886	8 Aug, 1888	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McCartney ..	John ..	10 May, 1859	do ..	do ..	...	7 May, 1877	2 June, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Maher ..	Daniel ..	16 July, 1857	do ..	do ..	...	21 Dec., 1885	21 Dec., 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Marques ..	Thomas ..	27 Mar., 1840	do ..	do ..	...	1 April, 1861	1 July, 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Merrick ..	James ..	21 Oct., 1845	do ..	do ..	...	9 Jan., 1877	20 Dec., 1877	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Morton ..	William Saul ..	11 July, 1852	do ..	do ..	...	3 Mar., 1881	18 July, 1891	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Bree ..	William Manasis ..	2 June, 1861	do ..	do ..	...	6 June, 1881	18 June, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

GENERAL STAFF.			TELEGRAPH DIVISION.																		
Whyte	David Miller	28 May, 1859	Mechanic	General	5 Aug., 1891	1 April, 1894	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gordon	Peter	9 Sept., 1852	Carpenter	do	1 April, 1894	1 April, 1894	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Matthews	Charles	12 Nov., 1857	Caretaker	do	8 July, 1885	1 Jan., 1893	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Grantham	William	3 Aug., 1865	Lift Attendant	do	6 Sept., 1892	6 Sept., 1892	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Deady	John	26 Sept., 1865	Assistant Caretaker	do	19 June, 1893	27 Nov., 1899	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gillespie	James	14 Nov., 1873	Lift Attendant	do	16 June, 1890	18 April, 1898	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Devane	Timothy	† 1850	Cleaner	do	14 May, 1883	19 Aug., 1897	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Histon	Maurice	20 May, 1848	do	do	10 Mar., 1875	1 July, 1896	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McDowell	Charles	5 Jan., 1870	do	do	*1 Nov., 1890	28 Dec., 1892	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Morton	John	15 May, 1849	do	do	3 May, 1894	3 May, 1894	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Purdey	William	18 Mar., 1872	do	do	18 June, 1890	3 June, 1897	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Walpole	Arthur	8 Mar., 1871	do	do	20 Sept., 1887	11 May, 1897	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Abbott	Catherine	11 Jan., 1850	Office-keeper	do	1 Jan., 1887	1 Jan., 1887	100||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hughes	Henry James	22 Nov., 1875	Lift Attendant	do	26 Mar., 1890	1 Aug., 1896	85/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Abbott	John Richard	23 Dec., 1813	Tower Attendant	do	26 Mar., 1888	26 Mar., 1888	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bayliss	Annie	15 Aug., 1852	Female Cleaner	do	— June, 1884	— June, 1884	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Britton	Louisa Ann	4 Aug., 1851	do	do	— April, 1892	— April, 1892	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connors	Gertrude	4 Aug., 1859	do	do	30 Dec., 1894	30 Dec., 1894	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faithfull	Mary	23 Dec., 1856	do	do	24 May, 1880	24 May, 1880	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fox	Margaret	26 Nov., 1853	do	do	— June, 1884	— June, 1884	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey	Mary	10 Mar., 1850	do	do	7 May, 1888	7 May, 1888	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison	Charlotte	11 June, 1859	do	do	† — 1889	† — 1889	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawler	Mary	21 Aug., 1852	do	do	18 June, 1897	18 June, 1897	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacDonald	Harriett	4 June, 1853	do	do	2 Dec., 1889	2 Dec., 1889	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason	Norah	25 Feb., 1852	do	do	— Sept., 1884	— Sept., 1884	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphy	Bridget	† — 1851	do	do	3 July, 1887	3 July, 1887	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray	Deborah	24 Sept., 1853	do	do	† — 1885	† — 1885	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quigley	Matilda	6 May, 1852	do	do	8 Aug., 1892	8 Aug., 1892	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maguire	Winifred	15 Aug., 1853	do	do	4 Aug., 1891	24 July, 1899	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McAuley	Mabel Harriet	29 May, 1873	do	do	5 Feb., 1900	5 Feb., 1900	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrum	Harriet Marrianna	29 Oct., 1866	do	do	23 April, 1900	23 April, 1900	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walker			Philip Billingsley	28 Feb., 1840	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs.	Professional A1	18 Feb., 1858	1 July, 1896	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
Wilson			William	26 Feb., 1843	Station Manager	Clerical A1	12 July, 1858	1 Jan., 1873	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Murphy			Charles Joseph	16 Nov., 1852	Assistant Manager	do A3	17 Mar., 1868	9 Dec., 1889	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sykes			Henry James	1 Sept., 1851	do	do A3	20 Aug., 1862	9 Dec., 1890	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rae			George	25 April, 1859	Supervisor	do a2	1 Aug., 1873	26 Aug., 1899	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
De Gruchy			Philippe John	5 Mar., 1854	do	do a4	1 Sept., 1875	26 Aug., 1899	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Anderson			William George	13 May, 1844	Booking Clerk	do er	4 Feb., 1876	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chapman			Charles	11 Dec., 1851	do	do er	1 May, 1875	1 July, 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cleland			George	24 Aug., 1857	do	do e4	7 Aug., 1875	1 July, 1896	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McCracken			Frank	25 Aug., 1864	do	do e4	16 Sept., 1878	1 Oct., 1883	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ryan			Denis John	5 Mar., 1870	do	do e5	19 June, 1884	12 Sept., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Angles			James Jules	14 Aug., 1869	Clerk	do d1	29 Mar., 1886	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Arthur			William Henry	4 July, 1860	Booking Clerk	do d1	— Nov., 1875	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Finlayson			Peter James	31 July, 1860	do	do d1	1 Nov., 1877	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hinchy			Frederick Thomas	19 May, 1864	do	do d1	— Jan., 1882	17 Mar., 1884	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Porter			Sidney James	25 Mar., 1863	do	do d1	30 Nov., 1875	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Powell			Reburton Seymour Eyre	19 July, 1860	do	do d1	1 Dec., 1878	1 Aug., 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Seage			James Joseph Aloysius	24 June, 1867	do	do d1	29 June, 1881	1 July, 1896	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dent			Stephen James Oatley	15 April, 1868	do	do d2	27 Sept., 1880	1 Aug., 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McCracken			Hary Ernest	3 April, 1870	do	do d2	24 Sept., 1883	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perry			William	6 June, 1870	do	do d2	27 Jan., 1884	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sefton			George Walter	25 Nov., 1870	do	do d2	8 May, 1886	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Small			William John	24 Sept., 1872	do	do d2	8 May, 1889	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Strachan			Andrew	23 Mar., 1868	do	do d2	27 Oct., 1882	1 July, 1896	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Brien			William	28 Jan., 1865	do	do d2	*6 Nov., 1877	6 Sept., 1897	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Aitkenhead			William	13 June, 1865	do	do d3	27 July, 1882	1 July, 1896	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cull			Francis Thomas	7 April, 1875	do	do d3	12 Dec., 1892	27 Jan., 1899	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

* Services not continued. † Information not known. ‡ Also allowed quarters. § Allowed an honorarium of £1 rs. f each case examined and reported upon as Inspector of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).												
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.																			
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.																
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.															TELEGRAPH DIVISION.														
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£														
Skeldon	David	9 Mar., 1859	Glen Innes	Clerical	c1	6 Dec., 1877	2 April, 1894	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Spence	James Henry	24 Dec., 1860	Broken Hill	do	c1	8 Mar., 1879	12 Feb., 1888	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Spry	Edwin John	3 Aug., 1865	Sydney	do	c1	9 May, 1889	9 May, 1892	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Stapylton	Henry Miles	25 Oct., 1865	Orange	do	c1	19 Oct., 1880	1 Jan., 1893	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Tindall	Albert	2 April, 1864	Sydney	do	c1	*27 June, 1878	1 Jan., 1890	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Varley	James	18 Dec., 1863	do	do	c1	6 Sept., 1877	1 Jan., 1884	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Walker	Frederick James	25 May, 1860	do	do	c1	1 July, 1877	1 Mar., 1888	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Williams	Alfred William James	11 May, 1866	do	do	c1	1 Sept., 1878	1 Mar., 1884	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Williams	Arthur	27 Nov., 1862	do	do	c1	2 Nov., 1880	1 Jan., 1885	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Carolan	George	4 Dec., 1861	Tenterfield	do	c2	21 April, 1876	22 Nov., 1897	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Jones	Heylin Eustace	20 June, 1862	Albury	do	c2	8 Feb., 1879	1 Feb., 1891	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Lee	John Mooring	12 Sept., 1860	Bega	do	c2	1 Mar., 1878	26 April, 1881	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Morris	Alfred	8 May, 1861	Newtown	do	c2	— April, 1875	15 Sept., 1887	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Walsh	William	3 Mar., 1862	Sydney	do	c2	10 June, 1878	1 Sept., 1882	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Allars	Robert Henry	3 Oct., 1868	Bourke	do	c3	1 Mar., 1880	1 May, 1900	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Cody	Christopher Joseph	24 Dec., 1861	Sydney	do	c3	19 Oct., 1876	1 Mar., 1881	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Goddard	Herbert Skinner	15 Feb., 1863	Hay	do	c3	1 July, 1879	1 Nov., 1899	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Hines	David James	17 May, 1864	Sydney	do	c3	20 April, 1876	1 Oct., 1884	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Hobden	Edwin Francis	4 Dec., 1864	Tamworth	do	c3	15 Feb., 1882	1 Sept., 1887	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Hooper	Charles Henry	22 June, 1862	Brewarrina	do	c3	4 Dec., 1876	31 Mar., 1900	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Jackson	Frederick Teege	20 Mar., 1867	Broken Hill	do	c3	14 Oct., 1882	4 May, 1898	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Kennard	Charles	21 July, 1860	Sydney	do	c3	23 June, 1876	25 Oct., 1897	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Mallam	James Richard	31 Aug., 1865	Grafton	do	c3	22 Jan., 1883	12 Feb., 1894	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Marshall	William Henry	28 Nov., 1863	Newcastle	do	c3	1 Nov., 1879	5 Oct., 1899	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Phillips	Samuel John	23 April, 1867	Narrabri	do	c3	30 May, 1881	29 May, 1900	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Pryke	Thomas Arthur	22 Mar., 1862	Moree	do	c3	14 Feb., 1878	3 Feb., 1899	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Roberts	Thomas James	15 April, 1861	Sydney	do	c3	1 Jan., 1879	1 Feb., 1892	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Swann	James	8 Jan., 1864	Parkes	do	c3	25 May, 1886	10 Mar., 1900	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Thorpe	Arthur James	13 Oct., 1863	Sydney	do	c3	1 Sept., 1877	5 Oct., 1899	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Woods	Algernon Percy	27 Aug., 1866	Newcastle	do	c3	1 Aug., 1881	1 Mar., 1900	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Allanson	James Thornton	20 Oct., 1864	Deniliquin	do	c3	19 May, 1879	1 Sept., 1893	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Avey	Thomas Edwin	24 Aug., 1861	Sydney	do	c3	13 Dec., 1875	10 July, 1889	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Cowan	William David	31 Jan., 1868	do	do	c3	1 Aug., 1882	1 Aug., 1896	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Higgins	John Thomas	25 Jan., 1868	do	do	c3	1 April, 1883	1 June, 1893	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Holman	John	16 May, 1865	do	do	c3	1 Oct., 1881	1 Dec., 1892	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Keith	Alexander	8 June, 1868	do	do	c3	27 Nov., 1882	7 May, 1890	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Kelly	Lyndon Hedley	2 Sept., 1862	King-street, Sydney	do	c3	3 Sept., 1879	17 Mar., 1890	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Keough	James	21 Aug., 1863	Sydney	do	c3	4 Oct., 1878	1 July, 1888	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Lumsden	William Adam	12 Jan., 1859	do	do	c3	8 Sept., 1890	8 Sept., 1890	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Nicholls	Arthur Henry	26 Jan., 1865	West Maitland	do	c3	13 July, 1880	1 Nov., 1884	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
O'Connor	Maurice	20 May, 1869	Sydney	do	c3	20 Sept., 1883	15 Jan., 1889	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
O'Kelly	John Joseph	22 Aug., 1869	do	do	c3	1 Feb., 1883	1 Dec., 1897	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Ashbury	George Edward	19 Dec., 1864	William-street, Sydney	do	c4	15 Feb., 1880	1 Dec., 1885	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Buckley	Mary	16 April, 1858	Kiama	do	c4	7 Dec., 1875	5 Dec., 1898	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Coulter	Hugh Ross	21 Feb., 1866	Sydney	do	c4	1 Jan., 1882	7 Aug., 1893	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Cupit	Ernest Edward	25 Jan., 1869	Wollongong	do	c4	1 Jan., 1882	1 July, 1895	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Egan	Ernest Daniel	22 Sept., 1862	Paddington	do	c4	1 Oct., 1874	1 Sept., 1889	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Fitzgerald	Thomas Henry	13 May, 1867	Sydney	do	c4	16 May, 1882	20 Oct., 1897	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Gosbell	Francis Arthur	1 Jan., 1866	Petersham	do	c4	6 July, 1880	16 July, 1886	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								
Gould	James	1 Oct., 1866	Sydney	do	c4	24 April, 1882	16 Nov., 1885	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	100								

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equip-ments.	Forge.	Miscella-neous.		
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.																
Orrell	Francis Joseph Hubart	30 May, 1870	Forbes	Clerical	d2	1 April, 1885	1 Aug., 1896	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Paine	Albert James	20 Nov., 1872	Sydney	do	d2	17 Aug., 1888	5 Jan., 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Pearson	Henry	2 April, 1872	Manilla	do	d2	8 Oct., 1888	15 May, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Pearson	Leonard Sydney	17 Feb., 1875	Lismore	do	d2	13 May, 1891	15 May, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Percy	Walter Cameron	28 Jan., 1874	Bourke	do	d2	3 Dec., 1889	15 Dec., 1897	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Phillips	Peter	26 June, 1866	Balranald	do	d2	6 Oct., 1882	23 Jan., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Porteus	Charles Armstrong	11 Feb., 1870	Narrabri	do	d2	29 July, 1884	6 Nov., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Robertson	Kinnear	15 July, 1868	Sydney	do	d2	1 Jan., 1884	14 May, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Robins	Ernest Alfred	3 June, 1872	Deniliquin	do	d2	2 Aug., 1888	2 Feb., 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Robinson	Ernest Augustus William.	10 Jan., 1869	Manly	do	d2	1 Jan., 1886	7 May, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ross	Donald	21 Jan., 1869	Yass	do	d2	8 May, 1884	23 Aug., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ryan	Thomas David	28 Feb., 1874	Bourke	do	d2	8 Oct., 1888	18 Apl., 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Smith	William	— Feb., 1874	Armidale	do	d2	1 April, 1888	22 Dec., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
South	George Edward	4 Mar., 1872	Blayney	do	d2	7 July, 1884	22 May, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Street	Herbert Carrington	22 Feb., 1876	Ballina	do	d2	14 May, 1890	1 July, 1896	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Street	Walter Charles	7 July, 1874	Menindie	do	d2	1 Feb., 1889	12 July, 1898	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Stubbs	Henry	13 Jan., 1873	Walgett	do	d2	20 May, 1887	2 June, 1898	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Travers	Clarence Vair Michael	18 Jan., 1874	Tamworth	do	d2	8 April, 1888	16 April, 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Turner	William Benjamin	27 June, 1872	Broken Hill	do	d2	29 Mar., 1886	24 Dec., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Williams	David	15 Mar., 1869	West Maitland	do	d2	1 June, 1883	23 Feb., 1900	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Williams	David John	15 Aug., 1875	Scone	do	d2	27 Mar., 1890	22 May, 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Young	George	25 Sept., 1873	Coonamble	do	d2	19 Dec., 1887	26 Dec., 1899	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bancroft	Frank Fletcher	20 June, 1871	Waverley	do	d3	30 July, 1886	1 Aug., 1897	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Campbell	George Lindsay	9 Feb., 1874	Sydney	do	d3	3 Sept., 1888	16 Feb., 1899	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Francis	John	15 July, 1860	"Royal Hotel," Sydney	do	d3	1 July, 1878	10 Mar., 1883	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Glanville	George Joseph	17 April, 1870	The Exchange, Sydney	do	d3	14 May, 1884	1 Aug., 1894	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Grievess	A exander	10 April, 1872	Sydney	do	d3	8 Oct., 1887	23 Sept., 1891	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hagley	Frederick George	13 Mar., 1868	George-street West, Sydney	do	d3	25 Oct., 1883	1 Feb., 1891	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hume	Ernest	20 Jan., 1869	Mudgee	do	d3	12 Dec., 1885	1 Aug., 1891	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kenny	James	3 May, 1871	Oxford Hotel	do	d3	22 April, 1885	30 Oct., 1899	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Mullen	John Lawrence	15 May, 1876	Wilcannia	do	d3	1 July, 1890	1 July, 1895	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Pascoe	Joseph	30 June, 1871	Wellington	do	d3	15 Aug., 1887	25 Oct., 1897	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Quilty	John Francis	3 Sept., 1866	Glebe	do	d3	27 April, 1885	1 Feb., 1891	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Tarbolton	Harold Ogle Strickland	25 Sept., 1871	Bourke	do	d3	12 Dec., 1888	23 July, 1899	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Toy	Hercules Orlando Fred-erick Lean.	17 May, 1872	Sydney	do	d3	6 June, 1888	26 April, 1900	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Weir	George	2 Aug., 1871	Homebush	do	d3	22 April, 1885	23 Mar., 1897	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Alldis	Edgar John	24 April, 1875	Sydney	do	d3	16 July, 1889	1 May, 1898	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Allen	John Manning	10 May, 1875	Summer Hill	do	d3	27 Oct., 1891	1 Sept., 1898	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Balfour	James	13 Dec., 1874	Sydney	do	d3	21 May, 1888	1 July, 1895	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Beckinsale	William Joseph	28 Sept., 1874	Paddington	do	d3	24 April, 1889	1 Nov., 1892	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Berghofer	Charles Isaac	14 Mar., 1872	Dulwich Hill	do	d3	3 May, 1888	1 Dec., 1893	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bourke	William Patrick	21 Feb., 1870	Elizabeth-street South	do	d3	23 Jan., 1889	24 Aug., 1898	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bowler	Percy Charles	5 June, 1870	Bathurst	do	d3	5 Mar., 1888	26 Mar., 1892	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Brown	William James	2 April, 1871	Gulgong	do	d3	6 Sept., 1886	1 Mar., 1894	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cochrane	Robert Tully	14 Feb., 1876	Sydney	do	d3	21 Feb., 1890	1 Aug., 1896	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cohen	Mark Thomas	30 Sept., 1871	Leichhardt	do	d3	12 April, 1888	1 Dec., 1893	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Gates	Charles	2 Sept., 1873	Balmain	do	d3	8 May, 1888	1 Dec., 1893	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Gorman	Charles	17 Jan., 1868	Darlington	do	d3	20 Feb., 1882	15 May, 1890	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Green	James Christopher	25 Dec., 1873	Tamworth	do	d3	20 May, 1889	13 Mar., 1896	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.			To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.		TELEGRAPH DIVISION.														
						£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Laughton	William John	29 Nov., 1873	Raymond Terrace	Clerical	d4	29 Aug., 1889	29 Mar., 1897	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Leece	Thomas Gideon	16 June, 1875	Newcastle	do	d4	16 June, 1889	22 May, 1899	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
McDougall	John	4 Sept., 1873	Fernmount	do	d4	2 Mar., 1891	1 April, 1892	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
McGarry	George Samuel	15 Sept., 1876	Sydney	do	d4	4 May, 1891	24 Feb., 1900	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Moon	Alexander	4 June, 1874	West Maitland	do	d4	24 Feb., 1890	20 May, 1896	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Moore	Robert Emmett	24 June, 1873	Moama	do	d4	1 Feb., 1889	3 Feb., 1898	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Murphy	John William	10 April, 1871	Deniliquin	do	d4	*15 Nov., 1886	19 Dec., 1898	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Pickeman	Henry Hyslop	19 Feb., 1873	Kiama	do	d4	1 April, 1889	2 Aug., 1892	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Potter	William Campbell	22 Oct., 1872	Sydney	do	d4	3 Sept., 1889	28 Oct., 1897	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Rapp	William Felix	17 Aug., 1874	Waratah	do	d4	16 Feb., 1891	8 Oct., 1898	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Roberts	George Edward	26 Dec., 1874	Richmond	do	d4	11 Aug., 1890	15 Nov., 1897	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Robins	Herbert John	19 Mar., 1874	Sydney	do	d4	14 April, 1890	2 Dec., 1899	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Smith	Jane Ann Labre Cecilia	27 Mar., 1873	Manly	do	d4	31 Aug., 1889	5 Sept., 1898	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Battersby	Alfred Richard	1 Mar., 1869	Wagga Wagga	do	d4	1 Mar., 1885	7 Oct., 1893	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
JUNIOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.																
Alderton	James	22 May, 1873	"Australia Hotel," Sydney	Clerical	d4	16 July, 1888	1 Feb., 1896	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Allan	William Wilson	27 June, 1873	Euston	do	d4	2 May, 1891	1 June, 1899	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Archbold	Alfred	20 Jan., 1872	Milson's Point	do	d4	*26 Nov., 1890	13 Jan., 1897	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Batley	Austin Charles	18 Jan., 1874	Richmond	do	d4	11 July, 1890	19 Feb., 1900	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bell	Lachlan	11 April, 1874	Rozelle	do	d4	*23 Mar., 1891	4 Dec., 1899	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Blacklock	Harry Stanyan	25 June, 1873	Tumut	do	d4	26 May, 1890	1 July, 1894	98	..	..	..	..	12/- per wk.	..	50
Booth	Joseph	10 July, 1875	Gunning	do	d4	*25 July, 1892	3 Sept., 1897	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cole	William Thomas	7 Jan., 1874	Strathfield	do	d4	*25 Jan., 1892	18 Dec., 1899	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Farrell	Henry Patrick	27 Mar., 1876	Goulburn	do	d4	*23 Feb., 1892	24 Oct., 1898	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ford	John Joseph	28 July, 1874	Murrumburrah	do	d4	28 Jan., 1890	1 July, 1896	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hall	George Denis	16 Sept., 1876	Sydney	do	d4	3 Mar., 1891	5 Jan., 1900	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hughes	Walter Edward	9 Mar., 1875	Kempsey	do	d4	19 Jan., 1891	1 June, 1894	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hunter	George Albert	26 June, 1876	Millthorpe	do	d4	1 Dec., 1890	29 Nov., 1894	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Janson	George Ernest	28 Aug., 1873	Pymont	do	d4	25 July, 1888	1 Jan., 1895	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Johnston	Hector Robert	24 June, 1877	Scone	do	d4	19 April, 1892	27 Oct., 1898	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kenney	Leslie Lucas	11 Mar., 1873	Hamilton	do	d4	*25 Aug., 1890	14 Sept., 1898	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kershler	William Frederick	16 Jan., 1875	Goulburn	do	d4	10 Oct., 1892	15 July, 1895	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Lee	John	24 Feb., 1874	Sydney	do	d4	19 Dec., 1889	20 April, 1900	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
McGregor	Alexander Berkeley	15 June, 1874	Alexandria	do	d4	18 Sept., 1888	1 June, 1894	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Partridge	Walter Robert	31 Jan., 1875	The Exchange, Sydney	do	d4	17 Feb., 1891	16 Mar., 1894	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Say	Isaac James Nathan	18 May, 1873	Wagga Wagga	do	d4	20 Oct., 1890	4 Nov., 1899	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wallace	Matthew	4 Nov., 1876	Hay	do	d4	21 Jan., 1892	14 June, 1900	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Watkins	Thomas Bingley	4 May, 1875	Walcha	do	d4	11 Aug., 1890	12 Feb., 1897	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cash	Newman	24 June, 1871	Liverpool	do	d5	30 Oct., 1891	1 Mar., 1897	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Coulter	Charles William Henry	19 Oct., 1872	Sydney	do	d5	9 May, 1890	1 Dec., 1899	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Mackel	James	11 Oct., 1874	do	do	d5	20 July, 1891	1 Aug., 1899	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Moodie	Robert Hercules	27 Aug., 1873	Taree	do	d5	*27 Feb., 1889	24 Oct., 1898	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Palmer	William James	24 June, 1873	Newcastle West	do	d5	4 Sept., 1890	11 Dec., 1899	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Parker	Henry	24 Feb., 1873	Wollombi	do	d5	15 Mar., 1892	5 Sept., 1898	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ASSISTANTS.

Quayle	Edward Joseph	22 Oct., 1870	Moruya	do	d5	*26 Nov., 1890	2 Dec., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cormie	Alexander James	17 Aug., 1874	Pilliga	do	d5	15 Mar., 1890	19 May, 1893	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ladd	Ada Lillian	26 May, 1876	Edgecliff	do	d5	17 Mar., 1892	17 Jan., 1894	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lovell	John Hains	21 Aug., 1876	Sydney	do	d5	14 Sept., 1891	5 Feb., 1898	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mulligan	Mary Henrietta	30 Nov., 1881	Annandale	do	d5	22 April, 1891	1 Dec., 1892	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Parsons	Arthur	20 June, 1874	Singleton	do	d5	17 Nov., 1891	15 Dec., 1897	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Porteus	Arthur Trotter	12 Dec., 1873	Woollahra	do	d6	*29 Nov., 1890	14 May, 1900	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Eames	Charles Ernest	31 Oct., 1872	Bundarra	do	d6	*23 Oct., 1889	2 Sept., 1895	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Childs	Albert Walter	15 May, 1872	Narrabri	do	d4	2 June, 1890	20 Oct., 1897	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McLean	Thomas	5 Sept., 1873	Moruya	do	d4	27 Aug., 1888	31 Oct., 1898	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Edwards	Arthur Armstrong	21 June, 1873	Yass	do	d5	14 July, 1890	1 Dec., 1898	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brady	Hubert Francis	9 Nov., 1875	Harden	do	d6	23 April, 1894	1 Oct., 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cambridge	Alfred Leonard	30 Dec., 1874	Riverstone	do	d6	5 Nov., 1890	20 Oct., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Clark	George Ernest	15 Oct., 1878	Sydney (Electrician's Branch)	do	d6	2 Jan., 1895	22 Dec., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fiddes	James Frederick	8 May, 1878	Narrandera	do	d6	15 Oct., 1894	25 Nov., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Madell	Bertrand Aubrey	10 Dec., 1879	Trangie	do	d6	11 April, 1894	2 Jan., 1899	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Moore	William John	17 Aug., 1875	Gundagai	do	d6	1 April, 1890	5 April, 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Nichols	Ernest William	10 May, 1875	Corowa	do	d6	21 Dec., 1891	20 April, 1899	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Robson	Herbert Peter	14 Jan., 1873	Sydney	do	d6	5 Mar., 1894	20 June, 1900	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sheppard	Charles Edward	2 April, 1878	Coolah	do	d6	1 April, 1892	6 Nov., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stanton	Stanley Gordon	23 April, 1876	Auburn	do	d6	16 Sept., 1895	5 Nov., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hair	James Manning	17 Aug., 1881	Quirindi	do	d6	1 Aug., 1896	30 Oct., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hill	Ernest	2 Oct., 1875	Bemboka	do	d6	5 Jan., 1891	24 Oct., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Reid	William	— Mar., 1876	Temora	do	d6	27 Mar., 1894	1 May, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
White	Alfred Wentworth	20 Feb., 1880	Parkes	do	d6	16 July, 1894	5 April, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Barnes	John Sydney Samuel	26 Mar., 1877	Broken Hill	do	d6	26 Mar., 1891	22 June, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bates	George Augustus Edward	9 April, 1877	Warren	do	d6	2 Nov., 1891	24 Mar., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Curley	Thomas	8 April, 1879	Minnit	do	d6	1 April, 1896	21 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gieer	Isaac	27 Aug., 1881	Moroe	do	d6	17 June, 1895	1 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hodge	William John	30 Oct., 1878	Narrandera	do	d6	1 Nov., 1892	1 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hunt	Edward Aubrey	3 Aug., 1877	Broken Hill	do	d6	13 Feb., 1893	26 June, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mullen	James Sylvester	15 May, 1878	Nymagee	do	d6	16 Jan., 1893	24 Feb., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Williamson	Thomas	26 Dec., 1877	Lambton	do	d6	2 May, 1895	1 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Armstrong††	Magaret Jane	13 July, 1876	General Post Office (Appointment Branch).	do	...	9 Sept., 1899	9 Sept., 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Blamey††	Lilian Mary	13 Dec., 1879	General Post Office (Money Order Division).	do	...	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bournett††	Josephine Mary	22 Mar., 1877	do do	do	...	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Conn††	Cyril Herbert	20 Mar., 1883	Wallsend-Plattsburg	do	...	11 Dec., 1899	11 Dec., 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cornwell††	Walter Percival	12 Feb., 1882	Ashfield	do	...	30 Dec., 1899	30 Dec., 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Donet††	John James Edmond	9 April, 1882	Alexandria	do	...	29 Jan., 1900	29 Jan., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Galloway††	Kvelyn Annie	3 Dec., 1878	General Post Office (Money Order Division).	do	...	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jackson††	Percival William	13 Mar., 1882	Paddington	do	...	2 April, 1900	2 April, 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McCuet††	Margaret	20 Oct., 1880	General Post Office (Money Order Division).	do	...	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Moclair††	Alice May	4 May, 1877	do do	do	...	21 Mar., 1900	21 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mulholland††	Ruby May	13 Oct., 1882	do do	do	...	27 April, 1900	27 April, 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Rourke††	Stephen Joseph	3 Sept., 1881	Carrathool	do	...	18 Dec., 1899	18 Dec., 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Paul††	George	21 June, 1881	Lambton	do	...	5 Mar., 1900	5 Mar., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perkins††	Eva Violet	23 Feb., 1882	Cooma	do	...	9 April, 1900	9 April, 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Self††	William Alfred Leshe	28 Jan., 1883	Warren	do	...	17 Nov., 1899	17 Nov., 1899	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sheridan††	Norman Lancelot Campbell	15 Jan., 1883	Granville	do	...	22 Jan., 1900	22 Jan., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Waddell††	James Leslie	24 April, 1883	Pambula	do	...	1 Jan., 1900	1 Jan., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wellard††	Thomas Edward	8 Jan., 1882	Hamilton	do	...	21 Feb., 1900	21 Feb., 1900	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

* Services not continuous.

† Postage of Mails.

‡ For delivering correspondence.

§ Bicycle maintenance.

†† Appointment not yet confirmed, on probation.

b 2/6
wk.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements			
								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
SUPERNUMERARY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.								TELEGRAPH DIVISION.								
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Husband	Robert James	20 June, 1872	Katoomba	General		18 Nov, 1889	1 Jan, 1900	105							50	
Adam	William	22 May, 1873	Tamworth	do		23 Mar, 1888	1 May, 1900	100							50	
Budd	William Thomas Turton	14 June, 1876	Whitton	do		4 Jan, 1891	11 Jan, 1900	91							50	
McLaren	John	9 Mar, 1876	Bombala	do		17 Jan, 1890	18 Oct., 1898	91							50	
Sainsbury	James W	9 Nov., 1872	Goodooga	do		26 Mar, 1890	21 Aug., 1899	91							50	
Smith	Arthur Ernest	27 Jan, 1876	Nyngan	do		24 Dec., 1890	31 Oct., 1899	91							50	
Stenerwald	William Martin	18 Jan, 1873	West Wyalong	do		3 July, 1891	3 April, 1900	91							50	
Agnew	Edward Charles	31 Aug, 1873	Ashfield	do		15 Feb, 1890	7 Dec., 1899	78							50	
Amsworth	Lawrence	24 Dec, 1875	Wee Waa	do		*15 July, 1892	15 Dec., 1897	78							50	
Apted	Charles	26 Sept., 1875	Uralla	do		5 Dec, 1889	31 July, 1899	78							50	
Bastian	Sydney	31 May, 1878	Memndie	do		5 April, 1893	1 Feb, 1900	78							50	
Bilton	Herbert Richard	17 May, 1874	Cobar	do		9 Mar, 1891	1 Nov., 1897	78							50	
Blundell	Herbert	15 Sept., 1877	Kempsey	do		28 Jan, 1892	31 Oct., 1898	78							50	
Bridekirk	Edward Hercules	26 April, 1875	Hillgrove	do		23 Nov, 1889	11 Jan, 1900	78							50	
Burke	William	15 Aug, 1875	Summer Hill	do		7 Nov, 1890	12 Jan, 1900	78							50	
Cantrell	Herbert Vickers	31 Mar, 1874	Narramune	do		14 July, 1890	7 Dec., 1899	78							50	
Cookes	William Howard	15 Sept, 1876	do	do		8 Sept., 1891	23 April, 1900	78							50	
Corbett	Thomas Isaac	27 Jan, 1874	Junee	do		30 June, 1890	27 Nov., 1899	78							50	
Gray	Arthur	11 June, 1877	Drake	do		1 July, 1891	18 Jan, 1899	78							50	
Gray	John	6 Feb., 1876	Eden	do		17 Feb, 1890	23 April, 1900	78							50	
Grierson	Walter Thomas	15 Nov, 1877	Bowral	do		1 Aug, 1892	21 Oct., 1899	78							50	
Grill	Louis Joseph	10 Nov, 1875	Lismore	do		31 Oct, 1892	6 July, 1899	78							50	
Hardwick	Reginald Oxley	1 April, 1876	Canowindra	do		7 June, 1892	5 April, 1899	78							50	
Hudspeth	Arthur	13 Aug, 1874	Mungindi	do		3 Sept, 1890	24 Nov, 1898	78							50	
Jex	Oscar Charles	13 Nov, 1873	Macksville	do		1 Dec, 1888	1 Dec., 1897	78							50	
Johnston	John	1 Sept, 1877	Aberdeen	do		29 Feb, 1892	8 Oct, 1898	78							50	
Juhan	William Henry	21 April, 1878	Camden	do		19 Dec, 1892	5 Feb., 1900	78							50	
Kay	Arthur Ernest	10 Jan., 1876	Dungog	do		15 July, 1889	19 Jan, 1898	78							50	
Knight	James Herbert	16 Sept, 1879	White Chffs	do		11 Dec, 1890	22 Feb, 1900	78							50	
Lang	Thomas Burrell	24 July, 1875	Gosford	do		24 July, 1889	25 June, 1900	78							50	
McCann	James Joseph	10 Sept, 1874	Barraba	do		24 Oct, 1890	26 Jan, 1898	78							50	
McGauly	Edwy	12 Oct., 1872	Gunnedah	do		2 Sept, 1889	19 Dec, 1899	78							50	
McGlinn	Joseph Francis	11 April, 1878	Mittagong	do		1 Sept, 1892	14 Mar, 1898	78							50	
McLennan	Lionel George	17 April, 1878	Grafton	do		29 Aug, 1892	21 Dec, 1899	78							50	
May	Arthur James Leslie	7 Jan., 1876	Candelo	do		7 Dec., 1891	31 Aug, 1898	78							50	
Merrion	Francis Hewitt	15 May, 1876	Murwillumbah	do		17 June, 1890	10 July, 1899	78							50	
Moses	John	4 Nov, 1877	Sydney	do		1 Feb, 1892	5 Feb., 1900	78							50	
Noble	Alfred George	12 Dec., 1875	Paterson	do		1 Aug, 1890	20 April, 1900	78							50	
Percy	William Henry	3 July, 1873	Hay	do		14 Dec, 1889	1 Dec., 1897	78							50	
Rankin	Henry Simpson	28 Jan, 1876	Jerrilderie	do		28 Jan, 1890	1 Oct, 1898	78							50	
Ryan	John Lewis	1 Aug, 1873	Dubbo	do		1 July, 1891	20 April, 1900	78							50	
Selby	Henry Joseph	19 Mar, 1874	Windsor	do		8 July, 1889	14 May, 1900	78							50	
Shanahan	James Joseph	20 July, 1879	Walgett	do		1 Oct., 1895	17 Jan, 1900	78							50	
Smith	Alfred Edwin	17 Nov., 1876	Enmore	do		23 Mar, 1891	1 April, 1898	78							50	
Thompson	William Henry	23 Feb, 1876	Inverell	do		28 Oct, 1890	25 Oct, 1897	78							50	
Tyler	Edward Henry	21 Mar., 1875	Wagga Wagga	do		28 Mar., 1891	21 Dec, 1899	78							50	
Vernon	Louis Herbert	1 Jan, 1876	Pictou	do		21 April, 1890	28 Oct, 1897	78							50	
Willoughby	James McKenzie	7 Jan., 1879	Deniliquin	do		6 June, 1893	13 Dec, 1897	78							50	

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).	
						First Appointment to the Service	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.				
Surname.	Christian Name in full.								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
TELEGRAPH DIVISION.																	
SUPERNUMERARY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS																	
Schuback	Denis Timothy	6 Mar., 1875	Condobolin	General	...	30 Dec., 1889	18 May, 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Scott	Sidney George	14 Oct., 1874	South Leichhardt	do	...	7 Mar., 1890	8 June, 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Silk	James Nicholas	13 Feb., 1880	Bombala	do	...	7 Mar., 1894	28 Dec., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sinden	George	17 Jan., 1875	Bingara	do	...	15 Feb., 1892	12 June, 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Smith	Norman Norton	24 April, 1882	Albury	do	...	24 Oct., 1898	13 Dec., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Snelling	Ralph	10 Feb., 1881	Molong	do	...	27 Sept., 1895	18 Aug., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Stokes	Michael Joseph	25 Oct., 1876	Marsden's	do	...	15 June, 1891	19 Mar., 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Taylor	Charles John	24 June, 1875	Barmedman	do	...	13 May, 1892	3 Mar., 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Thomas	William Edwin	6 Dec., 1876	Pambula	do	...	10 July, 1894	11 May, 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Thrift	Albert Richard	22 Mar., 1874	Guyra	do	...	1 April, 1893	14 June, 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Tresillian	Daniel Alexander	30 Jan., 1881	Narrabri	do	...	11 June, 1897	17 Jan., 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Turobull	James Henry	5 Jan., 1875	Milperinka	do	...	1 Nov., 1891	1 Feb., 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Viles	Leslie Henry	11 Dec., 1875	Rockdale	do	...	25 April, 1892	9 Mar., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wales	Alfred Andrew	19 May, 1877	Brewarrina	do	...	19 May, 1891	29 Sept., 1898	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wall	Jesse Howard	1 Jan., 1876	Collarenebri	do	...	30 Mar., 1891	19 Dec., 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Williams	David John	25 Sept., 1879	Bourke	do	...	2 Jan., 1895	7 June, 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Woodward	Francis Richard	6 May, 1877	Nimtyhelle	do	...	10 June, 1891	8 Mar., 1900	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Young	Ernest	10 Mar., 1879	Warialda	do	...	2 July, 1894	14 June, 1899	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH																	
Fitzmaurice	James Simcoe	1 Nov., 1861	Chief Engineer	Professional.	A3	20 Sept., 1883	1 Jan., 1891	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
McKenzie	Murdock	19 Dec., 1864	Engineer	General	...	1 Dec., 1884	1 Dec., 1884	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Murphy	Thomas	5 Feb., 1845	do	do	...	1 Dec., 1884	1 Dec., 1884	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Hudson	Richard	10 Oct., 1853	do	do	...	13 Oct., 1884	17 Jan., 1889	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Jones	Thomas Henry	25 Dec., 1864	do	do	...	21 July, 1885	17 Jan., 1889	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Garrick	George	1 Jan., 1842	Assistant Engineer	do	...	11 Jan., 1884	1 Jan., 1885	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Cummings	Joseph Townsend	17 Mar., 1870	do	do	...	31 July, 1890	5 Jan., 1894	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Garden	Allan Johnston	5 Nov., 1869	do	do	...	18 Mar., 1889	15 Feb., 1891	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Letton	William Robert	29 June, 1851	do	do	...	28 June, 1890	28 June, 1890	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Wade	William Edward	20 May, 1872	do	do	...	9 June, 1887	9 Dec., 1891	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Melville	William	28 Sept., 1874	do	do	...	26 Mar., 1891	5 Jan., 1894	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Tristram	Samuel Herbert	1 Sept., 1872	do	do	...	14 June, 1891	5 Jan., 1894	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Lewis	Leonard	14 April, 1867	do	do	...	17 Jan., 1894	21 Jan., 1895	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cummings	James	5 April, 1869	do	do	...	*15 July, 1886	1 Jan., 1896	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Guthrie	James	27 Mar., 1860	do	do	...	14 Oct., 1895	1 July, 1896	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Maunsell	Hubert Fleming	6 Mar., 1869	Junior Assistant Engineer	do	...	5 Aug., 1898	5 Aug., 1898	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Marr	Charles William Clanan	23 Mar., 1880	do	do	...	3 Nov., 1896	27 Nov., 1899	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
DESPATCH BRANCH.																	
Chaplin	Walter	19 Feb., 1836	Messengers' Overseer	General	...	6 June, 1889	6 June, 1889	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Humphreys	George	24 Oct., 1847	do	do	...	3 June, 1889	3 June, 1889	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Martin	George	† — 1862	do	do	...	13 Oct., 1887	5 May, 1890	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

Brett	John Joseph	19 Sept., 1869	Monitor	do	17 Sept., 1883	1 Jan., 1895	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Poulter	Richard Charles	26 Sept., 1869	do	do	25 Nov., 1884	1 Jan., 1895	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Truss	Ernest Edward	16 Nov., 1867	do	do	12 Nov., 1884	1 Jan., 1895	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gould	John William	2 Oct., 1873	do	do	13 July, 1892	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Harvie	Thomas Mervyn	6 Dec., 1872	do	do	12 Aug., 1887	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Manning	Richard Edward	12 Jan., 1874	do	do	17 Feb., 1888	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Grady	Stanley	9 Oct., 1875	do	do	29 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rogers	Edward Francis	28 Aug., 1873	do	do	9 Sept., 1890	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stickley	Walter David	10 May, 1874	do	do	12 June, 1888	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Watts	Sydney Ernest	26 Jan., 1870	do	do	5 Nov., 1886	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Windon	Arthur James	22 Oct., 1873	do	do	24 Oct., 1888	1 Jan., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Flynn	Thomas Francis	13 Jan., 1876	do	do	25 Feb., 1890	1 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS.

Office.	Salary per Annum.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount of Guarantee (if any).	Allowances per Annum.							
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
218 Telegraph Messengers	52	11,336	50 each.	Delivering correspondence...	222	0	0	Relieving duty	13	0	0
126 do	39	4,914	50 do	Porterage	35	0	0	Clearing receivers	33	0	0
219 do	26	5,694	50 do	Forage	1,112	10	6	Bicycle	156	0	0
		£21,944									

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.																	
Rutherford	Robert	21 Mar., 1838	Inspector of Lines (City and Suburbs)	General	8 June, 1868	1 Jan., 1886	350	...	...	...	...	...	per day	...	...	...	100
Dean	Edward	8 Aug., 1859	Overseer	do	*1 July, 1875	6 Oct., 1897	250	...	...	...	...	...	4/6	...	...	...	100
Elder	John	27 April, 1838	do	do	1 Sept., 1874	1 Sept., 1874	250	...	...	...	...	...	4/6	...	...	...	100
Lambton	Edward James	29 May, 1844	do	do	21 Nov., 1887	21 Nov., 1887	250	...	...	...	...	...	4/6	...	...	...	100
Roberts	John Urquhart	10 Mar., 1840	do	do	1 Jan., 1878	1 Jan., 1878	250	...	...	...	...	...	4/6	...	...	...	100
Webster	Alexander Sturrock	17 Dec., 1846	Assistant Line Repairer	do	— May, 1880	1 July, 1890	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Crummer	James Henry	29 Jan., 1861	Assistant	Clerical	*26 Mar., 1877	1 June, 1897	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

Office.	Per diem.	Office.	Per diem.	Office.	Per diem.
1 Carpenter	11/-	6 Line Repairers	8/-	2 Labourers	7/-
3 do	10/-	49 do	7/6	9 do	6/6
1 Ganger	9/6	1 do	6/6	1 Mason	9/6
13 Gangers	9/-	3 Labourers	8/-		
4 do	8/-	14 do	7/6.		

* Services not continuous. † Information not known.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Leck	Robert	11 Nov, 1832	Overseer, General Post Office	General....	3 Mar., 1873	1 July, 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Aubusson	James	31 Mar., 1858	General Post Office	do	27 Feb, 1877	26 Aug, 1880	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Balcock	David Percival	27 Oct., 1858	do	do	7 July, 1879	6 April, 1881	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Beil	Samuel	16 June, 1844	do	do	1 Aug, 1879	1 Aug, 1879	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bertles	Samuel	6 Sept, 1847	West Maitland.....	do	23 Jan., 1884	23 Jan., 1884	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Brennan	Daniel Michael	26 Dec, 1854	General Post Office	do	18 Jan., 1882	3 Oct., 1898	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Byrne	Joseph Charles	16 Mar., 1848	Newtown	do	5 Feb., 1875	1 Aug, 1875	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Condell	William Joseph	29 May, 1844	Balman	do	8 Sept., 1882	8 Sept., 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Connell	Edward	26 Mar, 1847	General Post Office	do	27 April, 1874	27 April, 1874	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cooper.....	George Roland	3 May, 1859	Newtown	do	28 May, 1883	4 April, 1898	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cuke	George Washington	31 Dec, 1847	Rozelle	do	24 July, 1882	1 June, 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cumming	Robert	17 May, 1840	Tamworth	do	14 Mar, 1879	14 Mar, 1879	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Daly	James Joseph	21 May, 1863	Newcastle	do	15 June, 1877	1 Mar, 1898	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dawson	Richard	3 May, 1846	General Post Office	do	23 April, 1883	23 April, 1883	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Doihng	John Edward	9 Dec, 1861	Waverley	do	5 Nov., 1879	27 Aug, 1884	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Duffy	Michael.....	†— 1840	Balman	do	20 May, 1875	18 Mar, 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dyer	Edward Francis	13 Aug, 1844	Newtown	do	27 July, 1882	27 July, 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fanbarn	George Andrew	30 Nov, 1858	do	do	1 Sept., 1875	1 Sept, 1875	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fitzpatrick	John	12 Mar, 1852	General Post Office	do	1 April, 1880	1 April, 1880	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
French	Walter Robert	19 May, 1862	Goulburn	do	7 Nov., 1879	5 July, 1899	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gilchrist	John James	4 Mar, 1843	General Post Office	do	22 Oct, 1877	22 Oct., 1877	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gleeson	John	24 June, 1842	Albury	do	26 Nov., 1872	26 Nov, 1872	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
Hancock	Henry William	16 Oct, 1855	General Post Office	do	3 Nov, 1877	1 Jan, 1880	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hancock	John	27 Aug, 1854	do	do	11 June, 1883	11 June, 1883	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hancock	Randle	1 July, 1844	do	do	5 Nov., 1877	28 Aug., 1878	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hayes	William Henry Latham	9 Nov, 1858	Parramatta	do	21 Aug., 1876	21 Aug, 1876	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hoare	John	17 Oct., 1863	General Post Office	do	20 Dec, 1875	1 Dec., 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ireland	George Sydney	16 Sept., 1859	Redfern	do	17 Nov, 1883	1 Jan, 1896	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Joseph	Frank Ernest	22 Mar, 1861	North Sydney	do	24 Sept., 1877	8 Mar., 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kenny	John	11 Dec., 1850	General Post Office	do	10 May, 1878	21 Jan, 1880	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lec	Robert	14 Jan, 1859	Newcastle	do	5 Mar, 1876	25 Feb, 1897	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Light	Alfred	25 Sept, 1855	Woollahra	do	24 July, 1882	15 Dec., 1890	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lynch	Patrick	1 Nov., 1852	Rozelle	do	22 Mar, 1882	1 June, 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McLachlan	Archibald	16 July, 1846	General Post Office	do	30 May, 1881	30 May, 1881	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Madden	Denis	29 Sept, 1849	Alexandria	do	29 May, 1874	5 Dec., 1878	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Magee	William	24 Aug, 1852	General Post Office	do	8 April, 1878	8 April, 1878	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Maxwell	Francis Augustus	14 Jan, 1850	Rozelle	do	24 Mar, 1879	1 June, 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Meala	James Cornelius	25 Dec, 1862	General Post Office	do	16 Mar. 1885	6 Nov., 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Meehan	Joseph	17 Mar., 1848	Petersham	do	20 April, 1874	1 May, 1886	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Morrison	Thomas	1 Aug, 1857	General Post Office	do	23 Oct, 1882	12 Dec, 1892	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Peters	William George	17 June, 1862	Wallsend-Plattsburg	do	15 Aug., 1882	15 Aug, 1882	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Post	James	16 Sept., 1844	West Maitland	do	8 May, 1875	8 May, 1875	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Quinsey	Richard	20 April, 1841	General Post Office	do	11 June, 1883	11 June, 1883	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rostron	William Johnston Kirk	1 May, 1841	Summer Hill	do	18 June, 1877	3 July, 1888	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sheedy	John	3 May, 1838	General Post Office	do	1 June, 1870	7 Mar, 1872	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Steer	John	15 Dec, 1856	do	do	10 April, 1884	19 Sept., 1898	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stone	William	3 Dec, 1857	do	do	23 Mar, 1883	16 June, 1897	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Taylor	Agabus Henry	28 Mar, 1861	Alexandria	do	6 Mar., 1877	1 Jan, 1891	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Templeton	Hugh.....	7 Dec., 1843	Young	do	11 April, 1878	11 April, 1878	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Theobald.....	George	5 Dec, 1836	General Post Office	do	2 April, 1883	5 July, 1899	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Turkington	William	2 Jan, 1856	Parramatta	do	12 Feb., 1881	12 Feb, 1881	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Vaughan	Michael	11 April, 1850	General Post Office	do	1 May, 1883	1 May, 1883	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Webb	James	22 Mar., 1839	Newtown	do	22 May, 1882	4 April, 1898	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Weir	Robert	29 Mar, 1859	do	do	8 Aug, 1883	18 Jan, 1894	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Whutten	Henry Robert	20 June, 1859	Leichhardt	do	24 July, 1882	18 Mar., 1895	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

† Information not known.

Parker	William	4 Sept., 1870	Five Dock	do	1 April, 1886	26 Sept., 1888	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Quinn	James Joseph	12 Aug., 1869	General Post Office	do	2 Aug., 1882	17 Sept., 1888	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Rodmond	William	23 Aug., 1865	Mudgee	do	16 Nov., 1882	1 Jan., 1886	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Russell	George William	2 June, 1869	Marrickville	do	8 Aug., 1884	1 Nov., 1889	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Sanders	Edward	8 April, 1864	Burwood	do	1 May, 1886	1 Aug., 1888	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Smedley	George Henry	21 Aug., 1862	North Botany	do	12 April, 1888	25 April, 1892	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Smith, Jan	James	26 May, 1868	Bulman	do	3 Aug., 1886	31 Oct., 1892	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Stevens	William Thomas	1 Feb., 1869	Leichhardt	do	4 June, 1884	1 Aug., 1888	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Styman	Frederick	22 April, 1851	Hay	do	*15 Oct., 1884	17 April, 1894	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Tyter	John David	21 Oct., 1866	Burwood	do	17 May, 1879	14 Jan., 1891	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Wren	James	20 April, 1861	General Post Office	do	*11 Aug., 1886	21 Oct., 1889	125	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Bailey	Alfred Charles	5 Mar., 1868	Newtown	do	29 Oct., 1884	20 June, 1896	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Bailey	Peter	17 April, 1870	Newcastle	do	23 Aug., 1886	19 Nov., 1891	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Brady	James	10 June, 1854	General Post Office	do	28 Oct., 1887	1 Sept., 1897	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Burrows	Francis Frederick	16 Feb., 1871	Albury	do	7 April, 1886	13 Oct., 1892	120	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Doyle	Dennis	5 Dec., 1871	Redfern	do	31 Mar., 1886	1 Jan., 1891	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Evans	William Frederick	7 Feb., 1866	General Post Office	do	14 July, 1886	1 May, 1898	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Ferrier	James Joseph	24 May, 1870	Woollahra	do	20 July, 1886	1 Sept., 1896	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
McCahon	William James	26 July, 1868	General Post Office	do	*29 Sept., 1881	22 Sept., 1890	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Means	Andrew	25 Sept., 1868	East Maitland	do	16 Aug., 1884	5 June, 1895	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Monks	Ernest Albert	2 April, 1868	Granville	do	7 Nov., 1883	17 Oct., 1898	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
O'Brien	James Joseph	1 May, 1860	General Post Office	do	5 May, 1890	1 Jan., 1891	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
O'Grady	James Vincent	1 Nov., 1869	do	do	26 Sept., 1884	28 Aug., 1888	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Parker	James	10 Sept., 1866	do	do	1 Feb., 1883	4 July, 1898	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Quain	John	21 May, 1870	do	do	27 Feb., 1884	1 Mar., 1890	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Quirk	John	19 May, 1870	do	do	13 April, 1886	2 Oct., 1890	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Rowe	John Nelson	17 Oct., 1864	Fdgecliff	do	15 June, 1881	15 June, 1900	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Russell	John Thomas	18 July, 1870	Redfern	do	8 July, 1886	1 Jan., 1891	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Spellacy	Thomas Joseph	20 Oct., 1869	General Post Office	do	1 Feb., 1886	1 Sept., 1890	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Sunners	George	14 April, 1866	Orange	do	*23 April, 1884	24 June, 1897	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Thrower	Charles James	1 Feb., 1867	Petersham	do	25 July, 1889	27 Feb., 1899	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Walsh	Robert	— April, 1861	General Post Office	do	13 May, 1890	1 Jan., 1891	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Willoughby	John	10 June, 1871	Hay	do	31 Jan., 1885	24 June, 1897	120	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Wood	Thomas	26 Sept., 1866	Alexandria	do	21 Nov., 1885	13 Nov., 1894	120	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Yates	James	26 July, 1859	Armidale	do	19 Oct., 1888	9 June, 1890	120	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Adler	Arthur Edward	7 July, 1870	Marrickville	do	1 Oct., 1884	1 Oct., 1884	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Archer	John	23 July, 1871	General Post Office	do	24 Mar., 1887	1 June, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Aylin	Charles	6 May, 1869	Bathurst	do	22 Mar., 1886	1 Jan., 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Baker	John	13 Nov., 1870	Blayney	do	9 Aug., 1886	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Bennett	William James	16 Sept., 1869	Newtown	do	1 Oct., 1893	1 Aug., 1896	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Campbell	Robert	8 Feb., 1871	Merewether	do	26 May, 1886	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Canavan	Thomas	17 Dec., 1867	Newtown	do	5 May, 1885	9 June, 1894	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Cherry	James Patrick Dennis	26 April, 1873	Redfern	do	8 July, 1886	4 Oct., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Chippindale	John	2 Oct., 1867	Granville	do	1 Feb., 1884	1 Jan., 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Dickson	Francis de Sales	29 Jan., 1866	Newcastle	do	1 Mar., 1886	1 Mar., 1886	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Englert	Ernest Edward	7 Jan., 1867	Tamworth	do	30 May, 1883	27 May, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Ewins	Frederick Ernest	28 Dec., 1872	Croydon	do	4 May, 1886	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Fox	Francis Walter	26 May, 1871	Broken Hill	do	1 June, 1886	3 July, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Fripp	Alfred Eh	18 Oct., 1872	Hurstville	do	1 Feb., 1887	2 June, 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Graham	Charles Henry	2 Mar., 1862	Watson's Bay	do	1 April, 1881	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Higgs	James Edward	10 Nov., 1866	Granville	do	1 Sept., 1885	1 Sept., 1885	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Hodgen	James	20 Dec., 1863	Newtown	do	28 May, 1888	16 Jan., 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Huggett	David	7 April, 1867	North Sydney	do	1 June, 1886	27 Oct., 1898	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Huggett	William Willoughby	17 July, 1869	do	do	13 Feb., 1886	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Joseph	George Miles	1 June, 1870	do	do	23 June, 1884	1 Jan., 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Kay	William Walter	21 Aug., 1869	Manly	do	1 Nov., 1884	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Krahe	Charles Frederick	26 Oct., 1869	Tenterfield	do	8 April, 1885	8 April, 1885	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Lafferty	John	3 Dec., 1871	General Post Office	do	14 May, 1887	4 Aug., 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
McDowell	Thomas	13 Oct., 1872	Bulman	do	24 Feb., 1887	23 June, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Madden	Herbert	27 Sept., 1870	Tamworth	do	2 Mar., 1885	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Madden	Thomas	25 Jan., 1860	Alexandria	do	*23 Nov., 1885	7 Aug., 1889	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50

* Services not continuous.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
								Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
LETTER-CARRIERS.																
							£	£	£	£	£	£	per wk.	£	£	
Maloney	Timothy	4 Oct., 1872	General Post Office	General		17 Dec., 1884	1 May, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Morgan	David Lloyd	20 Nov., 1867	Wallsend-Plattsburg	do		19 Jan., 1891	19 July, 1891	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Paterson	Frederick Harris	17 Feb., 1871	Newcastle	do		23 Aug., 1886	1 Jan., 1892	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Small	Ernest Charles	20 Nov., 1868	General Post Office	do		17 June, 1884	1 Jan., 1898	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Steele	Alexander	10 Jan., 1870	Petersham	do		9 June, 1884	23 Aug., 1886	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stevens	Sydney	29 Dec., 1870	Narrandera	do		*1 Nov., 1885	8 Feb., 1893	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
zWoolard	Thomas	20 July, 1869	Hill End	do		18 May, 1885	1 Jan., 1887	115	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Adams	Alexander Ernest Samuel.	27 Feb., 1871	Cowra	do		11 Jan., 1886	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Berney	John Henry	6 April, 1870	Cooma	do		1 June, 1886	1 Oct., 1891	110	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Buchanan	Charles	9 April, 1853	Randwick	do		*25 Sept., 1889	25 May, 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chapman	William Percival	16 Nov., 1871	Singleton	do		29 July, 1886	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
aCurran	James Joseph	6 Dec., 1871	Camden	do		1 April, 1887	9 Feb., 1891	110	...	...	...	...	10/-	...	50
Dumont	George Todd	2 Aug., 1872	Greuffell	do		24 Aug., 1886	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Dunn	William	25 Feb., 1869	Waverley	do		27 April, 1885	27 April, 1885	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ginman	Thomas	12 Sept., 1871	Redfern	do		28 Dec., 1886	5 Feb., 1900	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gleeson	Cornelius	4 Mar., 1872	Dulwich Hill	do		10 Aug., 1885	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Gleeson	James William	9 April, 1869	Marrickville	do		1 Nov., 1887	1 Jan., 1892	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Norman	Patrick Owen	19 Aug., 1852	General Post Office	do		*16 Nov., 1875	1 July, 1896	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Green	George	28 July, 1870	Burwood	do		5 Dec., 1888	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Griffiths	John	6 Feb., 1867	Stockton	do		1 Sept., 1887	1 July, 1892	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Keane	Daniel	14 Nov., 1872	Wagga Wagga	do		6 May, 1886	28 July, 1899	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kirchen	Thomas David	20 Sept., 1871	Leichhardt	do		1 May, 1887	13 July, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kirkpatrick	William Simpson	16 June, 1872	Bathurst	do		1 Jan., 1888	9 Aug., 1888	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Milson	Alonzo Joseph Henry	7 June, 1871	Parramatta	do		*10 July, 1885	6 Nov., 1894	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Myers	John	10 Dec., 1868	General Post Office	do		6 June, 1890	1 June, 1893	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Procter	George Micah	12 Mar., 1871	Wickham	do		7 May, 1888	15 Oct., 1894	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Weil	Charles Alfred	1 June, 1871	Ashfield	do		1 Dec., 1886	25 Nov., 1889	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Yeo	Bertie	5 Dec., 1870	Croydon	do		1 Jan., 1887	1 Jan., 1887	110	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Aggett	Christopher	26 Jan., 1872	West Maitland	do		1 Aug., 1888	5 May, 1900	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Arnold	John Stephen	4 Aug., 1870	General Post Office	do		11 Nov., 1885	1 Oct., 1898	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Benson	Alexander	2 June, 1860	Richmond	do		17 April, 1891	17 April, 1891	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Byrnes	Peter	25 July, 1862	General Post Office	do		4 June, 1890	13 July, 1893	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chaucer	William George	14 June, 1871	Petersham	do		22 July, 1890	26 Feb., 1895	105	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Christenson	James Kargo	22 Mar., 1873	General Post Office	do		13 Oct., 1886	5 Jan., 1899	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Claney	Frederick Hugh	21 Sept., 1870	Redfern	do		1 Oct., 1891	20 June, 1896	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Compton	Walter Richard	29 Jan., 1870	General Post Office	do		19 Sept., 1888	13 July, 1893	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Corliss	William	23 Oct., 1874	do	do		11 April, 1889	13 July, 1893	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cross	Edward	6 July, 1871	do	do		*— Oct., 1886	13 July, 1893	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dudley	Charles Edward	19 Jan., 1873	do	do		6 Sept., 1888	13 July, 1893	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Howell	Joseph	20 Sept., 1869	Redfern	do		1 Aug., 1887	1 Dec., 1894	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Humphreys	George Alban	1 May, 1866	Minni	do		9 June, 1890	1 May, 1894	105	...	...	...	...	10/-	...	50
Knowles	Frederick	4 Aug., 1871	Enfield	do		12 Aug., 1886	26 May, 1892	105	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
McGlynn	Albert Edwin	12 Aug., 1871	General Post Office	do		2 May, 1887	24 July, 1899	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Marks	Thomas John	2 Mar., 1870	Petersham	do		15 July, 1889	1 May, 1894	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Matthews	Richard	6 July, 1870	Redfern	do		4 April, 1889	26 Feb., 1895	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mealia	Bertie	20 Jan., 1873	General Post Office	do		3 Sept., 1888	1 July, 1892	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Meredith	Maurice	11 June, 1872	Goulburn	do		1 Feb., 1888	19 Mar., 1900	105	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Pollack	George Marsden	14 Nov., 1871	Auburn	do		18 Nov., 1890	1 May, 1898	105	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Prendergast	William	18 Dec., 1858	General Post Office	do		2 Nov., 1891	2 Nov., 1891	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

Ryan	Thomas	8 May, 1873	do	do	15 April, 1889	26 Feb., 1895	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sargent	Augustus Phillip	20 Sept., 1878	Ashfield	do	8 Dec., 1884	19 Mar., 1900	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Seanton	James	19 July, 1868	Newcastle	do	1 June, 1891	1 June, 1891	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Thomas	Edward	16 June, 1863	General Post Office	do	*2 May, 1884	28 Oct., 1891	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Warrington	William James Collingwood	31 Oct., 1870	North Sydney	do	*15 June, 1885	1 May, 1894	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Walchere	Walter Joseph	24 July, 1869	Drummoyne	do	1 Aug., 1889	1 Aug., 1889	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Nisbet	William	25 Mar., 1873	Wellington	do	5 Mar., 1887	28 April, 1897	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Vernon	John Alexander	16 Nov., 1868	Homebush	do	*19 April, 1883	1 July, 1895	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Bourke	Patrick	28 Jan., 1869	East Maitland	do	15 Sept., 1890	1 Jan., 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Brown	Henry	28 Mar., 1872	Summer Hill	do	1 Oct., 1887	24 Jan., 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Burns	John James	23 Jan., 1872	Chatswood	do	*9 Aug., 1886	1 May, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Coulter	John Muir	13 Aug., 1871	Wagga Wagga	do	*8 Sept., 1886	16 June, 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Dartnell	Edward	1 Sept., 1871	Orange	do	28 June, 1889	23 Aug., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Davis	Arthur	28 Dec., 1871	General Post Office	do	1 Aug., 1887	13 Sept., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dinley	Richard	31 Mar., 1870	Newtown	do	14 July, 1890	15 Nov., 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Edwards	William Helophteria	17 Aug., 1872	Parramatta	do	17 Dec., 1888	1 Feb., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Gillespie	John	14 Mar., 1874	Redfern	do	9 July, 1890	11 Sept., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hearle	Francis Augustus	18 June, 1871	Annandale	do	11 Nov., 1889	1 June, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hill	Thomas	9 June, 1873	Mosman	do	1 May, 1887	1 May, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Hunt	Daniel	29 July, 1861	General Post Office	do	21 Oct., 1892	21 Oct., 1892	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ireland, jun.	Edward	13 July, 1872	Campbelltown	do	3 June, 1891	4 July, 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Jones	Sydney Albert	17 May, 1860	General Post Office	do	28 Oct., 1889	1 Aug., 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Murray	William	5 April, 1870	Randwick and Waverley	do	23 July, 1890	1 July, 1895	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
O'Grady	Patrick Francis	28 Feb., 1874	Parramatta	do	14 Dec., 1888	1 Mar., 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Oliver	Hedley	8 Oct., 1875	Inverell	do	1 June, 1890	18 May, 1897	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Palmer	William Henry Isaac	21 Oct., 1864	General Post Office	do	7 Sept., 1892	4 Oct., 1892	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pearse	George Amos	17 Oct., 1875	Rockdale	do	14 Jan., 1890	16 June, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Shipway	Robert	17 Oct., 1869	Alexandria	do	9 May, 1890	1 July, 1895	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Snedden	Robert	7 Jan., 1873	Parramatta	do	3 May, 1890	20 June, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
South	Arthur Robert	10 Sept., 1874	Randwick	do	1 April, 1888	1 Feb., 1899	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Warland	Arthur	21 Sept., 1875	Lambton	do	5 June, 1889	1 June, 1900	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
White	Jonathan	17 Mar., 1871	Woollahra	do	16 May, 1887	1 April, 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Woodhouse	William Douglas	15 Oct., 1874	Wickham	do	16 May, 1890	1 Aug., 1896	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

JUNIOR LETTER-CARRIERS.

Baker	Francis Bede	9 May, 1872	Leichhardt	General	24 July, 1890	27 Mar., 1896	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Barker	William Richard	15 Mar., 1873	Molong	do	11 Mar., 1889	1 Mar., 1897	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Beehag	William	21 Aug., 1869	Rockdale	do	28 July, 1890	1 Feb., 1898	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Bertles, jun.	Samuel	26 Sept., 1875	Goulburn	do	19 Aug., 1890	1 Mar., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Blatchford	Arthur	29 May, 1873	General Post Office	do	19 Feb., 1890	17 Aug., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brazill	Thomas	5 Oct., 1872	Bathurst	do	10 June, 1889	22 May, 1900	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Butler	George	2 Nov., 1872	North Sydney	do	27 April, 1890	3 July, 1891	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Clarke	Thomas	5 Dec., 1874	Kiama	do	18 Feb., 1889	18 Feb., 1889	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Clarkson	William	1 July, 1872	Newtown	do	21 Oct., 1887	23 Feb., 1891	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
aClay	Alexander Brooke	22 Dec., 1871	Goulburn	do	*1 May, 1885	1 Jan., 1898	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Collins	John	9 June, 1873	Homebush	do	3 Dec., 1890	3 Dec., 1890	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Cooper	Frederick Percy	3 June, 1874	Mosman	do	16 Mar., 1891	28 Oct., 1898	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Coucom	Arthur	6 April, 1875	Armidaale	do	29 Mar., 1889	29 Mar., 1889	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
aCroucher	William Lodge	17 Feb., 1875	Glen Innes	do	5 June, 1890	25 Sept., 1899	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
Cumming, jun.	Robert	7 Feb., 1874	Morpeth	do	28 April, 1890	1 Aug., 1896	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Deane	William James Sydney	12 Dec., 1871	Ryde	do	13 Aug., 1890	1 Oct., 1898	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Dolan	Alfred Terence Gregory	30 Aug., 1870	Redfern	do	18 May, 1891	27 Aug., 1892	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Elliott	Arthur Edward	7 Mar., 1870	Moss Vale	do	1 Mar., 1885	29 April, 1889	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Etherden	Frederick Adolphus	15 Sept., 1874	Marrickville	do	1 Aug., 1890	7 Mar., 1892	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

* Services not continuous. a Also Telegraph Messenger. b For conveying the private bag for the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. || For attending at office from 6 to 8 p.m. daily, and for relieving Postmaster from 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
									Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
JUNIOR LETTER-CARRIERS.																
Evans	David	1 Aug., 1873	General Post Office	General	18 Sept., 1888	25 Jan., 1895	91	£	£	£	£	£	per wk.	£	50	
Flanders	Herbert Robert	3 Sept., 1870	Muswellbrook	do	26 July, 1886	27 Feb., 1893	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Freeman	Henry	6 Feb., 1875	Leichhardt	do	24 July, 1890	1 Nov., 1899	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Furey	Michael Lawrence	10 Aug., 1875	Rylstone	do	12 June, 1890	5 April, 1899	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Gibson	Edward	8 Sept., 1873	Burwood	do	24 Sept., 1888	1 April, 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Glasby	Edward Joseph	14 May, 1873	Lismore	do	28 April, 1890	28 April, 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Gooch	Alfred Foster	4 Jan., 1868	Bondi	do	19 Aug., 1891	19 Aug., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Goodwin	Charles	30 May, 1875	Lithgow	do	1 Dec., 1889	1 Dec., 1889	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Gorman	Sydney	31 Aug., 1870	General Post Office	do	8 Dec., 1891	8 Dec., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Hedge	Alfred George	31 July, 1874	Goulburn (relieving)	do	14 June, 1889	1 May, 1899	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Hickey	Thomas	31 Mar., 1875	Annandale	do	26 May, 1890	8 Aug., 1892	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Johnson	Samuel	11 June, 1870	Redfern	do	11 Sept., 1885	16 Mar., 1900	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Lambert	Henry	23 Aug., 1873	Kogarah	do	5 May, 1890	20 Sept., 1897	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Lardner	Charles	8 May, 1875	Randwick	do	16 April, 1890	16 April, 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Lee	George William	4 Aug., 1875	Adamstown	do	1 Jan., 1891	1 Jan., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Little	Joseph George	3 June, 1854	Gunnedah	do	1 July, 1888	1 July, 1896	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Mills	Albert Victor	28 Dec., 1872	Milson's Point	do	1 May, 1887	1 July, 1894	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Moore	John	8 June, 1871	Enfield	do	14 Dec., 1887	20 May, 1892	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Murphy	George	5 Mar., 1872	Mosman	do	31 Mar., 1890	18 Nov., 1898	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Orrell	George Ernest	9 Oct., 1874	North Sydney	do	17 Mar., 1890	3 Jan., 1893	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Reko	Augustus Julius	6 July, 1870	Mittagong	do	4 Jan., 1890	4 Jan., 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Richards	Lewis	7 June, 1871	Nowra	do	17 Aug., 1891	31 Oct., 1898	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Robertson	Arthur John	10 Feb., 1875	North Sydney	do	1 July, 1890	17 Sept., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Rogers	James	17 Aug., 1875	Raymond Terrace	do	14 Mar., 1890	1 May, 1900	91	£	£	£	£	£	10/-	£	50	
Russell	Gustave	4 April, 1875	Kogarah	do	1 Jan., 1890	13 Sept., 1897	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Ryan	Francis Joseph	13 Mar., 1873	General Post Office	do	25 Jan., 1892	25 Jan., 1892	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Ryan	John	12 June, 1872	Newtown	do	14 July, 1890	14 July, 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Saunders	Ernest Robert George	31 Jan., 1873	Gulgong	do	24 Aug., 1891	24 Aug., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Skinner	George	21 Nov., 1862	Wagga Wagga	do	*9 July, 1888	26 Dec., 1895	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Somerville	Arthur Alfred	16 June, 1875	General Post Office	do	18 Mar., 1891	24 Oct., 1898	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Sproule	John McLean	1 Feb., 1871	Berry	do	11 Jan., 1888	16 July, 1888	91	£	£	£	£	£	5/-	£	50	
Staunton	William Henry	31 May, 1873	Marrickville	do	15 June, 1886	1 Aug., 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Steel	Herbert William	23 May, 1873	Randwick	do	1 Nov., 1889	1 Nov., 1889	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Steele	Albert Gibb	9 Jan., 1875	Strathfield	do	16 Mar., 1891	16 Mar., 1891	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Stirrat	James	23 April, 1874	Concord	do	2 June, 1890	2 June, 1890	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Talbot	David	2 June, 1875	Marrickville (relieving)	do	23 Mar., 1891	17 Jan., 1898	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Waddington	Joseph Robert Oswald	1 Aug., 1873	Ashfield	do	17 July, 1889	1 Nov., 1899	91	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Weidemeir	Leonard James	6 Mar., 1876	Edgecliff	do	14 Feb., 1891	28 Feb., 1898	91	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Aberneathy	Robert Ernest	2 April, 1873	Balmain	do	10 May, 1888	1 June, 1895	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Adams	Arthur Edgar	5 Sept., 1875	Ryde	do	1 Mar., 1891	1 Feb., 1898	78	£	£	£	£	£	10/-	£	50	
Andrews	Edwin	27 May, 1873	Ashfield	do	5 Dec., 1892	9 Jan., 1896	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Armstrong	Frank Henry	6 May, 1877	St. Peter's	do	18 April, 1892	12 Dec., 1899	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Bache	William Henry	5 May, 1873	Grafton	do	17 April, 1889	9 Nov., 1896	78	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Barker	Frederick John	18 May, 1876	Leichhardt	do	12 Sept., 1892	22 Sept., 1892	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Barnett	Charles Edwin	2 July, 1878	General Post Office	do	13 Dec., 1892	20 Oct., 1897	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Becker	Edward Albert	11 Sept., 1874	Temora	do	17 Oct., 1892	17 Oct., 1892	78	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Beed	Henry John	27 June, 1872	Newtown	do	27 July, 1886	16 Aug., 1895	78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50	
Birmingham	James William	10 July, 1874	Ballina	do	20 Feb., 1890	19 Jan., 1898	78	£	£	£	£	£	12/-	£	50	
Bennett	John Kemp	4 June, 1870	Bourke	do	* — Feb., 1886	23 Sept., 1895	78	£	£	£	£	£	17/6	£	50	

Berry	Sydney	— Aug, 1875	Chatswood	do	17 Feb., 1890	5 Jan., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Bladon	George Goodwin	18 July, 1879	North Sydney (relieving)	do	2 Jan., 1894	1 Mar., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Bourke	Joseph Michael	15 Aug., 1874	West Maitland	do	*25 Aug., 1890	18 Jan., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bourke	Thomas	5 Nov., 1874	do	do	19 Nov., 1891	19 Nov., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Bray	Sydney Albert	16 Sept., 1874	General Post Office	do	14 May, 1889	16 Mar., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brown	Charles	21 Jan., 1872	Hillgrove	do	9 Oct., 1893	1 July, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Burley	George Nicholson	4 Nov., 1875	Lismore	do	8 Mar., 1893	8 Mar., 1893	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Campbell	James	6 July, 1872	Burrowa	do	8 Jan., 1890	9 Nov., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
aCann	Frank William	8 Dec., 1876	Wingham	do	27 Aug., 1894	27 Aug., 1894	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Carter	James John	27 Nov., 1872	North Sydney (relieving)	do	22 Feb., 1893	6 Dec., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Chapman	Lewis Edwin	11 Nov., 1873	Auburn	do	16 Nov., 1891	16 Nov., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Collett	Augustus John Hugh	18 Dec., 1873	Milton	do	13 Jan., 1890	20 May, 1897	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Craig	Lindsay Thomas	28 July, 1876	General Post Office	do	29 Jan., 1892	5 May, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cummins	Daniel	14 Oct., 1870	do	do	22 Dec., 1893	10 Sept., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Doherty	Thomas Andrew	13 Aug., 1861	Morce	do	*11 July, 1884	5 Sept., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
Dolling	Kern	1 May, 1875	Bondi	do	1 May, 1892	1 May, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Doolan	Bernard	14 Feb., 1873	General Post Office	do	*20 July, 1891	1 Feb., 1894	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Edwards	William Pearce	18 July, 1876	Randwick	do	1 Dec., 1890	1 Dec., 1890	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Elliott	James Joseph	31 Mar., 1873	Woollahra	do	21 April, 1891	22 Sept., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ellwood	Sydney Edmund	29 July, 1877	Parramatta	do	15 Mar., 1893	1 Aug., 1896	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Farrell	Johu	31 Jan., 1877	Bulli Railway Station	do	15 June, 1892	15 June, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Fergusson	Andrew	20 June, 1871	Rozelle	do	8 June, 1892	1 April, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fisher	Samuel	22 Feb., 1876	Cootamundra	do	11 Feb., 1892	26 Oct., 1893	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Fizzell	Thomas	4 Oct., 1873	Redfern (relieving)	do	28 Aug., 1891	28 Aug., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Fourro	Henry	26 Nov., 1875	Concord	do	21 Aug., 1890	9 June, 1894	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Franklin	James	10 July, 1873	Port Macquarie	do	24 Sept., 1888	23 Dec., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Frypp	William Charles	25 Dec., 1870	Hurstville	do	17 Aug., 1891	17 Aug., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Fry	Henry Ernest	31 Jan., 1869	Bulli Railway Station	do	15 June, 1892	15 June, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Garland	Frank	11 Feb., 1873	General Post Office	do	8 June, 1892	1 May, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Geeves	Albert	9 Nov., 1874	Rockdale	do	10 June, 1892	10 June, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Gillroy	William	7 Jan., 1874	Arncliffe	do	19 Nov., 1888	1 May, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Harper	Alfred James	6 Aug., 1875	Bathurst	do	20 April, 1890	19 Sept., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Harris	William	9 April, 1875	Lucknow	do	22 May, 1890	20 Jan., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Hayes	Michael Francis	4 Jan., 1873	Granville	do	21 Jan., 1890	4 Jan., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
aHeard	William	25 Oct., 1872	Rookwood	do	13 Sept., 1892	13 Sept., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Herford	Ernest	30 July, 1870	Hunter's Hill	do	30 Mar., 1891	4 Dec., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Hope	James Andrew	25 Dec., 1874	Uralla	do	29 July, 1889	1 Mar., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	10/-	50
Hubbard	George	12 Mar., 1874	Chatswood	do	20 Jan., 1890	20 Oct., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Johnston	James	2 June, 1871	Liverpool	do	7 Mar., 1892	28 April, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Jones	Ernest Albert	17 June, 1873	Alexandria	do	7 Nov., 1892	7 Nov., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Judge	David	5 Oct., 1871	General Post Office	do	6 July, 1889	14 May, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Keegan	Sexton James	22 April, 1876	Milson's Point	do	14 Dec., 1891	1 July, 1894	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kershaw	Joseph	† ——— 1860	Helensburgh	do	1 Feb., 1892	1 Feb., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lawrance	Arthur Charles	12 May, 1875	Summer Hill	do	1 June, 1891	1 June, 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Lawrence	Robert	17 Mar., 1872	Annandale	do	8 July, 1889	1 Aug., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lewis	William	18 April, 1876	Walcha	do	18 June, 1894	18 June, 1894	78	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
Ling	Samuel James West	3 Oct., 1878	Rozelle	do	3 Dec., 1892	1 Jan., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Longstaff	Arthur Ernest	5 Nov., 1873	General Post Office	do	31 Jan., 1889	29 Mar., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lowndes	Arthur	17 Dec., 1874	Lithgow	do	*20 May, 1889	8 April, 1895	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Lynch	Michael	29 June, 1870	General Post Office	do	22 Sept., 1892	22 Sept., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
McAlister	John	12 Feb., 1877	do	do	13 Oct., 1892	28 April, 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
McCarthy	John	17 July, 1875	Bingara	do	2 May, 1892	2 May, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	14/-	50
McQuade	Arthur Joseph	13 May, 1874	Leichhardt	do	26 Aug., 1893	4 Mar., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
aMackell	Roger Henry	5 Nov., 1878	Merrylands	do	1 April, 1895	1 April, 1895	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Makin	Herbert	24 Aug., 1876	Wollongong	do	21 Nov., 1891	21 Nov., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Mashford	William Arthur	13 Sept., 1874	Gladesville	do	3 Jan., 1887	1 Dec., 1894	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Maunsell	Richard Townsend	4 Aug., 1875	Queenbeyan	do	21 Nov., 1889	3 Sept., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Maxwell	Maurice	18 May, 1871	Newtown	do	15 Dec., 1888	1 Mar., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Moon	William James	30 July, 1866	Burwood (relieving)	do	19 May, 1892	10 April, 1894	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	50
Morrissey	John Joseph	30 Mar., 1876	North Sydney	do	22 Dec., 1891	8 Jan., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mulhall	Frank Joseph	9 Oct., 1868	General Post Office	do	24 Aug., 1893	28 Oct., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	50

* Services not continuous. a Also Telegraph Messenger. † For portorage of mails. ‡ Information not known.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).		
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.					
										Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
								£	£	£	£	£	per an.	£	per wk.	£	£	£
JUNIOR LETTER-CARRIERS.																		
Munro	James Ross	11 Oct., 1875	Liverpool	General	...	27 May, 1890	15 Feb., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Muston	John	4 Dec., 1874	Parramatta	do	...	16 June, 1890	17 Oct., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
aNatthey	Albert	20 April, 1877	Hunter's Hill	do	...	29 Mar., 1892	29 Mar., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Neale	James	11 June, 1878	South Grafton	do	...	1 Nov., 1893	21 Dec., 1899	78	...	...	...	10c	...	...	10/-	...	50
Neely	Alexander	2 Dec., 1872	Mudgee	do	...	8 Mar., 1895	8 Mar., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
O'Meara	Francis John	17 June, 1877	Carrington	do	...	1 Jan., 1893	1 Jan., 1893	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Parkes	Frederic Arthur	11 Sept., 1877	Kogarah	do	...	15 June, 1893	23 Sept., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
aParkinson	William Michael	17 June, 1873	Wollongong	do	...	1 Mar., 1890	1 Mar., 1890	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Pearse	Arthur	22 Aug., 1875	Arncliffe	do	...	5 Mar., 1891	1 April, 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Pope	Victor Gregory	18 Oct., 1873	Ryde	do	...	*29 May, 1888	1 Jan., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Preston	Arthur James	23 Aug., 1874	Braidwood	do	...	29 Aug., 1889	9 July, 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Price	Harold	12 June, 1876	Penrith	do	...	1 May, 1891	1 Dec., 1893	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Price	John James	30 Mar., 1877	Bowral	do	...	11 May, 1891	26 Dec., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Quigg	William John	— April, 1873	Petersham	do	...	29 June, 1891	12 Mar., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Randall	William Frederick	26 Jan., 1877	Sunny Corner	do	...	18 Feb., 1891	16 Nov., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
aReeves	Arthur	3 June, 1876	Picton	do	...	10 Sept., 1892	10 Sept., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Rice	Franklin George	17 Sept., 1875	Redfern	do	...	28 July, 1893	1 April, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Roberts	William Pritchard	25 July, 1873	Hamilton	do	...	1 June, 1888	23 May, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Rogers	James	13 Mar., 1873	Chatswood	do	...	1 June, 1891	1 Feb., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Russell	Albert	22 Feb., 1868	Petersham	do	...	3 Feb., 1892	3 Feb., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Russell	Albert	12 Nov., 1876	Moama	do	...	25 Mar., 1891	25 Mar., 1891	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ruwald	Alfred William	4 June, 1878	Manly	do	...	3 May, 1892	3 Sept., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Ruwald	Frank Arthur	23 April, 1876	do	do	...	3 Aug., 1893	7 Feb., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Simmonds	Francis	12 June, 1870	General Post Office	do	...	7 July, 1885	10 Dec., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Spooner	Harry Edwin William	21 Dec., 1872	do	do	...	*28 July, 1886	1 Jan., 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Steel	George William	16 Feb., 1874	Carrington	do	...	9 June, 1890	5 June, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stewart	Robert	9 Mar., 1873	Cobar	do	...	2 Jan., 1889	10 Oct., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	17/6	...	50
Thompson	Francis	7 May, 1877	West Maitland	do	...	27 Feb., 1894	27 Feb., 1894	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Thomson	William Thomas	10 Jan., 1864	Woollahra	do	...	*24 Mar., 1882	12 June, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Trass	Samuel	21 May, 1876	Deniliquin	do	...	1 Jan., 1892	19 Dec., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Tuohy	Edmond James	13 July, 1874	Kogarah (relieving)	do	...	18 Dec., 1889	23 Sept., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Waterton	Henry John	12 Aug., 1874	Warren	do	...	26 Mar., 1888	22 Sept., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Willis	Thomas	26 Sept., 1875	Hunter's Hill	do	...	21 July, 1890	8 Oct., 1890	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Wilson	Edmund Hunter	22 Sept., 1875	Scone	do	...	11 May, 1892	11 May, 1892	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Beaven	John Thomas	24 Jan., 1877	Broken Hill	do	...	29 April, 1891	5 Jan., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chaucer	Alfred Gordon	17 Sept., 1875	Hamilton	do	...	27 May, 1890	1 June, 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Doran	Daniel Joseph	23 Feb., 1880	South Broken Hill	do	...	14 Jan., 1895	15 Sept., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	20/-	...	50
Easterby	Charles Ernest	2 April, 1874	Corowa	do	...	30 Sept., 1890	24 Oct., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Graham	William John	30 June, 1876	Jerilderie	do	...	30 June, 1890	31 Oct., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	14/-	...	50
Hiney	John Joseph	7 Oct., 1876	Adelong	do	...	22 April, 1891	6 May, 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Johnson	William	31 Jan., 1873	Springwood	do	...	1 Sept., 1890	25 Sept., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Leverton	Samuel	4 Mar., 1876	Blackheath	do	...	8 Oct., 1890	20 Mar., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
O'Donnell	Walter John	30 April, 1877	Ermington	do	...	8 Mar., 1897	8 Mar., 1897	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Pender	Thomas William	14 Oct., 1875	Petersham	do	...	12 Sept., 1890	23 Jan., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perriman	John	11 Nov., 1875	General Post Office	do	...	31 July, 1890	11 June, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pratt	Charles John Burgen	22 July, 1876	Katoomba	do	...	17 Jan., 1891	22 May, 1900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Southwood	Frank William	22 Mar., 1877	Greta	do	...	3 April, 1891	18 Jan., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.						Amount of Guarantee (if any).
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.		
Surname.	Christian Name in full.							£	£	£	£	£	per wk	£	£
MAIL GUARDS.															
Booth	Joseph	24 Dec, 1849	No. 1, West, Sydney	General		22 Aug, 1877	1 Jan., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Child	Henry George	1 May, 1849	No. 1, South, Sydney	do		1 June, 1868	1 Mar., 1877	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Child	William Richard	3 Oct, 1856	No. 1, West, Sydney	do		15 Mar, 1872	1 Jan., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Conroy	James	11 July, 1836	No. 1, South, Sydney	do		1 Feb., 1870	1 Feb., 1870	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Davies	Frederick	24 Feb, 1850	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		25 Sept., 1882	1 Oct., 1887	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Dignum	Thomas Joseph	19 Sept., 1843	No. 1, West, Sydney	do		20 May, 1878	8 Nov., 1882	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Edmonds	Charles	1 Mar., 1861	No. 2, South, Cootamundra	do		6 Aug, 1879	1 Nov., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
Emanuel	Louis	17 Sept, 1832	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		29 Dec, 1875	10 May, 1878	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Fleming	Alonzo Nathaniel	5 Sept, 1851	No. 1, South, Sydney	do		24 July, 1882	20 Oct., 1882	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Heckenberg	Theodore	18 Feb, 1851	do	do		8 April, 1878	1 Jan., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Heffernan	John	23 Nov, 1853	do	do		18 Aug, 1876	18 Aug., 1880	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Hughes	Charles Andrew	27 April, 1830	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		7 Sept, 1875	1 Oct., 1875	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Humbly	Walter Herbert	4 Dec., 1864	do	do		3 Jan., 1882	1 Aug, 1896	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Leak	Henry Sandford	18 Feb., 1864	No. 2, West, Orange	do		1 April, 1880	1 Feb., 1886	170	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
McConaghy	David	1 Jan., 1848	No. 3, South, Cootamundra	do		9 Mar, 1877	1 Jan., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
McNamee	Matthew	15 Mar, 1847	No. 3, West, Orange	do		15 Oct., 1869	11 April, 1877	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Mann	Edward Charles	2 April, 1861	No. 1, West, Sydney	do		1 Feb., 1883	24 Sept, 1887	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Monro	Robert	15 June, 1851	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		2 Aug, 1875	26 Mar., 1880	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Sandon	Samuel Frederick	28 Aug, 1839	No. 1, West, Sydney	do		1 July, 1860	1 Jan., 1885	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Smith	John	22 Jan., 1845	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		13 Nov., 1875	1 Mar, 1885	170	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Solomon	Samuel Joseph	14 Feb., 1858	No. 2, South, Cootamundra	do		2 April, 1877	1 May, 1885	170	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
Westaway	William Henry	5 June, 1852	No. 3, West, Orange	do		4 Feb., 1884	11 April, 1891	170	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Howe	Frederick Joseph James	16 Feb, 1865	No. 2, North, Tamworth	do		4 Sept, 1883	5 May, 1888	160	..	..	..	2/-	..	..	100
Hutchison	George	22 April, 1866	No. 2, South, Cootamundra	do		7 Aug, 1882	15 Aug, 1894	160	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
McDonall	Francis Sydney	28 April, 1866	No. 3, North, Tamworth	do		16 June, 1884	3 July, 1890	160	..	..	..	2/-	..	..	100
Madden	Frederick	29 Aug, 1867	No. 2, West, Orange	do		18 July, 1884	9 Feb, 1891	160	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
Timbrell	Frederick William	10 July, 1865	No. 1, North, Sydney	do		16 May, 1881	22 April, 1889	160	..	..	..	2/10	..	..	100
Williams	John William	20 Sept., 1868	No. 2, West, Orange	do		23 Dec., 1886	1 Sept., 1892	160	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
Bale	Robert William	5 Nov, 1861	No. 2, South, Cootamundra	do		— Oct., 1877	6 Dec., 1893	150	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
Houston	Robert	2 Feb., 1861	Nos. 2 and 3, South, Cootamundra	do		20 April, 1885	6 Nov, 1895	150	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	100
May	William David	27 Dec, 1851	Nos. 2 and 3, do	do		*1 April, 1871	24 April, 1891	150	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	100
Bray	Alfred Charles	24 May., 1871	No. 3, South, Cootamundra	do		16 April, 1886	1 June, 1897	140	..	..	..	1/-	..	..	50
Stein	John Lawrence Joseph	5 June, 1865	Relieving, Orange	do		27 Dec., 1881	1 Nov, 1898	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ryan	Arthur John	7 Jan, 1869	No. 2, West, Orange	do		7 Nov., 1881	6 Jan., 1899	120	..	..	..	1/10	..	..	50
MAIL BOYS.															
Andrews	Thomas	19 Mar, 1872	General Post Office	General		29 Mar., 1888	1 April, 1895	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Archer	Archie Robert	10 Feb, 1877	North Botany	do		9 June, 1894	22 Nov, 1898	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Argent	Arthur Cecil	17 April, 1877	General Post Office	do		18 May, 1892	18 May, 1892	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Ara	Charles da Costa	6 May, 1878	do	do		27 Oct., 1892	27 Oct., 1892	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Beehag	George	19 May, 1876	do	do		9 Dec, 1890	1 Dec., 1894	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bell	Percy	15 Dec., 1875	Newtown	do		14 Aug., 1891	14 Aug, 1891	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Butcher	Robert	13 Oct, 1874	General Post Office	do		4 June, 1889	21 June, 1898	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Carroll	John Thomas	3 July, 1875	Redfern	do		27 Oct., 1890	12 Jan, 1900	78	..	..	..	..	12/-	..	50
Chisholm	Duncan	19 May, 1877	North Parramatta	do		23 April, 1892	23 April, 1892	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Christian	Andrew George	10 July, 1872	Parramatta	do		1 May, 1891	1 May, 1893	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Clarke	John Featherstonehaugh	29 Dec., 1872	General Post Office	do		19 Feb., 1887	24 Dec., 1894	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cohen	Matthew John	24 April, 1874	Redfern	do		2 July, 1889	10 May, 1897	78	..	..	..	..	12/-	..	50
Conde	John	19 Aug., 1870	General Post Office	do		7 July, 1886	18 Dec., 1893	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.			To cover Disbursements.							
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
MAIL BOYS.																
								£	£	£	£	£	per wk.	£	£	
Wedlock	Samuel	16 Jan., 1877	Marrickville	General		7 Mar., 1892	7 Mar., 1892	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
West	Reginald Ousby	20 April, 1873	Newtown	do		12 Nov., 1889	14 Dec., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Whelan	Thomas Laurence	6 Mar., 1876	General Post Office	do		19 May, 1890	16 Aug., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
White	Thomas	3 Mar., 1873	Petersham	do		7 Aug., 1888	27 Mar., 1896	78	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Whiting	William Hone	11 Jan., 1877	General Post Office	do		27 Sept., 1890	15 Nov., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	per wk.	50
Wright	Walter Ernest	10 Mar., 1877	do	do		17 May, 1891	25 Sept., 1899	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wright	Walter James	19 Nov., 1874	do	do		31 Mar., 1890	12 Mar., 1895	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bell	Joseph	23 Jan., 1877	Mosman	do		28 Oct., 1891	25 Sept., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Bishop	William	7 Feb., 1880	General Post Office	do		4 Mar., 1895	22 June, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bullock	Walter Joseph	24 Oct., 1879	do	do		6 June, 1894	22 June, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Carew	Sylvester	12 June, 1877	Bathurst	do		7 July, 1894	14 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Carroll	Michael Joseph	6 May, 1879	General Post Office	do		19 June, 1893	5 June, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Connolly	William	1 Oct., 1875	Waverley	do		12 July, 1892	7 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	10s	12/-	...	50
Correy	James Butler	4 Jan., 1877	General Post Office	do		23 Sept., 1891	26 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cremen	Timothy George	3 July, 1878	do	do		7 Jan., 1892	9 Jan., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Danaher	John	19 June, 1876	do	do		16 Dec., 1891	16 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Davison	Francis	16 Jan., 1878	do	do		23 Mar., 1892	5 June, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dolan	Charles	25 Sept., 1877	do	do		11 April, 1891	23 Nov., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Doolan	Eugene	8 Nov., 1876	do	do		18 Jan., 1893	16 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fay	Thomas	4 July, 1877	do	do		2 Nov., 1891	21 Dec., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fitzpatrick	Thomas Patrick	27 Dec., 1875	do	do		28 Oct., 1891	13 Nov., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fotheringham	Robert Frederick	23 July, 1877	Ashfield	do		27 April, 1891	12 Sept., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Graham	Thomas	25 Oct., 1876	North Sydney	do		17 May, 1892	2 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Heylan	James	14 Aug., 1875	General Post Office	do		13 July, 1892	1 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hogan	John	21 Dec., 1877	do	do		30 May, 1892	28 April, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hogan	Martin Michael	4 Nov., 1877	North Sydney	do		16 May, 1892	8 Jan., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
Matthews	Edwin Manly	25 Nov., 1876	do	do		3 July, 1891	11 July, 1899	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
May	Frederick Ernest	6 Feb., 1879	General Post Office	do		20 Mar., 1893	29 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Nicholson	Herbert Fleming	5 Feb., 1878	Leichhardt	do		2 Mar., 1892	12 Mar., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50
O'Brien	Daniel	2 June, 1877	General Post Office	do		5 Dec., 1892	5 June, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pearce	Edward Charles Goodwin	6 June, 1876	do	do		28 Nov., 1890	28 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perry	Sydney	23 Sept., 1876	do	do		3 Aug., 1892	28 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perry	Walter	6 Dec., 1879	do	do		23 Nov., 1893	28 May, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Riddell	George	1 Jan., 1877	do	do		2 Dec., 1891	5 Jan., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rosebray	Arthur Ward	1 Sept., 1877	Manly	do		15 Sept., 1892	7 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Russell	David	31 Aug., 1874	South Grafton	do		7 Mar., 1892	21 Dec., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	10/-	...	50
Scarborough	John	31 Mar., 1878	Granville	do		7 Dec., 1891	3 Jan., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stone	Samuel Herbert	11 April, 1877	Orange	do		1 Sept., 1892	28 Feb., 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ward	Michael James	16 Nov., 1877	General Post Office	do		18 Aug., 1891	20 Nov., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Warren	William Gordon	12 July, 1878	Temora	do		6 Mar., 1893	28 April, 1900	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Willoughby	Sidney Mallick	31 Jan., 1874	General Post Office	do		30 April, 1891	1 Nov., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Worner	Claude Caville	19 Nov., 1877	Deniliquin	do		21 June, 1891	19 Dec., 1898	65	...	...	...	...	...	2/6b	50
Young	William Henry	7 April, 1877	General Post Office	do		22 April, 1891	13 Nov., 1899	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miller	Percy George	11 April, 1885	do	do		19 Oct., 1899	1 May, 1900	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ryan	Dennis	25 April, 1883	Goulburn	do		16 Jan., 1900	16 Jan., 1900	26	...	...	...	...	12/-	...	50

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.

Camper	William	2 Mar., 1845	Hay	Clerical	A2	7 Dec., 1858	28 Aug., 1890	350	50	...	...	...	...	10c	500
Davies	Frederick Griffiths	19 Mar., 1843	Goulburn (Postmaster)	do	A2	9 Oct., 1869	18 Nov., 1888	350	50	...	...	...	...	12f 10c	600
Hunt	William Henry	10 Jan., 1843	Haymarket	do	A2	28 April, 1867	1 Mar., 1877	400	...	...	...	...	...	5c	600
O'Neill	William	15 Jan., 1849	Newcastle (Postmaster)	do	A2	17 May, 1875	20 Oct., 1888	350	50	...	...	...	...	4f 10c	700
Thompson	William Gilbert	20 July, 1844	Bathurst (Postmaster)	do	A2	1 Aug., 1863	1 Oct., 1866	350	50	...	...	...	123/1 per a	6f 10c	600
Trader	Thomas John Marlow	9 June, 1845	Bourke	do	A2	1 Oct., 1865	1 Oct., 1885	350	50	...	...	...	...	10c 13l	600
Willans	Richard Conolly	13 Sept., 1849	Broken Hill	do	A2	26 July, 1869	16 Feb., 1898	350	50	...	...	...	...	18c 6/10/- 10l	800
Arnott	Robert William	10 Nov., 1859	Newcastle (Telegraph Master)	do	A3	† — 1873	16 Oct., 1897	370	...	...	...	...	24/- p. wk.	10c 4f	100
Dale	Charles Edwin	9 Aug., 1855	Albury (Postmaster)	do	A3	1 Aug., 1872	15 Sept., 1890	320	50	...	...	...	...	3f 10c	600
Jefferson	Henry Betteley	19 Feb., 1856	Wagga Wagga	do	A3	28 Nov., 1873	12 Sept., 1894	320	50	...	...	...	12/- p. wk.	3f 10c	500
Lee	Joseph Edwin	3 Aug., 1851	Newtown	do	A3	1 June, 1868	1 Feb., 1886	320	50	...	...	...	12/- p. wk.	14c 1/5/- b	650
Blackstone	William Alfred	19 Oct., 1857	Bathurst (Telegraph-master)	do	A3	17 July, 1871	1 Aug., 1896	300	50	...	...	...	12/- p. wk.	6f	100
Buckley	Robert	1 April, 1835	Deniliquin (Telegraph-master)	do	A3	1 Mar., 1862	1 Nov., 1875	300	50	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chandler	William John	12 May, 1853	Tamworth	do	A3	— Sept., 1870	9 Jan., 1880	300	50	...	...	...	...	15/12/- c	500
Davies	Albert Henry	19 Nov., 1848	Orange	do	A3	26 Nov., 1868	15 Dec., 1897	300	50	...	...	...	...	5c	500
Elliott	John George	20 Aug., 1857	Deniliquin (Postmaster)	do	A3	8 May, 1876	1 Oct., 1890	300	50	...	...	...	...	6f	500
Kelly	Michael Hedley	Sept., 1840	King-street, Sydney	do	A3	*19 Feb., 1858	1 May, 1887	300	50	...	...	...	...	5c	500
Quirk	Thomas	26 Aug., 1850	Parramatta	do	A3	† — 1866	7 Jan., 1888	300	50	...	...	...	...	2/10/- 10c	500
Whysall	Francis	16 May, 1860	Armidale	do	A3	7 July, 1875	10 Dec., 1897	300	50	...	...	...	2/9 p. day.	10c	500
Hay	George Stephen	21 May, 1852	Cootamundra	do	A3	1 Aug., 1874	1 Oct., 1890	290	40	...	...	...	...	5c 11l 2/6 week b	400
Haydock	Oliver	10 Oct., 1851	Mudgee	do	A3	1 July, 1872	1 Jan., 1893	290	40	...	...	...	...	8f 13c	500
Holding	James Rowand	19 Nov., 1854	Wilcannia	do	A3	19 May, 1867	1 May, 1887	290	40	...	...	...	...	10c 7l	500
Johnson	William Charles	26 Aug., 1839	West Maitland (Postmaster)	do	A3	1 Oct., 1857	13 June, 1883	290	40	...	...	...	...	6f 10c	500
Middleton	Cecil Arnold	29 April, 1846	Goulburn (Telegraph-master)	do	A3	24 July, 1861	20 Aug., 1878	290	40	...	...	...	...	...	100
Parsons	William James	22 Feb., 1855	Albury (Telegraph-master)	do	A3	5 Sept., 1868	1 June, 1882	290	40	...	...	...	...	...	100
Reid	George Alfred	30 Sept., 1851	North Sydney	do	A3	3 Nov., 1869	11 May, 1889	290	40	...	...	...	93/12/- per ann.	14c	500
Rush	William Charles	22 May, 1856	Cobar	do	A3	*13 Dec., 1873	20 Nov., 1897	290	40	...	...	...	...	13l 3c	400
Browne	Frederick Wesley	1 May, 1851	Narrabri	do	A3	† — 1867	1 Oct., 1885	280	40	...	...	...	...	5c 10l 2/6 per week b	400
Kelf	Joseph	7 June, 1839	Singleton	do	A3	18 Sept., 1868	6 Sept., 1876	280	40	...	...	...	...	5c	500
McNab	William	5 Sept., 1845	Young	do	A3	1 Sept., 1865	1 July, 1873	280	40	...	...	...	...	...	500
Bellamy	William Silas	27 April, 1856	Forbes	do	A3	5 July, 1875	11 Sept., 1895	260	40	...	...	...	...	5c 15l	600

* Services not continuous. † Information not known. § For despatching morning mail. a For portorage of mails. b Bicycle. c Cleaning. f Fuel and light. l Light.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.							
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.																	
Carry	Henry	16 May, 1850	Dubbo	Clerical	A3	5 Jan., 1874	24 Oct., 1898	£ 260	£ 40	...	...	...	...	...	£ 2/6 per wk. b, 50	£ 400
Eldershaw	Percival Stafford	10 May, 1856	Grafton	do	A3	6 April, 1871	4 Aug., 1898	260	40	...	...	...	...	...	100c	400
Richards	John James	16 Sept., 1858	Queen Victoria Markets, Sydney	do	A3	12 Sept., 1873	1 Sept., 1899	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	5c	500
Smith	Sydney Shaftesbury	28 Feb., 1858	The Exchange, Sydney	do	A3	13 Nov., 1877	1 Nov., 1885	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 per wk. b, 51	400
Waddups	Frederick	16 Dec., 1856	Coonamble	do	A3	4 Nov., 1873	20 Jan., 1888	260	40	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 per wk. b, 51	400
Carroll	Andrew	24 Nov., 1855	Oxford-street, Sydney	do	a1	1 June, 1877	20 Dec., 1895	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Chrystal	Alexander	1 April, 1849	Wellington	do	a1	25 April, 1870	1 Jan., 1875	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	51	400
Edward	Robert Buik	20 Nov., 1848	William-street, Sydney	do	a1	19 Mar., 1868	7 May, 1891	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	600
Gale	Alfred Theodore	17 May, 1857	Paddington	do	a1	12 June, 1878	1 Oct., 1885	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Graham	Donald McLeod	18 Nov., 1844	Sassex-street, Sydney	do	a1	1 Jan., 1863	5 May, 1894	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Looking	Walter Alfred	24 Mar., 1856	Parkes	do	a1	7 Jan., 1874	1 Oct., 1885	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	5/6-1	400
Malone	Hugh	6 Sept., 1859	Narrandera	do	a1	12 Feb., 1875	16 June, 1892	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	61	400
Munro	John	5 Oct., 1843	Moree	do	a1	14 Mar., 1877	1 Oct., 1885	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	71	400
Rowland	William Henry	28 June, 1857	Inverell	do	a1	8 May, 1874	1 Sept., 1886	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c 11/5-1 2/6 per week b	400
Thomas	David	5 Jan., 1856	Lithgow	do	a1	1 Nov., 1878	1 Oct., 1885	259	40	...	...	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	500
Arnschau	John	24 June, 1856	Glen Innes	do	a2	29 June, 1878	4 Mar., 1896	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Ballard	James Edward	7 June, 1848	Wentworth	do	a2	23 Jan., 1863	15 Dec., 1897	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c 101	400
Paul	Charles Caleb	16 Jan., 1859	Muswellbrook	do	a2	30 April, 1874	1 Oct., 1891	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Robinson	Henry	18 Jan., 1851	Summer Hill	do	a2	20 May, 1867	7 April, 1898	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	15/- b	400
Barnett	Frederick James	15 July, 1859	Mount Victoria	do	a3	7 Nov., 1874	6 June, 1895	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	51	400
Burton	Henry John	1 Aug., 1857	Cooma	do	a3	1 July, 1879	1 July, 1895	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	61	400
Chapman	Edward	13 Sept., 1848	Enmore	do	a3	12 Aug., 1863	14 Sept., 1899	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Fowler	Arthur Daniel	5 Feb., 1856	Windsor	do	a3	27 June, 1876	12 Feb., 1900	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Lobsey	George	25 Oct., 1858	Tenterfield	do	a3	1 Sept., 1875	30 Sept., 1898	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c 131	500
McCutcheon	James William	1 Feb., 1862	Bega	do	a3	3 Dec., 1876	1 Aug., 1893	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Martin	Bernard Joseph	19 Mar., 1861	Lismore	do	a3	1 Jan., 1878	27 June, 1898	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	500
Molloy	John Joseph	5 Feb., 1865	Cowra	do	a3	1 July, 1878	1 July, 1895	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	81	400
Moyse	Henry	6 Oct., 1861	Redfern	do	a3	12 July, 1880	1 Dec., 1891	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	10c	500
Mulligan	Edric Thetis	3 Aug., 1848	Yass	do	a3	16 Feb., 1870	9 Mar., 1898	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Prott	Charles William	24 Dec., 1850	Wollongong	do	a3	18 Jan., 1872	6 June, 1895	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Self	George William	12 April, 1857	Warren	do	a3	1 June, 1875	1 Oct., 1885	240	40	...	...	...	...	...	81 2/6 per wk. b	400
Cooke	Jesse Matthew	26 Oct., 1854	Corowa	do	a4	1 April, 1875	1 Oct., 1885	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	51	400
Dickson	Thomas	22 July, 1858	Quirindi	do	a4	16 July, 1875	1 Oct., 1885	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	7/10-1	400
Foley	John Maurice	2 June, 1850	Temora	do	a4	8 Dec., 1880	16 May, 1885	230	40	12/- per wk.	51	400
Mitchell	Kenneth	29 Aug., 1856	Uralla	do	a4	1 Sept., 1874	1 Aug., 1896	240	30	...	...	...	...	...	51	400
Robins	Charles James	5 June, 1839	Brewarrina	do	a4	1 Oct., 1873	1 Oct., 1885	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	61	400

Woodall	George Daniel	18 April, 1859	Tumut	do	a4	6 Mar., 1875	21 April, 1898	230	40	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Arnott	William Smith	10 Oct., 1864	Blayney	do	a5	3 Dec., 1880	7 April, 1898	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	8l	400
Atkinson	Alfred Clarence	25 Sept., 1858	Petersham	do	a5	† — 1875	14 Sept., 1897	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	450
Bousfield	Cuthbert Raspison	5 May, 1852	Ballina	do	a5	1 May, 1877	1 Aug., 1896	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	400
Burke	Martin Edward	17 Mar., 1842	George-street West	do	a5	23 Oct., 1862	7 April, 1898	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Clarke	William	29 Dec., 1850	Gulgong	do	a5	9 Feb., 1881	1 Oct., 1890	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Collett	George Edward	18 July, 1858	Richmond	do	a5	17 Oct., 1879	1 Sept., 1892	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	7/15/-l	400
Dargin	Melbourne Sydney	19 Oct., 1857	Woollahra	do	a5	5 Jan., 1874	1 July, 1884	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Day	William Henry	15 Jan., 1848	Marrickville	do	a5	— May, 1875	1 Sept., 1892	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	450
Douty	Clifford George Albert	29 Jan., 1861	Homebush	do	a5	13 Mar., 1878	1 Feb., 1879	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	400
Fountain	John Thomas	14 Jan., 1865	Grenfell	do	a5	20 Jan., 1881	18 July, 1894	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 p.wk. l	400
Grime	William James	26 Oct., 1853	Murwillumbah	do	a5	5 Oct., 1874	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Higgs	Jane Ellen	13 Aug., 1858	Granville	do	a5	21 Mar., 1878	21 Mar., 1878	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b 5c	400
Holahan	William Joseph	23 Jan., 1855	Junee	do	a5	— May, 1869	1 Sept., 1895	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	400
Hosking	George Uther	28 May, 1843	Manly	do	a5	13 Jan., 1863	24 Nov., 1890	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Kelly	John Ambrose	3 Nov., 1852	Randwick	do	a5	20 April, 1875	18 June, 1891	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	15/-b 3c	450
Kenane	Frank Benedict	2 Dec., 1862	Casino	do	a5	1 Feb., 1878	1 Aug., 1896	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	6/10/-l	400
Martin	Richard Phillips	20 Mar., 1854	Molong	do	a5	18 Dec., 1877	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 p.wk. l	400
Matthews	Henry	9 Feb., 1854	Burwood	do	a5	1 Dec., 1873	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Melville	Andrew	3 June, 1846	Balmain	do	a5	18 May, 1874	1 Nov., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	400
Nash	James Rowland	14 May, 1862	Katoomba	do	a5	12 Sept., 1877	1 Jan., 1896	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	500
Parke	John Arthur	18 Aug., 1859	Moss Vale	do	a5	14 May, 1874	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	7/10/-l	400
Powel	Eyre William	22 Dec., 1854	George-street North, Sydney	do	a5	14 July, 1871	1 Aug., 1896	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	5c	500
Roberts	George Samuel	30 Aug., 1851	Nowra	do	a5	26 April, 1875	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	7/15/-l	400
Robins	Alfred George	9 Jan., 1841	Bombala	do	a5	1 Dec., 1861	13 June, 1888	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	7l	400
Sherriff	John Downing	27 Dec., 1857	Bowral	do	a5	15 Sept., 1873	1 Oct., 1885	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Wakely	Charles Frederick	28 Oct., 1850	Edgecliff	do	a5	23 Mar., 1866	1 July, 1896	220	40	...	...	...	...	...	56/4/-	400
Clinch	John William	25 May, 1849	Kiama	do	b1	— May, 1869	3 Aug., 1899	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Foley	Thomas Joseph	30 June, 1850	Walgett	do	b1	8 Dec., 1873	18 June, 1898	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	8l	400
Job	Walter James	8 Jan., 1861	Condobolin	do	b1	5 Mar., 1874	21 April, 1898	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	11l	400
Miller	John Hill	29 April, 1857	Gundagai	do	b1	7 Dec., 1877	21 Aug., 1899	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	6l	400
Williams	Henry Thomas Mandly	8 Aug., 1855	East Maitland	do	b1	— Oct., 1870	1 Oct., 1885	210	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Kingsmill	Luke	16 Mar., 1855	Waverley	do	b2	15 April, 1875	3 Aug., 1899	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Lambert	John Thomas	20 July, 1861	Balranald	do	b2	1 May, 1875	30 Sept., 1898	200	40	3/6 p. diem	9l	400
Martin	Henry	12 May, 1853	Gunnedah	do	b2	— May, 1869	4 Oct., 1897	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Warren	George John	8 Mar., 1844	Newcastle West	do	b2	1 Dec., 1878	29 Aug., 1889	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	11l	400
Whealy	Patrick Thomas	11 June, 1862	Hillston	do	b2	23 Nov., 1875	24 Nov., 1898	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 p. w. b. 5l	400
Dixon	Robert	27 Jan., 1860	Berry	do	b2	17 Aug., 1877	17 May, 1890	195	40	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Thursby	David Ridout	18 Dec., 1846	Walcha	do	b2	20 Dec., 1876	1 Oct., 1885	195	40	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Bray	Alfred	2 May, 1855	Braidwood	do	b3	1 Nov., 1872	24 Oct., 1898	200	30	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Butler	Leslie Macquarie James	5 April, 1863	Jerilderie	do	b3	20 May, 1878	20 Feb., 1900	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	7/10/-l	400
Chapple	Charles	24 Dec., 1854	Strathfield	do	b3	1 Jan., 1868	8 Dec., 1896	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	400
Edwards	Henry Davidson	28 May, 1852	Nymagee	do	b3	13 Aug., 1870	24 Nov., 1897	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Fetherston	Richard	28 June, 1857	Ashfield	do	b3	1 June, 1876	12 Feb., 1900	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	400
Hackett	John Thomas	11 Aug., 1859	Nyngan	do	b3	26 Aug., 1874	20 April, 1900	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	5c	400
Lamy	Theodore	9 April, 1860	Maclean	do	b3	6 Nov., 1873	1 Oct., 1885	190	40	...	...	...	...	...	9l	400

* Services not continuous. † Information not known. b Bicycle. c Cleaning. f Fuel and light. l Light. p Porterage.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).								
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.											
						Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.												
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.													£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Seton	Ronald	18 Mar., 1853	Queanbeyan	Clerical	b3	12 June, 1877	23 Oct., 1899	190	40	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Wood	William	11 Nov., 1849	Campbelltown	do	b3	21 April, 1873	5 May, 1894	200	30	...	...	...	...	10l	400					
Attwater	Henry Hay	21 Mar., 1863	Bull Railway-station	do	b3	8 April, 1879	17 Aug., 1891	225	...	...	...	...	...	6l	400				
Barclay	Thomas	11 Dec., 1863	Menindie	do	b3	1 July, 1878	24 Nov., 1898	195	30	...	...	...	...	6l	400					
Bennett	John	11 Aug., 1850	Morpeth	do	b3	*19 June, 1872	1 Jan., 1896	195	30	...	...	...	...	8l	400					
Black	Kate Margaret	27 Jan., 1850	Annandale	do	b3	6 April, 1883	6 April, 1891	185	40	...	6/10-p	...	...	...	400						
Burgess	Frederick Edwin	14 April, 1858	Picton	do	b3	2 April, 1872	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	...	400				
Burgis	Frederick	6 July, 1859	Camperdown	do	b3	24 Sept., 1874	1 Nov., 1882	195	30	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	1/5-b	400						
Caldwell	James Dill	2 Jan., 1864	Goodooga	do	b3	1 Oct., 1879	23 June, 1890	195	30	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Elliot	David James	31 Aug., 1859	Burrowa	do	b3	19 Sept., 1873	14 April, 1881	195	30	...	...	...	...	3l	400					
Fowler	Frederick John	10 Aug., 1848	Penrith	do	b3	12 April, 1869	28 Sept., 1899	195	30	...	...	...	...	...	400				
Galbraith	Arthur	8 April, 1861	Liverpool	do	b3	17 Aug., 1880	21 Mar., 1894	195	30	...	...	...	...	...	400				
Gunning	George Alfred	25 Oct., 1860	Narramine	do	b3	12 April, 1876	5 Aug., 1892	195	30	...	...	...	...	2/6 p. wk. b 3l	400					
Hewett	Sydney Ernest	1 Jan., 1860	Murrurundi	do	b3	24 April, 1875	10 June, 1899	195	30	...	...	...	...	6f	400					
Keohan	William	4 Nov., 1848	Wallsend-Plattsburg	do	b3	23 Mar., 1875	31 July, 1888	195	30	...	...	...	...	...	400				
Knott	Minnie Louise	28 Feb., 1859	Glebe	do	b3	20 Mar., 1875	1 Oct., 1885	185	40	...	...	...	...	5c	450					
Lassen	Frederick	30 Sept., 1856	Pymont	do	b3	14 Dec., 1870	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	...	400				
Lott	Henry Albert Heyward	14 Dec., 1858	Moruya	do	b3	— Dec., 1873	28 Jan., 1890	195	30	...	...	...	2/6 p. diem.	9l	400						
McMillan	Allan Thomas	27 July, 1862	Leichhardt	do	b3	27 Sept., 1876	1 Aug., 1896	185	40	...	...	...	...	5c	450					
Marx	John Timothy	9 April, 1844	Wiseman's Ferry	do	b3	1 May, 1875	1 Jan., 1886	195	30	...	10p	...	2/- p. diem.	2l	400									
Molloy	John Thomas	24 Sept., 1863	Wee Waa	do	b3	5 May, 1880	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	5l	400					
Morony	John Joseph Leonard	9 Sept., 1857	Camden	do	b3	21 Nov., 1874	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	2l	400					
Moxham	Charles Percival	21 Jan., 1860	Port Macquarie	do	b3	1 Nov., 1878	10 June, 1899	195	30	...	...	...	...	7/10-l	400					
Prott	Andrew	15 Dec., 1860	Mittagong	do	b3	1 April, 1883	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	5l	400					
Smith	John Christopher Joseph	26 June, 1848	Wollombi	do	b3	1 April, 1862	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	2/- p. diem.	3l	400						
South	Frederick Thomas	26 Oct., 1862	Murrumburrah	do	b3	31 Jan., 1877	10 Aug., 1886	195	30	...	...	...	...	6/10-l	400					
Timmis	Francis William	8 Mar., 1855	Gunning	do	b3	9 Sept., 1876	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Walter	John	6 July, 1855	Crookwell	do	b3	18 Jan., 1875	1 Oct., 1885	195	30	...	...	...	...	3l	400					
Weatherall	Henry Alexander	21 April, 1864	Bingara	do	b3	9 May, 1881	19 May, 1892	195	30	...	...	...	...	3l	400					
Bellamy	Arthur	16 April, 1862	Adelong	do	b4	6 April, 1879	24 Oct., 1898	190	30	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Chapman	Hume Jones	29 Sept., 1857	Surry Hills	do	b4	1 Jan., 1873	12 Dec., 1899	190	30	...	...	...	...	5l	400					
Conolly	Edward William	6 Oct., 1849	Barraba	do	b4	13 Dec., 1875	10 Dec., 1884	190	30	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Dunne	Peter Augustus	23 Sept., 1841	Tocumwal	do	b4	13 May, 1874	1 Oct., 1885	190	30	...	...	...	...	4l	400					
Graham	Robert Richard	23 Sept., 1854	Taree	do	b4	5 Aug., 1872	11 Oct., 1897	190	30	...	...	...	...	13l	400					
Newbery	William Owen	14 June, 1850	Milton	do	b4	28 Nov., 1873	20 April, 1900	190	30	...	...	...	...	5l	400					
Page	James Smith	24 Feb., 1856	Scone	do	b3	14 Feb., 1876	22 Feb., 1900	190	40	...	...	...	...	7l	400					
Parr	John Fillingham	23 June, 1856	Gosford	do	b4	8 Dec., 1873	1 Oct., 1885	190	30	...	...	...	2/- p. diem.	6l	400						
Sadler	Charles Roderick	26 Jan., 1866	West Wyalong	do	b4	1 Oct., 1879	8 Nov., 1899	190	30	...	...	...	2/6 p. w. b. 8l	400							
Toose	James Chapman	12 July, 1845	Bellbrook	do	b4	6 July, 1875	1 Jan., 1886	190	30	...	...	...	12/- per wk.	4l	200						
Young	Trangott William Charles	1 Aug., 1854	Emmaville	do	b4	16 Sept., 1878	3 Aug., 1891	190	30	...	...	...	...	7l	400					

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary	ALLOWANCES.								Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.				
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.																	
Moore	William	1 April, 1872	Coolamon	Clerical	c2	27 June, 1889	24 May, 1894	£ 160	£ 30	£	£	£	£	£	£ 2/10/-	400	
Robbins	Edward John	21 Oct, 1859	St. Mary's	do	c2	1 May, 1873	1 July, 1888	160	30	...	...	...	...	...	5/15/-	400
Smith	Arthur Allwood Spencer	1 Nov., 1866	Aberdeen	do	c2	1 Dec, 1886	9 Oct, 1890	160	30	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Costin	Arthur Henry	23 Sept, 1860	Lambton	do	c3	9 Feb, 1878	18 Oct, 1899	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Finney	Richard	20 Jan., 1860	Trangie	do	c3	3 April, 1874	26 Nov., 1897	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Green	Henry Thomas	13 Sept, 1862	Gilgandra	do	c3	1 Jan., 1879	25 April, 1898	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/10/-	400
Guilfoyle	John James	7 Feb, 1866	Pooncarie	do	c3	16 June, 1882	24 Nov, 1898	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	3/6 p diem	400
Hatch	Charles Henry	13 April, 1852	Newton Boyd (Telegraph-master)	do	c3	4 Sept, 1882	1 July, 1896	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	2/- p diem	100
Hayes	John Patrick	4 July, 1846	Sofala	do	c3	1 April, 1875	20 June, 1881	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Hodgins	James William	3 Sept, 1865	Wingham	do	c3	14 Nov, 1876	1 Oct, 1885	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Lawless	William James	15 Sept, 1862	Wickham	do	c3	15 May, 1876	23 Aug, 1888	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
McArthur	Thomas	1 Mar, 1865	Wanaaring	do	c3	12 April, 1882	22 Feb, 1900	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Mead	William	21 Aug, 1854	Wallerawang	do	c3	1 Aug, 1875	1 May, 1883	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	400
Moffitt	Sydney Lancelot	21 June, 1853	Coraki	do	c3	18 Sept, 1873	17 Sept, 1879	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	5/-	400
Parker	Andrew Ernest	8 Dec, 1867	Yetman	do	c3	4 Feb., 1884	18 Jan, 1900	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	2/- per diem.	400
Rowthorn	Hiram James	29 April, 1862	Carcoar	do	c3	4 Mar 1877	28 Sept, 1899	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Sheppard	Montgomery Jennings	12 June, 1862	Boolgal	do	c3	14 Aug. 1879	30 Sept., 1898	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	400
Small	Frederick	25 June, 1851	Urana	do	c3	*28 Aug, 1874	17 Oct, 1891	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	400
Tedder	James George	27 Dec, 1862	Mossgiel	do	c3	18 July, 1882	17 Oct, 1898	150	30	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	400
Bell	Thomas Frederic	1 Oct, 1861	Hill End	do	c3	20 Apr, 1876	30 April, 1900	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-	400
Buckley	John	29 Mar., 1865	Raymond Terrace	do	c3	19 May, 1879	10 Mar, 1900	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	7/10/-	400
Colher	Edward Joseph	12 Oct, 1860	Araluen	do	c3	8 Aug, 1878	6 June, 1895	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/-	400
Doutty	John Bowen	12 Aug, 1856	East Bahman	do	c3	*1 Oct, 1872	18 Jan, 1897	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Hawker	Frederick William	14 Oct., 1866	Ivanhoe	do	c3	17 July, 1880	1 June, 1893	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-	400
Heazlett	Edward James Kennedy	16 Sept., 1867	Tibooburna	do	c3	25 Aug, 1884	17 Mar, 1899	145	30	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Isaac	Lily	6 Mar., 1864	Dulwich Hill	do	c3	16 Aug, 1886	1 Aug, 1894	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-	400
Jackson	William	15 Mar, 1850	Bodalla	do	c3	20 Mar. 1883	11 Jan, 1892	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	8/-	400
Johnston	John	5 Aug, 1858	Tanalga	do	c3	15 Sept, 1879	16 Aug, 1897	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/-	400
Kebby	Charles George	27 Aug, 1861	Eden	do	c3	18 July, 1873	1 Sept, 1881	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Marsden	Albert Edgar	17 Mar., 1865	Kelso	do	c3	25 Aug, 1882	1 Feb, 1883	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/-	400
Miner	Joseph Thomas	4 Mar, 1858	Cassilis	do	c3	6 Feb, 1876	21 July, 1884	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Newton	Wilham	31 Mar., 1862	Lawson	do	c3	*3 Aug, 1876	20 Mar, 1893	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Payne	Wilham George	4 Aug, 1865	Eauabalong	do	c3	1 Nov, 1878	1 Feb, 1900	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Roberts	John Smithers	14 Sept, 1870	Barmedman	do	c3	1 May, 1885	1 July, 1894	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Sampson	James	23 Dec, 1862	Tabulam	do	c3	3 Dec., 1873	11 Sept, 1889	155	20	2/- p. diem	3/-	400
Waller	Frank	8 July, 1857	Mosman	do	c3	4 Aug, 1874	1 Feb, 1898	155	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	400
Alexander	Wilham	7 April, 1861	Sutton Forest	do	c4	20 May, 1879	1 Oct, 1893	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	400
Bissett	James Britton	17 Dec, 1861	Rookwood	do	c4	15 Dec, 1877	1 Oct., 1884	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-	400
Bragg	William Rene	20 Jan, 1863	Erskineville	do	c4	29 Mar, 1876	8 Sept., 1890	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Cabel	Joseph Richard	14 Feb., 1868	Cudal	do	c4	11 Dec, 1882	16 Dec, 1899	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/-	400
Connolly	John Wellesley	2 May, 1856	Berrima	do	c4	19 Dec, 1882	22 April, 1887	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/6 p wk. b	400
Dignan	Thomas Joseph Stanislas	3 Oct, 1867	Miller's Point	do	c4	8 Aug, 1881	1 Sept., 1889	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	500
Eslick	Preston Edw.	26 June, 1870	Stuart Town	do	c4	4 Nov, 1884	1 Sept., 1891	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/-	400
Falconer	James Napier	31 Mar., 1852	Moama	do	c4	1 Jan., 1869	20 Oct, 1891	150	20	8/-	400	

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Fitzpatrick	Rachael Lilla	3 July, 1862	North Parramatta	do	c4	*1 July, 1876	14 Aug, 1891	150	20						400
Gwynne	William Joseph	31 Dec., 1861	Carrington	do	c4	1 Jan, 1879	6 Aug, 1888	150	20						400
Hewett	Leon Arthur	8 Dec., 1865	Batemans Bay	do	c4	9 May, 1882	8 April, 1893	150	20			6p			400
Hoare	Harry Alfred	3 Nov., 1865	Marulan	do	c4	1 Dec, 1877	15 Aug, 1886	150	20			20p		4l	400
Keating	Joseph Australia	26 July, 1862	Mundooran	do	c4	6 Aug, 1879	24 Oct, 1890	150	20					2l	400
Keating	William Thomas	12 July, 1866	Rockley	do	c4	1 April, 1880	4 Mar, 1896	150	20					4l	400
Knight	Arthur James	2 Aug, 1864	Gulargambone	do	c4	21 Feb, 1880	1 July, 1890	150	20					4l	400
Kulmar	Henry George	6 Mar, 1864	Concord	do	c4	1 May, 1879	6 Aug, 1890	150	20					4l	400
Litchfield	Henry	29 April, 1854	Robertson	do	c4	— June, 1875	1 Sept, 1893	150	20					4l	400
Muir	Andrew Nance	23 April, 1859	Merewether	do	c4	15 April, 1875	16 Aug, 1897	150	20					4l	400
Oliver	Cecil Athelstan	17 Oct, 1807	Boggabilla	do	c4	23 Sept, 1881	6 July, 1892	150	20					3l	400
Russell	Mary	21 Sept, 1855	St. Peter's	do	c4	1 Jan., 1883	14 July, 1886	150	20					1/5l-b	400
Schwinghammer	George Frederick	24 Mar., 1865	Drake	do	c4	31 July, 1882	1 Jan, 1894	150	20					7l	400
Smith	Charles Oscar	22 June, 1856	Mulwala	do	c4	1 Mar, 1877	1 Oct., 1884	150	20					3l	400
Stuart	Charles Edwin	6 May, 1855	Delegate	do	c4	1 Dec., 1882	8 June, 1885	170	...					6 10l-b	400
Swan	Thomas	7 July, 1860	Ryde	do	c4	8 Dec, 1875	1 July, 1895	170	...					3l	400
Waddell	James	3 May, 1850	Adaminiy	do	c4	18 July, 1875	10 Oct, 1876	150	20					12/- per wk	400
White	Thomas	12 July, 1867	Barrington	do	c4	13 Oct., 1883	3 Jan, 1894	150	20					3/10/-l per wk	400
Abrams	Frederick Adolphus	9 Mar, 1863	Nundle	do	c5	17 May, 1880	28 Nov, 1889	140	20					5l	400
Barwick	Alfred John	4 Feb, 1868	Berrigan	do	c5	6 July, 1882	2 Nov, 1891	140	20					4l	400
Bennett	James Langley	17 June, 1838	Darlington Point	do	c5	17 April, 1884	17 April, 1884	160	...					2/10/-l	400
Berg	Walter Samuel	21 April, 1870	Major's Creek	do	c5	1 Dec, 1883	6 June, 1895	160	...					2l	400
Campbell	Hugh Reid	27 April, 1865	Stockton	do	c5	1 Jan 1882	8 Dec, 1896	160	...					4/10/-l	400
Cumming	Wilham Woodley	12 Feb, 1864	Denman	do	c5	18 June, 1881	18 June, 1894	140	20					4l	400
Drum	James Matthew	26 May, 1868	Harden	do	c5	16 Mar., 1883	21 June, 1890	140	20					3l	400
Eames	Emily Theresa	26 Aug, 1838	Bundarra	do	c5	*1 July, 1872	1 Sept, 1880	140	20					4l	400
Edwards	Wilham Joseph	30 Oct., 1865	Wyndham	do	c5	1 April, 1882	12 Oct, 1891	160	...					2/10/-l	400
Flanders	John Charles	18 Feb, 1865	Byron Bay	do	c5	28 May, 1881	5 Jan., 1895	140	20					2l	400
Grainger	William Edward	29 May, 1866	Arncliffe	do	c5	1 Aug, 1884	15 Feb, 1890	140	20					12/- per wk	400
Gray	James	1 May, 1871	Mount Hope	do	c5	27 Oct, 1884	1 July, 1895	140	20					3l	400
Guest	Walter Richmond	7 April, 1868	Broken Hill Railway Station	do	c5	20 Aug, 1883	31 Jan., 1892	160	...					400	400
Horan	Thomas	14 July, 1858	Helensburgh	do	c5	1 Dec., 1886	12 Nov, 1895	140	20					5l	400
Hosking	George Kinnear	7 Sept, 1865	Springwood	do	c5	25 May, 1881	1 Sept, 1894	160	...					3l	400
Kibble	Annie	16 Feb, 1866	Waterloo	do	c5	6 May, 1885	11 Nov., 1889	160	...					400	400
Kirwan	Henry Argyle	26 April, 1864	Riverstone	do	c5	16 Mar., 1882	15 Feb, 1887	160	...					3l	400
McFadden	John	1 Sept., 1870	Trundle	do	c5	24 Aug, 1889	1 Aug, 1892	140	20					4l	400
Martin	Alfred John	11 June, 1862	Nambucca Heads	do	c5	3 May, 1882	1 Aug, 1889	140	20					2/10/-l 20r	400
Mason	Walter George	23 Aug, 1843	Bellingen	do	c5	9 Nov, 1873	11 Sept, 1899	140	20					3/10/-l	400
Morton	Andrew	15 July, 1865	Oberon	do	c5	30 Jan, 1877	1 Jan, 1898	140	20					4l	400
Mulholland	Thomas Edward	6 Mar., 1869	Marsden's	do	c5	12 May, 1885	1 Mar., 1897	140	20					5l	300
O'Brien	Keziah	27 June, 1866	Gerrigong	do	c5	25 June, 1890	25 June, 1890	140	20					3l	400
Peck	George	6 April, 1868	Canowindra	do	c5	22 Jan., 1884	22 Dec, 1899	160	...					3l	400
Pelham	Francis Clinton	15 April, 1863	Noth Botany	do	c5	4 Feb., 1878	11 Aug, 1890	140	20					450	400
Scouller	Ninian John	27 Mar, 1858	Botany	do	c5	4 Aug, 1875	1 Feb., 1898	140	20					400	400
Sewell	Percy John Holt	21 July, 1864	Drummoyne	do	c5	1 Nov, 1882	1 Jan, 1890	140	20					400	400
Smith	Joseph	8 July, 1869	Stroud	do	c5	15 Sept, 1884	23 Feb, 1897	140	20					4l	400
Smythe	Frederick	21 Oct, 1869	Hurstville	do	c5	10 June, 1884	11 Sept., 1899	140	20					2l	400
Stokes	Thomas	5 Nov, 1873	Captain's Flat	do	c5	24 Oct., 1888	1 Oct, 1894	140	20					5l	400
Ward	James Thomas	12 April, 1855	Timonee	do	c5	1 May, 1876	20 April, 1880	140	20					3/10/-l	400
Bingham	Edward Archer	21 Dec, 1855	Dapto	do	d1	1 July, 1878	1 Jan, 1897	130	20					3l	400
Brigden	Herbert	12 Oct., 1871	Coolah	do	d1	21 Dec, 1885	28 Dec, 1897	130	20					5l	400
Carter	James Pearse	26 May, 1858	Bulahdelah	do	d1	12 Oct., 1875	19 Nov., 1882	130	20					3l	400
Claxton	Joseph	9 Dec., 1857	Minmi	do	d1	14 Oct., 1878	10 Oct., 1899	130	20					2l	400

PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

* Services not continuous. b Bicycle. d Delivering telegrams. l Light. p Portage. r Rent. w Water.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.			To cover Disbursements.							
						Quarters.	Rations.		Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.			
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.																
Eckley	Herbert Sydney Crompton	1 Mar., 1864	Newbridge	Clerical	di	10 April, 1882	30 Jan., 1893	130	20	...	...	10p	...	...	4l	400
Galloway	Robert	10 May, 1864	Greta	do	di	1 Jan., 1883	26 Feb., 1898	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/10/-l	400
Jeffery	Sidney Ernest	16 July, 1866	Dandaloo	do	di	11 Sept., 1882	1 Nov., 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	2l	400
Grace	George Thomas Joshua	21 Jan., 1867	White Cliffs	do	di	1 Mar., 1883	1 June, 1898	130	20	...	...	...	...	p. wk. b	2/6	400
Guillier	John Batiste	15 Jan., 1867	Tilpa	do	di	15 May, 1882	20 Mar., 1883	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Henderson	Alexander Lamont	8 Feb., 1868	Enfield	do	di	1 Nov., 1882	27 April, 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Ireland	Claude McCullough	14 Dec., 1871	Cumnock	do	di	11 Jan., 1886	4 Nov., 1899	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	1/5/-b	400
McAulay	Alexander Henry Creer	29 Aug., 1869	Chatsworth Island	do	di	1 Mar., 1885	1 Oct., 1891	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Mansfield	Samuel	30 Mar., 1862	Clarence Town	do	di	1 Jan., 1879	1 Aug., 1896	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/10/-l	400
Nugent	Josephine Barnier	3 May, 1864	Kangaroo Valley	do	di	5 Feb., 1887	1 Aug., 1891	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	1l	300
O'Mara	Timothy Bede	27 Aug., 1869	Harwood Island	do	di	23 Feb., 1885	8 Mar., 1900	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Palmer	George Thomas	4 Feb., 1860	Tweed Heads	do	di	*18 May, 1878	15 Nov., 1897	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	400
Rinkin	William	24 June, 1869	Brushgrove	do	di	4 Aug., 1885	3 Mar., 1900	130	20	...	...	13p	...	...	3/10/-l	400
Samuels	John	26 Dec., 1867	Nimitybelle	do	di	1 May, 1882	1 Oct., 1899	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Scott	Francis Robert Macleay	26 Aug., 1858	Macksville	do	di	14 Oct., 1876	4 Aug., 1899	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Shambler	Joseph Lance	23 Mar., 1856	Marengo	do	di	26 Sept., 1874	5 Nov., 1887	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
South	Alfred Ernest	3 Aug., 1869	Mogil Mogil	do	di	8 Oct., 1883	1 Mar., 1894	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	6l	300
Squire	Blanche Vere	29 Nov., 1861	Burrawang	do	di	20 May, 1878	1 Aug., 1894	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Stafford	William James	2 Mar., 1870	Wyong	do	di	23 Feb., 1885	1 April, 1897	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/8/-l	300
Stibbard	George John	10 May, 1869	Tingha	do	di	3 Dec., 1885	1 Aug., 1896	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Sullings	Ernest Edward	11 Sept., 1870	Yerong Creek	do	di	9 May, 1887	1 Aug., 1895	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	2l	400
Thomas	Albert Ernest	20 Jan., 1871	Berridale	do	di	14 June, 1888	5 Jan., 1899	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-l	300
Thomson	Alexander	30 Nov., 1867	Laurieton	do	di	1 July, 1880	1 May, 1885	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Tulloch	James Alexander	18 July, 1841	Branxton	do	di	1 Jan., 1877	12 Oct., 1881	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	5l	400
Walters	William	17 Mar., 1868	Wattle Flat	do	di	29 Sept., 1881	1 Aug., 1889	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Williams	George Day	11 July, 1869	Bemboka	do	di	6 April, 1886	1 Jan., 1892	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	5l	300
Wood	Edmond James	26 Aug., 1862	Silverton	do	di	17 Aug., 1874	1 Aug., 1896	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	400
Dodds	John	24 Oct., 1869	Milperinka	do	di	1 April, 1885	4 May, 1899	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Aldrich	Pelham Henry Ellar	3 Aug., 1861	Forster	do	d2	20 Nov., 1877	1 June, 1882	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Atkinson	Harriett Ada	6 Oct., 1858	Jerry's Plains	do	d2	7 Feb., 1892	7 Feb., 1892	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Cox	Joseph	31 Aug., 1852	Deepwater	do	d2	*4 Oct., 1872	13 July, 1895	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Doust	Edith Manning	20 Nov., 1866	Paterson	do	d2	1 Sept., 1887	1 June, 1896	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	4/10/-l	300
Dowling	William	8 July, 1863	Cundletown	do	d2	10 Jan., 1881	18 Sept., 1899	120	20	...	...	5p	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Flanagan	Ruthven Vincent Philip	25 April, 1868	Waroo	do	d2	*12 Sept., 1884	16 Feb., 1899	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1l	300
Hudson	Ernest Thomas	7 Dec., 1867	Walbundrie	do	d2	*12 Feb., 1883	10 Dec., 1891	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	2/6	300
Johnston	William Alexander	23 Feb., 1863	Bowraville	do	d2	*20 Feb., 1882	1 Jan., 1892	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	p. wk. b	300
Jones	James	25 May, 1870	Wauchope	do	d2	14 Oct., 1886	26 Feb., 1898	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Lee	William	2 June, 1855	Adamstown	do	d2	1 May, 1889	1 Jan., 1891	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	1l	300
Logan	Charles Denis	21 Feb., 1858	Cargo	do	d2	*24 Oct., 1879	1 July, 1895	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Loughman	William Joseph	17 Oct., 1873	Ulmarra	do	d2	4 Feb., 1889	1 Aug., 1896	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300

McDonogh	Michael Francis	15 Sept., 1870	Wardell	do	d2	2 Nov., 1885	1 July, 1895	120	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
McKay	Joseph	21 Sept., 1863	Howlong	do	d2	1 Mar., 1883	28 Dec., 1897	120	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
McRae	Duncan	13 April, 1868	Cobbora	do	d2	1 Jan., 1882	9 Jan., 1888	140	...	...	...	...	...	3l	400
Taylor	Edwin Henry	23 Mar., 1867	Tarcutta	do	d2	1 April, 1878	4 July, 1890	120	20	...	...	...	...	2/10/-l	300
Taylor	Henry	15 Feb., 1869	Smithtown	do	d2	20 Feb., 1885	5 Jan., 1900	120	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	200
Williams	Ernest Albert	7 July, 1870	West Kempsey	do	d2	1 April, 1884	1 Aug., 1896	120	20	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Lord	Joseph	26 May, 1868	Castlereagh-street	do	d2	10 July, 1884	1 Sept., 1899	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Alcorn	George Thomas	2 Sept., 1873	Clifton	do	d2	6 Aug., 1887	4 April, 1898	110	20	...	12p	...	...	3l	300
Batley	Thomas James	13 July, 1870	Ford's Bridge	do	d2	20 Mar., 1885	23 July, 1899	110	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-l	300
Bennett	Alfred Lindon	16 Sept., 1886	Tumbulgum	do	d2	18 Oct., 1882	16 Aug., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Berry	Henry Joseph	7 May, 1871	Nelligen	do	d2	1 Nov., 1886	28 Dec., 1897	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Best	Henry Edwin	12 Mar., 1868	Upper Copmanhurst	do	d2	1 Jan., 1881	1 Jan., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Blunt	James Edwin	29 Aug., 1868	Lucknow	do	d2	*1 June, 1884	14 Mstr., 1895	130	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Bondfield	Garland Clarence	9 May, 1871	Woodstock	do	d2	1 Nov., 1887	21 Oct., 1897	130	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Bonner	Lionel David	19 July, 1873	Quambone	do	d2	12 Sept., 1887	9 Feb., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Bremner	David	8 Oct., 1871	Tuena	do	d2	17 Mar., 1886	1 Dec., 1893	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Brown	Percy David	6 Aug., 1866	Grong Grong	do	d2	15 June, 1886	3 Jan., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	2/10/-l	300
Cambridge	Samuel Waldron	10 May, 1870	Dalton	do	d2	5 Mar., 1886	21 May, 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-l	300
Carroll	Gabriella Alma Maud	9 Mar., 1870	Hornsby	do	d2	2 Nov., 1889	12 Aug., 1895	110	20	...	...	...	...	6/10/-b	300
Clifford	Michael William Frederick	11 May, 1870	Finley	do	d2	16 April, 1888	9 Sept., 1897	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Creer	Joseph	24 Jan., 1875	Burruga	do	d2	21 Feb., 1890	5 Dec., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Dyce	Harold John	14 Oct., 1864	Fernmount	do	d2	*22 Oct., 1883	16 Aug., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Easdown	Roland Henry	28 July, 1875	Mount McDonald	do	d2	1 Jan., 1889	30 Jan., 1893	130	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Follers	Martin	22 July, 1870	Euriowie	do	d2	18 Aug., 1882	5 Jan., 1899	130	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Ford	Ada Mary	4 Aug., 1863	Chatswood	do	d2	23 Nov., 1891	26 May, 1897	110	20	...	...	...	...	...	300
Gillett	Frank Charles Chester	28 July, 1870	Goolagong	do	d2	26 Nov., 1885	28 July, 1891	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Gordon	Oliver	12 Aug., 1872	Torrowangee	do	d2	1 June, 1889	1 Feb., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Graham	Edwin Albert	31 Dec., 1872	Woonona	do	d2	18 Jan., 1889	1 April, 1894	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Green	Amos Charles	25 July, 1871	Cooranbong	do	d2	11 Jan., 1888	21 May, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	2/8/-l	300
Haynes	Paul	29 June, 1868	Leadville	do	d2	4 May, 1886	17 May, 1894	130	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Hodgson	Eugene O'Reilly	28 Oct., 1867	Alstonville	do	d2	*3 May, 1883	1 July, 1896	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Howell	Daniel	6 Sept., 1869	Yamba	do	d2	1 May, 1882	1 Feb., 1895	130	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Jenner	Herbert Luther	27 Nov., 1871	Millie	do	d2	9 July, 1887	24 Oct., 1897	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Johnson	James	5 Feb., 1869	West Wallsend	do	d2	7 Sept., 1882	12 Feb., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Jones	William	11 June, 1870	North Broken Hill	do	d2	8 May, 1885	9 Jan., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Kennedy	John Joseph	15 Nov., 1871	Gloucester	do	d2	2 Feb., 1885	23 Feb., 1897	110	20	26	3l	300
Lee	Elizabeth	22 Jan., 1842	Trunkay Creek	do	d2	10 Feb., 1883	30 Nov., 1892	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Lee	Robert Francis	12 Oct., 1868	Werris Creek	do	d2	2 Jan., 1883	9 May, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	1l	300
Long	Rosina	6 May, 1868	Albion Park	do	d2	1 Jan., 1893	18 Mar., 1896	110	20	13	2l	300
McColough	Ernest George Brightwell	6 Feb., 1869	Euston	do	d2	23 Mar., 1885	15 Dec., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	p.diem	4l	300
Maidment	John	10 July, 1873	Reno	do	d2	5 May, 1887	23 Feb., 1900	110	20	3/6	3l	300
Manuel	Antoni Charles Jerome	29 Nov., 1864	Watson's Bay	do	d2	1 Jan., 1879	16 Nov., 1889	110	20	...	10p	...	...	...	300
Marshall	James	13 June, 1870	Enngonia	do	d2	8 Oct., 1883	30 July, 1899	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Mobbs	William Charles	30 Oct., 1863	Jones's Island	do	d2	*+-----, 1876	5 Aug., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Mower	Imanuel Charles John	12 May, 1870	Moulamein	do	d2	22 Mar., 1888	18 Jan., 1900	110	20	3/6	4l	300
Niven	James Joseph	1 Mar., 1871	Lake Cudgellieo	do	d2	1 Jan., 1886	24 Nov., 1897	110	20	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Noake	Thomas Henry	15 Nov., 1870	Lockhart	do	d2	25 Nov., 1884	7 Nov., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
O'Brien	John Joseph	27 Dec., 1871	Bulyeroi	do	d2	17 July, 1885	30 July, 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	5l	300
O'Neill	William Patrick	26 Dec., 1872	Oxley	do	d2	*1 Feb., 1887	20 April, 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
O'Shanessy	Michael	5 Jan., 1868	Metz	do	d2	18 Dec., 1885	13 Jan., 1892	130	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Parker	John Barry	20 Oct., 1867	Baradine	do	d2	21 Feb., 1884	1 Feb., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Payne	Alfred	11 Sept., 1868	Palmer's Island	do	d2	*26 July, 1886	12 Feb., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-l	300
Powell	Charles Henry	23 July, 1865	Sutherland	do	d2	13 June, 1884	12 Feb., 1892	110	20	...	...	...	...	1l	300
Quick	Harold Edgar	11 Sept., 1874	Kiandra	do	d2	5 Jan., 1889	5 Dec., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Quin	Edward Thomas	29 April, 1872	Dalmorton	do	d2	20 July, 1885	8 June, 1899	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Rayner	Donald Alexander	21 June, 1866	Gladstone	do	d2	20 Nov., 1883	12 Oct., 1894	110	20	...	5p	...	...	3l	300
Robertson	William	9 July, 1873	Hungerford	do	d2	10 June, 1889	6 Dec., 1897	130	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Rowthorn	George Henry	10 June, 1867	Wolumla	do	d2	6 Feb., 1888	1 Sept., 1894	110	20	...	...	...	...	2/10/-l	300

*Services not continuous. † Information not known. b Bicycle. l Light. p Portage r Rent.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Place.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements.			
								Quarters	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.		
POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS.																
Russell	Maurice	3 Jan, 1866	Come-by-Chance	Clerical	d2	*30 Sept, 1879	5 Jan., 1895	110	20	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Ruwald	George John	5 Feb., 1863	Ginnnderra	do	d2	28 Jan, 1876	3 Sept., 1892	110	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	300
Seymour	Barbara Armenia Foord	5 Mar, 1853	Bowna	do	d2	21 Dec, 1885	15 July, 1886	110	20	...	...	...	...	30r	300
Summons	William Stephen Finlay	14 April, 1873	Eugowra	do	d2	17 Jan, 1888	23 Dec., 1899	110	20	...	...	...	...	3/10/-	300
Slocombe	Percy Selwyn James	4 Jan, 1874	Canterbury	do	d2	1 Sept, 1895	1 Sept, 1895	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Southwick	William Henry	27 July, 1873	Carinda	do	d2	29 Sept., 1886	10 Feb, 1899	110	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	300
Strickland	David Samuel	27 Dec., 1869	Harrington	do	d2	27 Oct, 1885	1 April, 1898	130	...	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Wallace	Thomas	21 Mar, 1871	Cathcart	do	d2	1 Aug, 1888	3 Jan., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Wardrop	Agnes	1 Dec, 1853	Neutral Bay	do	d2	23 Aug, 1891	1 April, 1892	110	20	...	...	...	...	5/4/-	300
Williams	Herbert Moore	9 Sept, 1873	Louth	do	d2	1 Jan, 1888	19 Feb, 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Windeyer	William Tell	15 Feb., 1871	Cudgen	do	d2	1 Nov., 1884	2 Jan., 1900	110	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Yates	Henry Lachlan	2 April, 1871	Daysdale	do	d2	17 Nov, 1884	17 Oct., 1898	110	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Carey	Thomas	4 Sept, 1873	Dural	do	d3	18 Aug, 1887	1 July, 1896	105	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	300
Church	Evangeline	23 Aug, 1861	Coogee	do	d3	10 Nov, 1891	1 July, 1896	105	20	...	...	...	...	4f	350
Gibson	Clarence Ellard	14 Jan., 1866	Lawrence	do	d3	15 Jan, 1886	1 Aug, 1896	105	20	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	300
Grill	John Henry	16 Dec., 1868	Bungwahl	do	d3	22 Nov., 1887	1 Aug, 1896	105	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Isaacs	Margaret Anne	30 Aug, 1862	Merimbula	do	d3	1 Mar, 1892	24 Oct., 1897	105	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Lockyer	Margaret Malcolm	31 Dec, 1844	Hinton	do	d3	1 April, 1885	1 July, 1896	105	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Noble	William John	12 April, 1871	Nelson's Bay	do	d3	11 Oct, 1886	1 Nov, 1893	105	20	...	6p	...	...	3l	300
Thomas	Benjamin	13 Oct, 1822	Arakoon	do	d3	1 June, 1879	1 Feb., 1891	105	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Tobin	Louisa	20 Sept, 1861	Bundanoon	do	d3	13 Oct., 1884	5 Oct., 1899	105	20	...	10p	...	...	3l	300
Archer	Albert	16 May, 1873	Tilba Tilba	do	d3	14 Mar., 1887	1 Sept., 1898	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Carty	John	16 Dec, 1870	Hargraves	do	d3	13 May, 1889	16 June, 1892	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Done	Eliza Mary	23 Dec., 1857	Frederickton	do	d3	21 April, 1882	4 Aug, 1899	100	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	300
Fitzgerald	Priscilla Eliza	4 June, 1861	Bendemeer	do	d3	20 Oct, 1891	1 July, 1896	100	20	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Gunn	Louisa Margaret	14 Feb, 1867	Five Dock	do	d3	1 Dec., 1889	1 July, 1896	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	300
Hiley	Julia Ann	28 April, 1868	Bondi	do	d3	2 Nov., 1885	7 Oct., 1893	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Howell	Sarah Frances	20 Oct., 1870	Gladesville	do	d3	1 June, 1891	1 Aug., 1896	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Holloway	Henry Albert	2 Sept, 1870	Tea Gardens	do	d4	17 Aug, 1885	25 Feb, 1892	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Mulville	Charles Patrick	16 July, 1872	Coff's Harbour	do	d3	8 Aug., 1887	5 April, 1900	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	300
Oswald	Walter James	28 Feb, 1872	Lochinvar	do	d4	1 May, 1885	4 April, 1898	120	...	...	26p	...	...	1/10/-	300
Robinson	Frank	6 Sept, 1872	Conargo	do	d3	25 Feb., 1888	9 June, 1898	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Treadwell	Albert Edward	10 July, 1868	Woolgoolga	do	d3	1 July, 1883	1 June, 1894	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Williamson	Francis Walter	20 April, 1871	Catherine Hill Bay	do	d3	25 Oct., 1886	1 Oct, 1894	120	...	...	...	...	...	2l	300
Radnidge	Cecil William	12 Sept., 1874	Pine Ridge	do	d3	3 Dec., 1889	28 May, 1896	111	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	100
McCudden	James Joseph	8 April, 1876	Tomingley	do	d4	26 Feb., 1892	23 Sept., 1895	90	20	...	...	...	...	1/10/l	300
Sheridan	James Felix	24 Aug, 1873	Jenolan Caves	do	d4	1 Oct., 1888	18 Mar, 1892	110	...	...	...	...	...	1l	300
Thomson	Ebenezer	16 Mar., 1873	Mount Drysdale	do	d4	14 Jan, 1889	23 Mar, 1897	110	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	300
Van Hemert	John	14 Jan., 1863	Tathra	do	d4	22 Oct, 1879	1 Feb, 1891	110	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	100
Williamson	Annie Jane	21 April, 1858	Belmont	do	d4	1 Feb., 1884	1 July, 1896	101	...	...	...	...	...	3l 8/- r perwk	300
Sharpe	Richard James	22 June, 1875	Mullumbimby	do	d4	13 April, 1891	1 May, 1898	98	...	...	...	...	...	4l	300
Young	Annie	14 Feb., 1865	South Leichhardt	do	d4	18 Aug, 1884	15 Jan., 1900	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Gambell	Lucy Elizabeth	18 June, 1856	Ulladulla	do	d5	1 Jan., 1882	1 Jan, 1882	95	...	...	15p	...	...	3l	300
Lowe	Charles James	19 Aug, 1873	Alectown	do	d4	*22 Aug, 1889	1 Feb, 1900	81	20	...	...	...	...	3l	300
Le Messurier	Advena	20 Aug, 1861	Carlton	do	d5	24 Sept, 1894	24 Sept., 1894	88	...	...	...	...	...	3l	100

POSTAL ASSISTANTS.

McManis	Rowland George	18 April, 1843	Haymarket	Clerical	b3	25 Mar., 1878	27 Feb., 1892	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Palmer	Frederick Money	20 Mar., 1862	Broken Hill	do	b3	28 April, 1878	7 May, 1900	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Smith	Robert George	15 Oct., 1852	Albury	do	b5	— Nov., 1875	1 Oct., 1890	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Ashworth	William Henry	16 Nov., 1860	Bathurst	do	cr	21 Dec., 1880	8 Mar., 1882	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Baker	James Thomas	3 Jan., 1866	Broken Hill	do	cr	21 July, 1879	24 Jan., 1896	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Baker	John	15 Sept., 1858	Oxford-street, Sydney	do	cr	15 Sept., 1876	27 Dec., 1887	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Burgis	Thomas Pershous	15 Sept., 1847	Bathurst	do	cr	16 Sept., 1872	15 Aug., 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Eames	Edward Robert	31 May, 1862	Burwood	do	cr	15 Feb., 1881	8 June, 1895	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hardcastle	William	28 July, 1859	Parramatta	do	cr	5 Sept., 1878	27 Feb., 1892	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lees	James Charles	17 July, 1862	Newtown	do	cr	10 Jan., 1881	2 April, 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lynch	Thomas Joseph	15 July, 1853	Wagga Wagga	do	cr	1 Sept., 1875	18 July, 1894	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Muir	William	23 July, 1857	Newcastle	do	cr	10 Mar., 1879	3 Feb., 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Nesbitt	William Bede	29 May, 1860	Hay	do	cr	17 Sept., 1872	2 April, 1900	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Tunks	George Henry	24 April, 1865	Bourke	do	cr	26 Jan., 1881	20 Oct., 1897	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Vial	Ernest James	25 Jan., 1861	Queen Victoria Markets, Sydney	do	cr	20 Mar., 1882	1 Sept., 1899	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dudgeon	John	21 May, 1854	Newcastle	do	e2	12 Sept., 1878	31 May, 1894	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Powell	Charles	2 Nov., 1861	Singleton	do	e2	21 June, 1880	10 Nov., 1887	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Reid	John Hore	26 July, 1861	Narrandera	do	e2	13 Dec., 1880	11 Mar., 1897	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Bowen	William Robinson	22 Dec., 1847	Balmain	do	e3	18 Jan., 1875	7 Oct., 1898	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lees	William Joseph	17 April, 1867	Forbes	do	e3	16 June, 1879	1 May, 1900	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Mealy	John Patrick	9 Feb., 1862	Goulburn	do	e3	9 Jan., 1882	3 Feb., 1900	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Studdert	Charles Fitzgerald	15 Aug., 1853	Bathurst	do	e3	*26 Aug., 1878	19 Sept., 1896	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Weekes	Nicholas	24 June, 1860	West Maitland	do	e3	14 June, 1881	22 Dec., 1887	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hammond	Arthur Edward	13 Jan., 1864	Albury	do	e3	8 July, 1878	7 Oct., 1898	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lambert	Harold George	17 June, 1859	Moss Vale	do	e3	6 May, 1885	6 May, 1885	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bagnell	Thomas Joseph	7 Aug., 1864	Dubbo	do	e4	3 May, 1883	1 April, 1885	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fordham	Abraham	1 Dec., 1866	Deniliquin	do	e4	6 Feb., 1888	7 July, 1893	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Gilbert	Edward Harkins	9 July, 1868	Cooma	do	e4	11 Mar., 1887	7 May, 1900	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Muir	Francis Allen	14 Sept., 1863	Young	do	e4	5 April, 1882	19 Mar., 1888	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Murnane	William	3 Sept., 1863	Broken Hill	do	e4	23 Jan., 1884	8 Mar., 1893	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Powell	Alfred James	28 April, 1847	Goulburn	do	e4	*1 Sept., 1867	1 Dec., 1886	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Puller	William Edward	1 Feb., 1860	Newcastle	do	e4	1 Nov., 1878	1 Jan., 1882	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Willoughby	George Thomas	21 May, 1866	Wagga Wagga	do	e4	18 Jan., 1882	1 Sept., 1891	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Abel	William	30 Nov., 1866	Parramatta	do	e5	10 Feb., 1882	9 April, 1885	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bailey	William Dixon	8 May, 1855	Tamworth	do	e5	25 Jan., 1880	5 Dec., 1898	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chave	Frederick William	2 June, 1867	William-street, Sydney	do	e5	*20 April, 1882	1 July, 1884	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Clinch	John Thomas	15 Nov., 1865	Redfern	do	e5	14 Feb., 1883	22 Aug., 1887	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Clulow	John Andrew	11 Sept., 1858	Haymarket	do	e5	11 May, 1883	13 June, 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hope	Helen	20 Nov., 1855	North Sydney	do	e5	*2 July, 1883	1 July, 1896	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Keelty	John Francis	19 May, 1861	Wentworth	do	e5	7 Sept., 1877	1 July, 1881	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Neil	John	22 Feb., 1870	Armidale	do	e5	6 Feb., 1888	30 May, 1900	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
O'Neill	James Clement	24 Nov., 1865	West Maitland	do	e5	6 Sept., 1882	24 April, 1888	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Percy	Francis Henry	19 Dec., 1864	Wilcannia	do	e5	27 Mar., 1882	12 Dec., 1887	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ramsay	Joseph Charles	20 July, 1868	East Maitland	do	e5	18 July, 1881	25 Aug., 1890	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sheppard	Albert William	18 June, 1863	Mudgee	do	e5	23 Mar., 1885	1 Jan., 1886	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Bevan	Robert William Jenkin	15 April, 1867	Goulburn	do	di	13 June, 1883	1 Jan., 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bradford	William	14 Sept., 1868	Goulburn	do	di	22 May, 1882	13 Oct., 1886	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Broadfoot	David	4 July, 1854	Albury	do	di	*50 Aug., 1880	27 July, 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Clune	Michael	23 July, 1867	The Exchange	do	di	2 June, 1881	1 Nov., 1898	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cottee	Albert	4 July, 1867	Lismore	do	di	14 Mar., 1882	1 Oct., 1887	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Curran	John Joseph	30 May, 1862	Albury	do	di	11 April, 1881	1 April, 1887	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Davies	John Hugh	26 Feb., 1865	Newcastle	do	di	1 Jan., 1882	4 May, 1892	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hilder	William George Alfred	28 May, 1868	Granville	do	di	6 Nov., 1882	27 Jan., 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lysaught	Andrew Paul	29 June, 1843	Wagga Wagga	do	di	16 Feb., 1884	1 May, 1891	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McDonald	John Charles	19 April, 1867	Orange	do	di	12 Jan., 1881	22 May, 1900	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
McLeod	James Dugald	31 May, 1868	Blayney	do	di	12 Feb., 1884	8 June, 1892	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Stuart	Henry	24 Nov., 1867	Murrurundi	do	di	1 Mar., 1884	1 Feb., 1890	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Thorley	Frank Barraclough	13 May, 1870	Newcastle	do	di	13 July, 1885	1 June, 1890	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

* Services not continuous. f Fuel and light. l Light. p Portage. r Rent.

NOTE.—Post and Telegraph Masters not in receipt of monetary allowances for fuel and light are, as a rule, provided with wood or coal and gas—the consumption being limited to what is considered a reasonable quantity for office requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth	Place	Division	Grade	Date of Appointment		Salary	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname	Christian Name in full.					First Appointment to the Service	To present position		In the nature of Salary				To cover Disbursements			
								Quarters	Rations	Fuel and Light	Fees	Equipments	Forage	Miscellaneous		
POSTAL ASSISTANTS.																
Woods	Elhott	22 Nov, 1868	Cootamundra	Clerical	d1	30 Sept, 1884	26 Jan, 1898	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Farrell...	Anthony Andrew	29 Nov, 1868	Muswellbrook	do	d2	12 Sept, 1884	15 Aug, 1894	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Glynn	Patrick James	12 Mar, 1867	Goulburn	do	d2	11 Jan, 1883	20 Feb, 1890	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Gordon	James Alexander	12 July, 1854	Boggabri	do	d2	22 July, 1877	10 July, 1895	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Witney	Sidney	3 June, 1868	Goulburn	do	d2	22 Sept, 1882	26 Mar, 1899	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Leak	Charles Edward	13 Aug, 1870	Orange	do	d2	1 Jan, 1888	1 Jan, 1891	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Partiss	Charles	26 April, 1869	Haymarket	do	d2	1 Mar, 1885	1 Sept, 1898	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Bailey	Henry William	17 Aug, 1863	West Maitland	do	d2	*4 June, 1883	10 May, 1897	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Brown...	William Charles	28 Oct, 1873	Gundagai	do	d2	17 Sept, 1888	14 May, 1900	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Claremont	Francis	15 Dec, 1872	Broken Hill	do	d2	13 Mar, 1891	1 Feb, 1900	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Dwyer	Herbert Robert	23 Nov, 1870	Hay	do	d2	10 Jan, 1887	30 Dec, 1899	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McBaron	Hugh	3 April, 1872	Grafton	do	d2	20 July, 1887	9 Jan, 1900	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McCarthy	Daniel Florence	14 May, 1871	Broken Hill	do	d2	30 June, 1887	18 June, 1900	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
West	Charles Bismarck	18 Sept, 1870	Tamworth	do	d2	11 Jan, 1886	28 Feb, 1898	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Moyse	Mary Ann	11 Sept, 1859	Redfern	do	d3	5 June, 1889	1 Dec, 1891	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Rutherford	George Roland	19 April, 1870	Cobar	do	d3	29 May, 1886	15 July, 1898	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
West	Eliza Jane	† — 1861	Wickham	do	d3	24 June, 1880	11 April, 1899	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Adams	James William	1 Mar, 1872	Narrandera	do	d3	10 Sept, 1888	1 July, 1895	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Bryson	Alfred Ernest	22 Dec, 1868	Goulburn	do	d3	11 April, 1889	1 May, 1894	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Colls	John Albin	19 June, 1873	Cootamundra	do	d3	23 July, 1888	23 Feb, 1898	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Jones	William	31 Jan, 1872	Mudgee	do	d3	1 Oct, 1890	1 July, 1895	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Langeschwerdt	Francis Thomas Ford	10 Feb, 1873	Newtown	do	d3	26 Mar, 1888	1 July, 1893	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Laster	Albert Langford	22 July, 1872	Oxford street, Sydney	do	d3	5 July, 1889	1 July, 1893	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McDonough	Frederick John	24 Mar, 1872	Wagga Wagga	do	d3	1 April, 1890	1 May, 1894	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McSkimming	William	13 Dec, 1868	Oxford street	do	d3	20 Aug, 1886	4 May, 1900	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Preston	Henry Edward	5 May, 1871	North Sydney	do	d3	26 Sept, 1884	1 Sept, 1891	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Ryan	John James	19 May, 1870	West Maitland	do	d3	21 Jan, 1889	11 July, 1898	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Wakely	Frances Sarah	5 May, 1861	Morpeth	do	d3	1 Dec, 1878	8 June, 1893	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Woollett	Herbert Oswald	4 Sept, 1873	Broken Hill	do	d3	10 July, 1889	1 July, 1896	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Davie	Charles Alexander	3 Nov, 1872	West Maitland	do	d3	14 Mar, 1888	26 Mar, 1900	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Davis	Florence Ethel	28 June, 1871	Waverley	do	d3	1 April, 1890	12 Oct, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Dunkwater	Frederick Watson	14 July, 1872	William street, Sydney	do	d3	1 April, 1887	1 Oct, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Eeles	Thomas	23 Nov, 1873	Berry	do	d3	2 April, 1888	17 May, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Heard	Frederick William	18 Dec, 1873	Gulgong	do	d3	3 Sept, 1880	1 Oct, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Jones	Robert Lawrence	29 May, 1872	Moulamein	do	d3	14 June, 1888	6 April, 1893	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McAlister	Francis John	3 June, 1868	Broken Hill	do	d3	20 Aug, 1891	10 Mar, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Power	Ffarington Henry Nation	20 Oct, 1872	Newcastle	do	d3	*2 Mar, 1887	14 June, 1900	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Taylor	James Price	30 April, 1874	Corowa	do	d3	20 Nov, 1888	19 Nov, 1897	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Askew	George Joseph	11 Oct, 1871	Ultimo	do	d4	20 April, 1885	14 June, 1892	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Ladd	Ethel	26 Aug, 1874	Edgecliff	do	d4	5 Aug, 1890	21 Oct, 1897	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McGlimm	Edward Thomas	15 Oct, 1871	Bathurst	do	d4	7 July, 1887	26 Mar, 1900	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Wren	William	9 Dec, 1868	Tamworth	do	d4	21 June, 1886	1 Mar, 1893	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Hilton	William Edward	19 July, 1876	East Balmain	do	d4	*16 Oct, 1890	1 May, 1897	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Hore	John	29 July, 1877	Stockton	do	d4	29 June, 1891	29 June, 1891	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Hynes	Hunter Ernest	1 Oct, 1875	Qurindi	do	d4	15 Aug, 1890	6 June, 1898	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
McGrath	Thomas John Gregory	28 Nov, 1871	Croydon	do	d4	25 April, 1890	21 Oct, 1897	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Oliver	Alfred Hope	15 May, 1870	Warren	do	d4	15 June, 1884	3 Sept, 1897	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Peters	Jane	19 July, 1869	Carrington	do	d4	13 July, 1889	28 June, 1897	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Taylor	John	6 July, 1872	Haymarket	do	d4	7 Nov, 1886	24 July, 1890	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	50

Wallace	William	11 Feb., 1872	Lake Cudgellico	do	d4	13 Feb., 1888	1 June, 1892	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Walsh	William	21 April, 1871	Altury	do	d4	1 Mar., 1890	1 Oct., 1897	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
αWilkins	Horace Joseph Jennings	4 July, 1874	Wentworth Falls	do	d4	1 April, 1892	1 April, 1892	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31/4/0	...	50
JUNIOR POSTAL ASSISTANTS.																			
Harris	Frederick Ernest	27 Mar., 1873	Muswellbrook	Clerical	d4	*21 Feb., 1889	28 May, 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Milham	Harley Wentworth	17 Aug., 1873	Forbes	do	d4	23 Feb., 1891	1 Jan., 1898	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Davies	Albert Edward Ryrie	8 Aug., 1876	Bathurst	do	d4	20 April, 1891	20 April, 1900	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fairhead	John James	7 May, 1874	Broken Hill	do	d4	7 May, 1883	13 Jan., 1896	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fisher	Robert	17 Feb., 1877	Armidale	do	d4	1 Jan., 1893	14 Oct., 1897	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Flynn	William	5 Nov., 1875	Wellington	do	d4	27 Dec., 1890	16 Nov., 1895	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jaques	John Hancock	24 Aug., 1872	Lithgow	do	d3	4 Feb., 1889	8 Aug., 1895	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13b	...	50
Kingsford	Percy	27 Jan., 1873	Millie	do	d4	15 Aug., 1890	3 June, 1897	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McAulay	William Monk	3 Jan., 1872	Broadwater	do	d4	*17 Nov., 1890	1 July, 1897	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McIntosh	Norman William Alberto	24 July, 1874	Young	do	d4	3 July, 1891	29 July, 1899	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Hara	Charles	10 Nov., 1873	Goulburn	do	d4	26 Feb., 1890	5 Dec., 1898	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pickup	Ainsworth James	21 Sept., 1877	Merewether	do	d4	*12 Dec., 1892	29 Mar., 1897	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Thomas	Frances Elizabeth	24 Aug., 1855	Lithgow	do	d4	1 July, 1882	1 July, 1882	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Williams	Albert Lawrence	19 Dec., 1871	Narramine	do	d4	10 Sept., 1890	3 May, 1898	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fox	Patrick Joseph	19 April, 1873	King-street, Sydney	do	d5	*3 June, 1890	10 May, 1897	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Means	George	14 July, 1875	Goulburn	do	d5	19 Mar., 1891	10 Mar., 1897	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miller	Philip	27 Oct., 1872	Glebe	do	d5	13 Dec., 1888	1 June, 1893	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
O'Connor	James	29 July, 1874	Narrabri West	do	d5	15 Dec., 1890	7 Feb., 1900	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bateman	James	17 Mar., 1872	Enmore	do	d5	5 Feb., 1888	1 June, 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Beattie	Leslie	31 Dec., 1874	Werris Creek	do	d5	*1 Oct., 1889	15 Feb., 1897	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dandie	David Bruce	3 Aug., 1876	Young	do	d5	*19 Dec., 1892	26 Mar., 1900	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Edwards	Leslie Richard	19 Dec., 1872	North Parramatta	do	d5	23 April, 1888	12 Dec., 1893	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Farrow	William Richard	15 May, 1875	Tamworth	do	d5	*1 Oct., 1889	27 Oct., 1898	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Golsby	Rudolph Roy	25 July, 1875	Bathurst	do	d5	1 Sept., 1892	29 Mar., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Hynes	Harold Emerald Owen	16 Dec., 1874	Grafton	do	d5	10 Jan., 1889	1 April, 1896	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jackson	Oswald Lionel Stewart	22 May, 1874	Kylstone	do	d5	23 June, 1890	21 Dec., 1899	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lee	Lucy Ethel Ella	19 Nov., 1873	Trunkey Creek	do	d5	30 Nov., 1892	1 July, 1896	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McKeon	Bernard George	28 April, 1877	Braidwood	do	d5	1 May, 1891	6 June, 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mack	Henry Francis	4 July, 1874	Yass	do	d5	4 Mar., 1889	26 Mar., 1900	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Magner	Sydney Thomas	26 Jan., 1872	Stroud	do	d5	24 Mar., 1890	24 Mar., 1890	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Moon	Thomas Wallace	8 Jan., 1873	Redfern Railway Station	do	d5	17 Oct., 1888	18 June, 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Morris	Margaret	21 July, 1870	Waverley	do	d5	13 Nov., 1893	1 July, 1896	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Parr	Eliza	22 July, 1855	Gosford	do	d5	27 Sept., 1881	27 Sept., 1881	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Paviour	Arthur Leopold	24 Aug., 1878	Tomora	do	d5	14 Sept., 1893	1 Nov., 1895	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pollitt	William Edward	29 Dec., 1874	Balranald	do	d5	15 Jan., 1889	3 Feb., 1898	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Schofield	Stanley Edward	17 May, 1877	Albury	do	d5	22 June, 1891	1 Dec., 1899	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
αWilson	Robert James	9 Dec., 1876	Maclean	do	d5	20 Oct., 1890	20 Oct., 1890	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Blake	Thomas William	17 Mar., 1877	Cooma	do	d6	1 Jan., 1892	25 Mar., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Higgs	Charles Frederick	24 Sept., 1873	Carcoar	do	d6	3 Mar., 1890	1 Aug., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jackson	Alfred Edward	11 Oct., 1872	Cooma	do	d6	2 Nov., 1891	20 Jan., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McAskill	John	28 Aug., 1878	Peak Hill	do	d6	6 Mar., 1893	7 Jan., 1895	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
αMcCarthy	James Vincent	9 May, 1878	Randwick	do	d6	24 Dec., 1894	4 Oct., 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
McDonald	Robert	28 April, 1875	Taralga	do	d6	10 Feb., 1892	1 July, 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Marx	Natalie Johanna	1 Oct., 1875	Wiseman's Ferry	do	d6	22 April, 1889	1 May, 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Perry	Alfred	31 Oct., 1875	Sussex-street	do	d6	*13 June, 1892	7 Oct., 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Piggin	George Alexander	21 July, 1878	Forbes	do	d6	*9 Mar., 1893	15 Dec., 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Read	Francis James	30 June, 1872	Merriwa	do	d6	8 Sept., 1888	1 Aug., 1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Schneider	William	16 Aug., 1876	Wyalong	do	d6	14 Mar., 1895	12 May, 1897	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stewart	William George	14 July, 1879	Cobar	do	d6	14 May, 1894	12 Aug., 1898	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gunning	William John	24 May, 1874	Cowra	do	d6	17 June, 1889	14 June, 1900	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
SUPERNUMERARY POSTAL ASSISTANTS.																			
Alexander	Cecil Eustace	1 April, 1876	Sydney	General	...	18 Mar., 1891	1 Sept., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brown	Frederick Thomas Ernest	7 Feb., 1879	Hornsby	do	...	1 April, 1895	1 Sept., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cairncross	Alexander Reginald	8 July, 1875	Sydney	do	...	28 Nov., 1890	1 Sept., 1898	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

* Services not continuous.

† Information not known.

α Also Telegraph Messenger.

β Delivering telegrams.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NAME.		Date of Birth.	Office.	Division.	Grade.	Date of Appointment.		Salary.	ALLOWANCES.							Amount of Guarantee (if any).
Surname.	Christian Name in full.					In the nature of Salary.				To cover Disbursements						
						First Appointment to the Service.	To present position.		Quarters.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Fees.	Equipments.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	
SUPERNUMERARY POSTAL ASSISTANTS.																
Collins	Arthur	12 Feb, 1875	Tarana	General		22 June, 1891	1 Oct, 1898	£ 78	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	50
Cooper	Lindsay John	12 Oct., 1872	Sydney	do		17 Sept, 1890	1 Sept, 1898	78								50
Harvey	Ernest Arthur	29 Oct, 1874	Newtown	do		8 Jan., 1890	1 Sept, 1898	78				12c				50
Lutton	David James	10 Oct., 1874	Stock Exchange	do		27 May, 1891	1 Sept., 1898	78								50
M'Callum	John	20 Nov, 1875	Araluen	do		20 June, 1891	5 Sept, 1899	78								50
McCauley	George Walker	20 Oct., 1876	Dapto	do		15 June, 1893	18 Nov, 1897	78								50
McNeill	Alexander	13 Dec., 1874	Sydney	do		12 Nov., 1890	1 Sept. 1898	78								50
O'Brien	William Francis	25 Mar., 1875	do	do		8 Nov., 1890	1 Sept., 1898	78								50
Rook	Albert Edward	17 Aug, 1876	do	do		8 April, 1890	1 Sept., 1898	78								50
Taaffe	William	29 Mar, 1875	Tamworth (Acting)	do		24 Jan., 1890	11 May, 1900	78								50
Barton	Florence	6 July, 1872	Albion Park	do		18 Aug., 1897	18 Nov., 1897	65								50
Bateson	William Henry Vincent	15 Aug, 1879	Adamstown	do		24 Mar, 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
Becke	Frederick Vernon	30 Sept, 1880	Hillgrove	do		22 Feb, 1897	1 July, 1897	65								50
Brewster	John Campbell	29 Sept., 1876	Sydney	do		27 Sept., 1892	1 Oct., 1899	65								50
Brodie	James Joseph	6 Nov, 1879	Yetman	do		29 Nov, 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
Chapman	Albert Ernest	7 April, 1878	Burradoo	do		7 April, 1892	1 July, 1899	65								50
Christie	William Henry	2 April, 1876	Sydney	do		26 Dec., 1890	1 July, 1899	65								50
Cram	Alfred Jonathan	6 Dec., 1880	Balranald	do		8 July, 1895	1 July, 1899	65						per an £10d		50
Crawford	Thomas	5 Dec, 1877	Wattle Flat	do		8 Feb, 1894	1 July, 1899	65								50
Crichton	Arthur David William	28 Jan, 1877	Sydney	do		11 April, 1892	1 July, 1899	65								50
Edmondson	Alfred	24 Oct, 1880	Goulburn	do		2 Mar, 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
Edwards	Oliver Stewart	28 April, 1882	Memmie	do		13 Jan, 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Glover	Hedley Richard Edgar	9 Mar, 1880	Dubbo	do		22 Oct, 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
Goulding	John Joseph	5 Feb., 1880	Bellingen	do		23 Feb, 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
Gunnell	Richard Torbett Graham	21 Dec. 1881	Elizabeth-street South	do		6 Nov., 1897	26 Feb., 1900	65								50
Hattersley	Hugh	9 May, 1879	Port Macquarie	do		20 Aug, 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Hayward	Charles Walter	12 Dec, 1877	Sydney	do		1 Aug, 1893	1 July, 1899	65								50
Leape	James Martin	21 May, 1876	Oxford-street	do		29 Aug, 1893	1 July, 1899	65								50
Lees	David Timaru	31 Aug, 1879	Sydney	do		8 April, 1895	8 Feb, 1900	65								50
Leslie	George Jeffrie	7 Feb., 1883	Dungog	do		11 Nov., 1897	1 July, 1899	65								50
M'Leod	Robert Alexander	2 Sept, 1877	Cowra	do		8 Mar., 1893	1 July, 1899	65								50
Matheson	William Robert	23 Jan., 1875	Sydney	do		29 Mar, 1890	1 July, 1899	65								50
Nash	William Walter	2 Feb., 1880	Glen Innes	do		25 Oct., 1897	21 May, 1900	65								50
O'Connor	William Vincent	15 Dec, 1876	Narrabri West	do		1 Nov, 1893	1 July, 1899	65			6/-e			12/-		50
Peck	William Albert	11 Aug, 1880	West Maitland	do		27 July, 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Robson	William Mills	29 Feb, 1880	Murrurundi	do		28 Jan., 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Robins	Cohn Herbert	29 Mar., 1880	Brewarrina (Acting)	do		13 May, 1895	14 May, 1900	65								50
Ryan	Thomas J	18 May, 1875	Sydney	do		26 Mar, 1890	1 July, 1899	65								50
Stackpool	Thomas Martin	24 Dec., 1878	Orange	do		19 Nov., 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Stevens	John Phipps Hood	21 Mar, 1880	Moss Vale	do		15 April, 1896	1 July, 1899	65						per wk 2/6d		50
Swanson	Edward George	3 July, 1883	Blandford	do		1 Dec, 1896	1 July, 1899	65								50
Viles	Alfred Ferdinand	6 Mar, 1876	Picton	do		20 Oct, 1892	1 July, 1899	65								50
Walsh	John Arthur	30 April, 1877	Sydney	do		30 Jan, 1894	1 July, 1899	65								50
Williamson	Herbert Cumming	19 April, 1875	Belmont	do		1 Aug., 1894	1 July, 1899	65								50

c For relieving duty.

d Bicycle maintenance.

e Delivering correspondence.

NON-OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS.

Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per Annum.
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
1 @	Nil.	.....	7 @	17/10/-	122/10/-	5 @	26/10/-	132/10/-	3 @	36/10/-	109/10/-	2 @	47	94	2 @	56/10/-	113	2 @	70	140
1 "	5	5	21 "	18	378	12 "	27	324	5 "	37	185	5 "	47/10/-	237/10/-	1 "	57	57	1 "	71	71
186 "	10	1,850	4 "	18/10/-	74	3 "	27/10/-	82/10/-	2 "	38	76	1 "	48	48	1 "	57/10/-	57/10/-	1 "	74	74
121 "	10/10/-	1,270/10/-	13 "	19	247	13 "	28	364	8 "	39	312	1 "	48/10/-	48/10/-	1 "	58	58	1 "	75	75
46 "	11	506	9 "	19/10/-	175/10/-	1 "	28/10/-	28/10/-	1 "	39/10/-	39/10/-	4 "	49	196	3 "	58/10/-	175/10/-	1 "	76	76
1 "	11/2/-	11/2/-	45 "	20	900	9 "	29	261	19 "	40	760	1 "	49/10/-	49/10/-	3 "	59	177	2 "	78	156
31 "	11/10/-	356/10/-	9 "	20/10/-	184/10/-	3 "	29/10/-	88/10/-	1 "	40/10/-	40/10/-	12 "	50	600	1 "	59/10/-	59/10/-	1 "	84/10/-	84/10/-
39 "	12	468	17 "	21	357	29 "	30	870	4 "	41	164	2 "	50/10/-	101	6 "	60	360	2 "	89	178
15 "	12/10/-	187/10/-	6 "	21/10/-	129	4 "	30/10/-	122	2 "	41/10/-	83	3 "	51	153	1 "	60/10/-	60/10/-	2 "	91	182
31 "	13	403	17 "	22	374	6 "	31	186	3 "	42	126	1 "	51/10/-	51/10/-	1 "	63	63	1 "	92	92
19 "	13/10/-	256/10/-	5 "	22/10/-	112/10/-	5 "	32	160	1 "	42/10/-	42/10/-	19 "	52	988	3 "	64	192	1 "	92/10/-	92/10/-
19 "	14	266	10 "	23	230	4 "	33	132	3 "	43	129	3 "	53	159	2 "	64/10/-	129	2 "	93	93
19 "	14/10/-	275/10/-	2 "	23/10/-	47	2 "	33/10/-	67	1 "	43/10/-	43/10/-	1 "	53/10/-	53/10/-	5 "	65	325	3 "	100	300
45 "	15	675	8 "	24	192	8 "	34	272	2 "	44	88	5 "	54	270	2 "	65/10/-	131	2 "	120	240
15 "	15/10/-	232/10/-	1 "	24/10/-	24/10/-	2 "	34/10/-	69	1 "	44/10/-	44/10/-	1 "	54/10/-	54/10/-	2 "	66	132			
37 "	16	592	25 "	25	625	8 "	35	280	4 "	45	180	4 "	55	220	1 "	66/10/-	66/10/-			
8 "	16/10/-	132	4 "	25/10/-	102	4 "	35/10/-	142	2 "	45/10/-	91	3 "	56	163	1 "	68	68			
22 "	17	374	28 "	26	728	9 "	36	324	2 "	46	92	1 "			1 "	68/10/-	68/10/-	1,205	...Total...	27,070/2/-

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PUBLIC SERVICE LIST, 1900.

Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per annum.	Number.	Salary.	Total Amount per annum.
NON-OFFICIAL TELEPHONE OPERATORS.			NON-OFFICIAL POSTAL ASSISTANTS.			NON-OFFICIAL MESSENGERS.			NON-OFFICIAL RECEIVER-CLEARERS.			NON-OFFICIAL RECEIVING OFFICE-KEEPERS.		
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
1 @	Nil.	.....	4 @	5	20	1 @	15	15	4 @	5	20	518 @	5	2,590
1 "	5	5	11 "	10	110	1 "	52	52	1 "	10	10	2 "	10	20
6 "	10	60	1 "	12	12							1 "	12	12
3 "	12	36	10 "	13	130									
2 "	13	26	1 "	15	15									
1 "	15	15	1 "	16	16									
1 "	16	16	8 "	20	160									
12 "	26	312	4 "	25	100									
1 "	50	50	18 "	26	468									
2 "	52	104	1 "	30	30									
1 "	72	72	1 "	36	36									
1 "	100	100	4 "	39	156									
			4 "	40	160									
			5 "	52	260									
			2 "	65	130									
Total, *32	796	Total, 75	1,803	Total, 2	67	Total, 5	30	Total, 521	2,622

* Eleven of these are also Non-official Receiving Office-keepers.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT OF 1895.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.
(FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP,
Knight Commander 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Public Service Board, appointed under the terms of the Public Service Act of 1895, have the honor, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act, to present you with this our Fourth Annual Report.

Towards the close of the period which we have now under review a change took place in the personnel of the Board. Mr. T. A. Coghlan was granted leave of absence on the 21st November last, and Mr. W. Houston, Under Secretary for Lands, was appointed Deputy Member, he having on a previous occasion occupied that position, and being therefore familiar with the duties of the office.

It is outside the province of the Board to allude to the circumstances which led to this re-arrangement—they merely state the fact, and take the opportunity thus afforded them of expressing their sense of the obligations under which they lie to Mr. Coghlan for his loyal co-operation and assistance.

The Board may perhaps be permitted to express their satisfaction that the Legislature has seen fit to pass the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899, by which many ex-Civil Servants, who were debarred by the terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884 and the Public Service Act of 1895 from obtaining a pension, have now acquired that right. By this means cases of hardship which were caused by the operation of the Public Service Act of 1895 have been relieved. The effect of the measure on the Superannuation Account is dealt with under its appropriate heading in a later portion of this Report. Appendix I* shows the names of the persons * Page 33. affected and the pensions to which they are respectively entitled.

The year which has passed has been one in which the administration of the Act has been subjected to the most crucial examination; and the Board feel that, notwithstanding many adverse criticisms, they have not forfeited the confidence

confidence of either Parliament or the public. The work they have been engaged upon has been of the most exacting character, and in its execution it was impossible not to have aroused the hostility of many who thought themselves injured or aggrieved by their action.

Most, if not all, of the strictures passed have arisen out of an imperfect acquaintance with the facts. The policy of the Board has been to allow time and fuller knowledge to correct these misapprehensions. They felt that to have entered into controversies on such subjects would have led them far away from the discharge of their proper duties, and they had perfect confidence that in the end justice would be done them; in which they have not been disappointed. Before passing to other matters they desire to express to the Honorable the Attorney-General their acknowledgment of the courteous way in which he has treated their recommendations, and also of the ready assistance he has always been willing to afford them.

GRADING AND APPEALS.

In their last Report the Board drew attention to the fact that they had been unable, for reasons therein advanced, to grade the Land and Income Tax Department. The disabilities then existing still continue, but the Board, after conference with the First Commissioner, have from time to time revised those salaries which seemed to call for such treatment, so that no real hardship has resulted. They have on several occasions carefully inspected this Department, and are pleased to be able to report that on the whole it is served by a very efficient staff.

Reference was also made in that Report, to the grading of the Professional Staff of the various Departments. Since that was written, the Board have revised the salaries of the officers composing that staff, and they are now engaged in hearing appeals against the grading; but before touching further on the subject they would like to refer to some complaints which have been made in Parliament as to their alleged neglect in not determining the earlier appeals. These complaints are altogether based on an imperfect knowledge of the case. Although it was impossible, in anything like reasonable time, to personally interview all the 2,789 officers who appealed against reductions in their salaries, the Board did so in the cases of as many officers as chose to wait upon them.

It must be admitted that the reductions shown in that grading were severe, but not nearly so drastic as those which the majority of those outside the Service had to suffer in the matter of their incomes. The Civil Service is to a large extent a body by itself, separated from the rest of the community in its ideas and aspirations, and hence, as was only to be expected, many of its members had a difficulty in appreciating the altered economic conditions which affected most of their fellow citizens.

Under these circumstances their appeals were natural, and can be readily understood; the question as to the value of their services as compared with that placed upon similar work in private employ, did not apparently present itself to their minds.

The Board are aware that even now the rank and file of the Service are paid at a higher rate than persons in private employ, but they believe that it is in the interest of the country that the State Service, which, under the new system, can only be entered by the door of a strict competitive examination, should offer the greater attractions.

Taking all these circumstances into account, the Board, with the aid of the Departments, revised the first grading, and published the results in the *Gazette*, as shown on the next page. Subsequently they prepared the Increment Regulations for officers in the lower grade of the Clerical Division, and also revised the salaries of professional officers, and are now engaged in a further revision; the Estimates have also been reviewed every year in connection with salaries over £300. It must be admitted, however, that the striking out of all increases over £400 has embarrassed the work of the Board, and shut out many valuable officers from receiving well-earned increases. This subject is referred to at length on page 19.

The

The following statement shows the time occupied in dealing with appeals of Officers against the first grading.

Department.	Date of Grading, as notified in <i>Gazette</i> .	Date when Appeals were finally dealt with as notified by <i>Gazette</i> showing results of Appeals.
Works... ..	25 April, 1896	27 April, 1897.
Chief Secretary	5 May, "	27 " "
Lunacy	5 " "	15 June, "
Attorney-General	11 " "	14 July, "
Instruction	4 June, "	27 April, "
Teachers	4 " "	16 July, 1896.
Justice... ..	17 " "	27 April, 1897.
Postal	2 July, "	21 " "
Treasury	15 " "	27 " "
Lands	15 " "	27 " "
Mines	15 " "	10 Feb., "
Government Printer	16 Dec., "	29 June, "
Auditor-General	5 Jan., 1897	27 April, "

NOTE.—In accordance with the Act, Officers were allowed thirty days from the date of the publication of the grading to appeal.

In dealing with the subject of appeals generally, reference may be made to an objection which has been raised to the provisions of Section 15 of the Public Service Act, which enacts that all appeals against the Board's grading shall be made to the Board, whose decision shall be final. It has been urged that this is simply appealing from Cæsar to Cæsar; in other words, that the appellants can hardly expect a favourable rehearing, because the Board, it is suggested, would naturally be interested, at any rate unconsciously, in upholding their first decision. That this is a misconception of the facts of the case is easily made apparent, by detailing the mode of procedure adopted in the appeals against the grading of the Professional Staff, referred to in the earlier part of this Report. When taking this work in hand, the Board felt it was impossible for them to see every officer, much less to examine his work minutely. They therefore, after conference with the Under Secretaries and Heads of Departments, appointed a Sub-Committee, composed of some of the ablest officers in the Service, to visit each office and collect such information as would assist the Board in coming to a decision. On the receipt of the report of this Committee, a copy of it was sent to each of the Under Secretaries whose Department was affected, with a request that he would give the Board the benefit of his advice. When this was obtained the Board had further conference with the Committee, and with others who could give them valuable information, such as the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, the Government Architect and the Chief Surveyor. The Board then, with the aid of the advice thus obtained, coupled with their own knowledge of the Service, obtained in many cases by previous personal inspection, carefully revised the information supplied by the Sub-Committee; and finally, after again consulting the Under Secretaries, issued the provisional grading referred to—with which it may be mentioned the Under Secretary in each Department in every instance concurred—and invited appeals from any officers who might think themselves aggrieved by such grading.

In due course the appeals were received, and the appellants were invited to appear in person before the Board; their statements were taken down by means of shorthand-writers; their work was carefully examined and compared with work of a similar kind performed by other officers; the Heads and Sub-heads of the Departments in which they were employed were also examined as to the statements made, and finally the Under Secretaries were again consulted in the light of the further information thus obtained, and, as a result, a considerable number of appeals were sustained, both in regard to salary and grading.

The Board are confident that any impartial critic, after reading the explanation given, will come to the conclusion that the most careful and unbiassed consideration is given to this important part of their work.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Since the date of the last Report of the Board the following changes in Departmental arrangements have taken place:—The Chief Inspector of Public Accounts and his staff have been re-transferred to the Treasury. On the advice of the Board, the staff was in 1897 transferred from the Treasury to the Audit Office; for it appeared to them that the very important principle of having an independent check on all Government Accounts, both Revenue and Expenditure, would be best carried out by placing this branch under the control of the Auditor-General, who is an officer responsible to Parliament. It can be readily seen that a check on the Treasury itself would, theoretically, be better secured by the Inspectors being placed under an authority outside that Department; but they regret to find that, owing to the failure to pass certain necessary legislation which would give the Auditor-General powers he does not now possess, and the unfortunate presence of friction in the relationships existing between certain high officers, it has been found desirable, for a time at all events, to revert to the previous condition of affairs. The Board, however, hope that the whole question will be reconsidered.

The Tanks and Wells Sub-department, which was formerly a branch of the Mines Department, and which the Board recommended in their last Report should be attached to the Works Department, has been transferred partly to the Lands and partly to the Works, the management going to the former and the construction to the latter Department—in fact, reverting to a condition of things which obtained prior to the year 1888. The Board fear that this will not prove a satisfactory change, either from a financial or an administrative point of view. So unsatisfactory did a similar arrangement prove when it was tried many years ago, that a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole subject, and the conclusions come to were as follows:—

We find that the evidence throughout discloses that the dual control exercised by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Mines over the public watering places, and the laxity in adherence to arrangements between them—doubtless framed with the best intentions, but in which the seeds of discord are sown broadcast (see p. 175)—has, as a natural consequence, for some years past been productive of frequent unseemly differences and recriminations, and much unnecessary and irritating correspondence between the Departments, the tedious details of which we have deemed it unnecessary and unprofitable to enter into in this report.

This very objectionable state of things has no doubt for a corresponding length of time been highly prejudicial to public interests, and to the decorous and regular conduct of public business by the Departments in question. We therefore deem it incumbent upon us to suggest the adoption of the following remedies:—

- (1.) That the Department of Public Works be charged with the construction of all public watering places, whether tanks, wells, or artesian borings, and with the entire supervision, maintenance, and control of them.
- (2.) That the necessity for constructing public watering places on any stock route be in all cases reported to the Department of Public Works by the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines.
- (3.) That the sites for such watering places be fixed by the Department of Public Works, dividing the distances between them as equally as the circumstances may permit.
- (4.) That before entering upon the construction of such watering places a report be obtained by the Department of Public Works from the Government Geologist, or other competent authority, as to advisability of sinking wells or boring for artesian water.

In concluding this portion of our report, we desire to point out that for some time past three classes of officers have been employed in the supervision, control, and maintenance of public watering places, namely: Road Superintendents, under the Department of Public Works, Inspectors of Public Watering Places, and Overseers of Public Watering Places (who are also Inspectors of Stock), under the Department of Mines. (Q. 647 to 649.)

But in the event of the Department of Public Works being charged with the entire supervision, control, and maintenance of all public watering places in accordance with our suggestion, the services of the inspectors and the overseers of public watering places would be unnecessary, and the duties now performed by them might conveniently (with necessary assistance) be undertaken by road superintendents resident in the several districts, who, presumably being trained engineers, and having supervised the construction of these fine works, and the erection of all the appliances connected with them, must naturally have a better knowledge of their management and a greater interest in them than could be expected from unprofessional officers of a foreign Department.

It seems to the Board that in the light of previous experience it is rather a doubtful policy to try the experiment again. The Board feel compelled to advert to these matters, as the Public Service Act, in the 18th section, directs them, in their Reports to the Governor, to “indicate the changes and measures necessary
in

in its opinion for the improved working" of the Public Service, "or of any Department or subdivision thereof"; and in the 8th section the following directions are given:—

As often as shall be necessary to carry out the directions and provisions of this Act, and to ensure the establishment and continuance of a proper standard of efficiency and economy in the Public Service, the Board shall, as far as practicable, personally inspect each Department, and investigate the character of the work performed by every officer therein, and the efficiency, economy, and general working of such Department, *both separately and in its relation to other Departments*, and may, for such purpose, examine the permanent head of such Department and such other witnesses as may appear to the Board to be necessary.

They have therefore no option but to refer to those cases in which they think improvements in the present system can be carried out.

The Board have also to report that no steps have as yet been taken to give effect to their recommendation in regard to the reorganisation of the Charities Department. In their last Report they dealt fully with the subject; it may not, however, be amiss, considering the importance of the question, to repeat part of what was then advanced. The portion referred to is as follows:—

The Charities Department, which is under the Chief Secretary's Department, is one of the most important branches of the Public Service. The Board, for reasons which need not now be entered upon, were unable at the time of the grading to fully carry out their views in regard to the reorganisation of this branch. They had, however, come to certain conclusions in regard to the management of the Department, and further consideration has only strengthened their views. To put these ideas into practice required an entire remodelling of the Department, and in the multiplicity of their other duties the Board did not see their way to enter upon so important a matter. With certain exceptions, they took the Department as they found it, and graded each officer according to the value of the work performed by him, and according to his capacity to perform such work. During the past year the Board have entered very fully into consideration of the changes which are necessary to be brought about to ensure efficiency in administration of charitable relief; and with the concurrence of the Chief Secretary, they appointed Dr. Williamson, the Superintendent of Gladesville Asylum, to go through the Department with the view to having an independent opinion as to the condition of each Asylum, the method of treatment in vogue, and generally regarding the management of the whole Department. These reports are now before the Board, and the conclusions which Dr. Williamson has come to coincide to a large extent with the views which the Board had arrived at as the result of their own investigations. The Board consider that in the interest of the old men and women who are accommodated in the various Asylums, an entire change of system should be introduced. For the most part these old people are in infirm health, and probably 1,300 out of about 3,900 are really hospital patients; while many others, though not actually sick in the ordinary acceptance of the term, are yet too infirm to quit their dormitories. In any work of reorganisation this important fact must receive due attention, and the Board hope to be able to reorganise the Department on lines more in accordance with the requirements of the medical officers and the inmates, bearing in mind that in those Asylums where a large number of sick are housed the attendants should be qualified by hospital or nursing experience. At present only eight out of some twenty-two attendants have had hospital training, while quite a large proportion of the unskilled attendants joined the Department when too old to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Service.

The delay which has taken in the settlement of the matter is no doubt largely due to the fact that in the interval a change of Government has taken place, and that a large amount of pressing work had to be carried through in a limited period of time. It is to be hoped, however, that this urgent and difficult question will shortly be satisfactorily settled.

STORES AND PUBLIC SERVICE TENDER BOARD.

In their last Report the Board drew attention to the radical changes which had been effected in the management of the Stores Department. A Public Service Tender Board was appointed, consisting of:—

R. R. P. Hickson, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, Chairman;
 Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police;
 Eric Sinclair, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of the Insane;
 F. W. Neitenstein, Esq., Comptroller-General of Prisons;
 P. B. Walker, Esq., Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs;
 W. A. Gullick, Esq., Government Printer;

and regulations were passed for their guidance. The powers of this body can be gathered from the following excerpt from the regulations: No. 346 reads:—

The Tender Board shall be the authority for dealing with tenders and conditions of contract for the whole of the stores or other requisites, including furniture, forage and provisions for the Public Service, other than supplies for the Railway Department, warlike stores, military clothing, and materials required for works in course of construction not usually included in the annual contracts for supplies.

The

The Public Service Board have the power to make regulations for "determining the mode of procuring stores or other material or requisites for the Public Service, and providing for and regulating the inspection of stores, material, or requisites, and examining and auditing the books and accounts of officers in charge of stores, materials, and requisites, and for taking stock thereof, and for investigating and examining all contracts, accounts, invoices, requisitions, orders, and vouchers in any way relating to stores, material, or requisites for the Public Service: Provided always that the Governor may determine and carry out methods of procuring supplies for the Public Service other than by public tender, and independently of regulations framed by the Board," but they have not the power to make regulations for the disposal of the stores; this being accomplished by means of general instructions issued by the Governor and Executive Council. These need not be repeated here, but they were complete and effective for the purpose in view; they were published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 8th July, 1898. The regulations provided for a fee of £100 per annum for the Chairman of the Board, and fees at the rate of £1 ls. per sitting for the other members—the total sum to be paid to each such member not to exceed £50 in any one year, or a total cost for the whole Board of £300. Parliament, however, saw fit to disallow this, and the Public Service Board desire, with all respect, to invite attention to the matter again, as they feel sure important features of the case have escaped attention. The objection taken appears to be that it is undesirable to impose dual positions, to which pay is attached, on already highly placed officials, who in connection with their own proper duties have sufficient to tax their energies and time. This, in a general way, is no doubt true, but the Public Service Board contend that an exception exists in this case, on the ground that these officers, having acquired in their respective offices an experience such as no one else in the nature of things has been able to gain, are fitted to discharge these responsible duties more effectively than any other officers; and the extent of these responsibilities can be gauged better when it is known that the value of the stores either directly or indirectly controlled by the Tender Board amounts to over £441,000 per annum. It is clear, therefore, that a saving of even a small percentage on this total will mean a large sum. Moreover, it is essential to the success of the scheme that only officers of the highest standing in the Service should hold these important appointments, because it requires all the authority which high position lends, to enforce the often unpalatable decisions which the Tender Board, in the exercise of their functions, have to arrive at. It is not to be wondered at that these gentlemen have met, and still meet with, some obstruction in the discharge of their onerous duties; but with the support of the Ministers this can easily be overcome, to the great advantage of the State.

* Page 34.

In Appendix II* will be found the Report of the Tender Board for the year ending the 31st December last, and as bearing on the point referred to, the following paragraph may be quoted, showing conclusively that it requires the exercise of the strong arm of the Executive to put down the opposition encountered:—

The Board, however, on assuming office under the Executive approval and regulations, were led to expect that the heads and chief officers of the public Departments would co-operate with them in carrying out the regulations and effecting a reduction in the public expenditure for supplies generally, but regret to state that they have been disappointed in this expectation.

It is pleasing, however, in contradistinction to the above, to be able to quote the following paragraph from the same report:—

"The Board record with pleasure the co-operation of the Chief Medical Officer of the Government in their efforts to effect economy in the supply of drugs, &c., for use in gaols, benevolent asylums, and other Government institutions. The Chief Medical Officer, through whom all requisitions for such supplies pass, has issued a circular directing that concentrated infusions be substituted for tinctures whenever possible, that the variety of drugs asked for be kept within narrow limits, that requisitioning for preparations which are merely 'elegant,' and consequently expensive, be avoided, and ordinary forms of therapeutic value substituted therefor, and that every requisition for an unusual kind of drug, or for an unusual quantity of any drug, be accompanied by a special explanation furnished by the visiting surgeon, and that in every case the quantity of drugs asked for be strictly proportionate to the consumption actually shown for the last preceding term."

It is needless to say that the members of the Tender Board have keenly felt the action taken by Parliament, not so much on account of the loss of their fees, as the apparent want of appreciation of their labours, due, the Public Service Board venture

venture to think, to the absence of a knowledge of all the facts of the case. They, however, hope that the explanation given herein will remove misconceptions which have evidently existed.

The Board regret to have to report the resignation of Mr. Hickson as Chairman of the Tender Board, that gentleman having stated that he has not the necessary time to devote to this business, and to express their pleasure that Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, has, for the present at all events, consented to fill the breach. They hope that the remaining members of the Board will not be compelled to follow Mr. Hickson's example, but will remain at their posts, where they are in a position to do the State such good service.

In illustration of the valuable work performed by these gentlemen, the subjoined extract from the before-quoted report is pertinent:—

For purposes of comparison, the Board have also prepared a statement (Appendix C) showing the expenditure from the Vote for "Stores and Stationery" during the three financial years ended the 30th June last, and the three previous years, from which it will be seen that the expenditure for the services has decreased to the extent of nearly £9,000 per annum. For the current financial year the expenditure is estimated at £87,000, showing a still further reduction of £15,000. In addition to this, it should be borne in mind that as the Board are the sole authority for procuring stores and other materials and requisites for the Public Service, they have been able to make a considerable saving on charges against Departmental Votes, from the fact that many officers found it necessary, after the Board's appointment, to considerably curtail their requisitions when they learnt that a number of the items asked for were objected to as lavish expenditure. The waste, therefore, which has in the past existed in the distribution of stores, &c., has virtually been reduced to a minimum by the Board's action.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS AND THE GRANTING OF DISTRICT ALLOWANCES.

The Board in previous Reports have referred to the regulations made with respect to district allowances in the Western Division of the Colony, the object of such regulations being to grant a measure of relief to those officers who are subjected to the incidence of the higher cost of living which rules in that part of the Colony, and thus, as far as possible, put them on a footing of equality with their more fortunate brethren in the Eastern Division. The Board felt, however, that even with the most careful consideration, and the aid of the advice of the most experienced officers in the Service, the regulations laid down would not meet every case; and in order to still further remove causes of complaint, they advised, after further reference to their Committee, that the following amendments should be made in the regulations:—

Officers residing at Nyngan, Elswick, Carrathool, and Conargo shall be allowed the same rate as those living within the present allowance area.

Officers residing at Baradine, Gulargambone, Bingara, Dandaloo, Marsdens, Trundle, Whitton, Darlington Point (Warangesda), Urana, Waroo, Nevertire, Jerilderie, Ungarie, Moama, Tocumwal, shall be allowed half the rate set out above.

Officers residing at Wilcannia, Louth, Tilpa, Walgett, Collarendabri, Angledool, Mungindi, Mogil, Goodooga, Barrington, and Enngonia shall, in addition to the rate set out above, receive a sum equal to one-fourth thereof.

Officers residing at Tibooburra, Hungerford, Ivanhoe, Menindie, Milperinka, White Cliffs, Wanaaring, Mossgiel, and Pooncarie shall, in addition to the rate set out above, receive a sum equal to one-half thereof.

The estimated additional cost involved by those amendments was £1,144 per annum, and Parliament generously voted this amount. It is too much to hope that even this extra concession will satisfy all claims, as it is impossible to make every condition of country life yield to regulations, however skilfully or comprehensively framed. The Board, in their visits of inspection to the country offices, have been much impressed with the disabilities, both pecuniary and physical, under which many of the servants of the State labour by reason of the great distance they live from the more favoured parts of the Colony. They found that not a few of them had for many years resided in localities where the most trying climatic conditions obtain, and, as a consequence, both they and their families were suffering in health. Some of the officers with good salaries send their families during the summer season to cooler climates; but it is clear that only the few can resort to this remedy, the majority having to suffer without any chance of alleviation.

The Board have been able by means of district allowances to minimise the pecuniary difficulty, and they have also taken steps to meet the other, and in this they are pleased to know that they have had the entire approval of the Government, as will be seen from the subjoined minutes, which they consider of sufficient importance to quote in full.

Public Service Board, Sydney, 17 November, 1899.

To The Honorable B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General,—

Transfer of Officers after prolonged service in the Western Districts.

THE Public Service Board, on 4th August, 1897, in a minute addressed to the Acting Premier, in connection with the proposal to grant living allowances to officers stationed in remote districts, drew attention to the hardship which is often entailed by keeping officers thus situated for a number of years, and stated that they had had under consideration the question as to whether a system could not be devised by which, where practicable, officers might, after a certain period, be transferred from the country to the town, and *vice versa*. They suggested that this rule might be applied in certain cases where officers have been for a period of, say, six years in one place. The Government, however, did not then see its way to concur in the proposal.

The question has again been under the consideration of the Board, and a report has been obtained from the Sub-committee on District Allowances. The Sub-committee, who have gone carefully into the matter, suggest that the term of service of officers in the extreme north-west should be limited to three years, and in towns further west of a given line five years; officers to have an absolute right of removal to a favourable district at the expiration of the respective terms, and the cost of removal to be defrayed by the Crown, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 71.

The views of the permanent heads of the Departments affected have been obtained on these proposals, and are transmitted herewith.

The Board, after carefully considering the whole subject, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that any proposal to give officers an absolute right to removal after being stationed a certain number of years in one place would be impracticable. They have come to this conclusion with much regret, as the painful results which at times follow the prolonged retention of officers and their families in the very hot and remote parts of the Colony have been forcibly brought before them in the course of their visits to such districts.

Although, however, it may not be possible to bring into operation any hard and fast rule such as that suggested, it would no doubt be a satisfaction to officers to know that as far as possible the practice will be carried out; and the Board therefore desire to submit the matter for the consideration of the Government, with a view, if considered desirable, of concurrence being given to the adoption of such a course.

G. A. WILSON, } Members of the
J. BARLING, } Public Service Board.

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 25 November, 1899.

To The Secretary, the Public Service Board, Sydney,—

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Attorney-General, to acknowledge the receipt of a minute addressed to him by the Public Service Board upon the subject of the transfer of Officers after prolonged service in remote districts, and to transmit, for the Board's information, the following copy of a minute written by him in the matter:—

“ I am sorry that the Board has come to this conclusion, but note with satisfaction the concluding paragraph of this minute, and trust that in practice the term of service in these districts will not exceed three years.”

The papers forwarded by the Board to this Department are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

HUGH POLLOCK,
Secretary.

Public Service Board, Sydney, 3 January, 1900.

To The Honorable B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General,—

Transfer of Officers after prolonged service in the Western Districts.

THE Public Service Board note the minute of the Honorable the Attorney-General, as conveyed in the Secretary's letter of the 25th November last, in regard to their minute on the question of the transfer of Officers after prolonged service in remote districts of the Colony; and they desire to suggest, for the consideration of Mr. Wise, the advisableness of bringing the matter under the attention of the Cabinet, as the suggestions made can only be effectually carried out by the cordial co-operation of the Minister of each Department.

All that will then be necessary will be for the Under Secretaries to make their recommendations to the Board so as to give effect to the proposals, which, the Board desire to point out, will mean an increased cost to the State in the matter of removal expenses.

GEO. A. WILSON, } Members of the
J. BARLING, } Public Service Board.
W. HOUSTON, } Deputy Member of the
Public Service Board.

The approval of the Cabinet to this course was notified to the Board.

Public Service Board, Sydney, 5 February, 1900.

To The Secretary to the Attorney-General,—

Transfer of Officers after prolonged service in the Western Districts.

THE Public Service Board note the decision of the Cabinet in this matter. It is presumed that the Honorable the Attorney-General will cause copies of the minutes to be sent to each of the Ministers, with a view to effect being given thereto.

J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary.

Difficulties will no doubt arise in carrying out the proposal, but with the cordial co-operation of Ministers and Under Secretaries, which seems to be assured, a great measure of relief will ensue.

EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year thirty-one competitive examinations have been held for the filling of 272 vacancies, at which 2,733 candidates presented themselves, particulars of which are given hereunder :—

EXAMINATIONS held during the year 1899.

Date.	Position.	Salary.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Candidates.
1899.		£		
24 January ...	Temporary Engineering Draftsman, Works Department	200	1	20
31 January ...	Temporary Survey Draftsman, Works Department ...	150	5	41
25 January ...	Female Typist	75	1	22
13, 14 March ...	Clerk, Crown Law Department	300	1	42
29, 25 March ...	Junior Clerkships	50	50	232
20, 25 March ...	Junior Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Mines Department	50	1	8
16, 18 May ...	Field Assistant, Lands Department	100	3	12
26 June ...	Geological Surveyor, Mines Department	300	1	13
26 June ...	Postal and Telegraph Assistants	39	40	940
26 June ...	Cadet Draftsmen	50	10	14
25 July ...	Temporary Shorthand-writer and Typist, Lands Department	10/- p day	1	9
12 August ...	Clerical Emergency Staff	160	15	494
23, 25 August ...	Professional Emergency Staff, Assistant Engineers ...	300	2	40
28, 31 August ...	do do Engineering Draftsman..	250	4	49
28, 31 August ...	do do do do ...	200	4	
28, 31 August ...	do do do do ...	150	3	
1, 4, 5 September..	do do Architectural Draftsmen	200	2	70
1, 4, 5 September..	do do do do ...	150	12	
31 August and 5, 8 September.	do do (Surveyors)	234	5	
7, 9, and 13 Sept.	do do Survey Draftsman ...	200	3	67
7, 9, and 13 Sept.	do do do ...	175	5	
7, 9, and 13 Sept.	do do do ...	150	10	
11 September ...	Engrossing and Search Clerk, Mines Department ...	150	1	44
20 September ...	Cadet, Litho. Branch, Lands Department	25	2	18
16 October ...	Clerkships, Bonds and Contracts Branch, Works	150	1	47
16 October ...	do do do ...	200	1	
27, 28 November...	Inspector of Metalliferous Mines	245	1	46
18, 21 December...	Engineering Cadets (Senior)	26	4	32
18, 21 December...	do do (Junior)	26	8	
18, 22 December...	Junior Clerkships	50	50	305
18 December ...	Teachers of Small Schools	72	25	129
	Total ... ..	.....	272	2,733

In Appendix III* will be found the report of the Board of Examiners for the Public Service, from which it will be seen that two examinations, included in the foregoing list, have been held of candidates seeking admission to the Clerical Division during the year 1899. The following extract from that report will no doubt be read with interest :—

From these statements three things are apparent—(1) that centres of examination are arranged to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of individual candidates; (2) that the candidates are not confined to Sydney, but are fairly distributed over the whole of the Colony; and (3) that, in spite of the admitted difficulty of the examination, the number of candidates is increasing and the competition becoming keener. The marks obtained by the successful candidates at the last examination indicate a considerable improvement in the quality of the work as compared with that of previous examinations, the marks of the best candidates, in particular, being much in advance of the highest aggregate obtained on former occasions.

The Public Service Board wish to join with the Examiners in expressing their grateful recognition of the valuable services rendered by the many ladies and gentlemen who have so willingly, and without remuneration, consented to act on local supervising committees, without which it would be most difficult to conduct the examinations in the country. A glance at their names, which are given in the Appendix referred to, will show that some of our most prominent citizens have assisted in this important work. The Board also join in expressing their appreciation of the kindness of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate of the University in placing the Great Hall at their disposal for the purpose of holding Examinations.

Their thanks are especially due to the members of the Examining Board for the extremely valuable work they have accomplished.

Since

Since the Examiners commenced their labours in January, 1897, the large number of 207 junior clerks who have passed the prescribed examination have been admitted into the Service, and it is not too much to say, judging from the reports the Board have received, that the Service has been distinctly improved thereby. With but few exceptions these young men appear to have creditably acquitted themselves, giving promise of increasingly useful service to the State. There is also little doubt that the admission of these junior clerks has tended to the economical administration of the Departments, as in many cases they have taken the place, and efficiently too, of persons who, under the previous system, would have been appointed at a much higher remuneration, the explanation being that these young men are drawn from the pick of the scholars of our public and private schools. In Appendix IV* will be found a statement showing the standard of education to which entrants must attain, and the subjects in which they are examined. It may be interesting to note, for purposes of comparison, the practice in England in matters of Civil Service examination.

* Page 39.

The clerical branches of the Home Service may be arranged as follows:—

1. First Division clerkships.
 2. Second „ „
 3. Boy copyists
 4. Post-office employés
- } About the same standard.

Yearly appointments to the First Division are not numerous. The examination is extremely severe, so severe that few, except University men of the highest standing, succeed in passing it.

Subjects of examination:—

English composition and Précis-writing.
 English History, Laws, and Constitution.
 Language and Literature—Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian.
 Mathematics (pure and applied).
 Natural Science.
 Political Economy.
 Moral Philosophy.
 Roman Law, &c.

No subjects are compulsory.

The salaries range from £150—£200 per annum to £1,000 per annum and more. Increments vary from £20 to £50 per annum.

Second Division Clerkships.

The examination includes handwriting, orthography, arithmetic, copying M.S., English composition, geography, English history, indexing, digesting returns into summaries, book-keeping.

The Commissioners recently suggested the addition of optional subjects, as follows:—A science, a foreign language, mathematics, shorthand.

The salaries range from £70 per annum to £250, but there is a higher division which reaches a maximum salary of £350. Promotion to the higher division is by merit.

Increments of salary range from £5 to £10 per annum.

Promotion is dependent upon special departmental reports, which must be satisfactory to the Commissioners.

Boy clerks.

Examination—Handwriting.
 Arithmetic (Elementary).
 Copying MS.
 English composition.
 Geography.

Salary—14s. per week first year.
 15s. „ second year.
 16s. „ third „
 17s. „ fourth „
 18s. „ fifth „

Further promotion is contingent upon their passing the examination for the Second Division. Outside

Outside these divisions there are a great many special appointments for which there are special examinations.

It will be seen from the above notes (1) that the higher positions in the English Civil Service are filled only by men of the highest ability and education; and (2) that the examination of candidates for admission to the Second Division is of a more practical character than our entrance examination, to which in other respects it is similar.

The first division clerks, who must not be more than 26 years old at the time of passing the examination, usually begin at a salary of £150 or £200. Their after progress is by regular increments. These, however, are dependent upon good conduct and practical ability, reports upon which are furnished to the Commissioners.

There is every reason to anticipate that the same high standard of excellence will be attained here as has been reached in Great Britain, if the system which has been inaugurated is allowed to have a fair trial; it is the one thing which cuts at the root of patronage and ensures a fair field and no favour to all without distinction, and makes the Civil Servants themselves feel that they have to rely upon their own efforts and abilities, and not the favour of influential friends.

The Board have had several conferences with the Attorney-General on the subject of examinations.

Mr. Wise is anxious that persons in the General Division shall have special facilities offered to them for entering the Clerical Division. He recognises, however, the importance of keeping up the standard of the educational test, as otherwise there would be a danger of the General Division becoming a "back door" entrance to the Clerical, which would inevitably tend to its deterioration. The Board thoroughly sympathise with the views of Mr. Wise in this matter, and they propose in future examinations to reserve a certain proportion of the vacancies in the Clerical for members of the General Division, with this proviso, that all such candidates shall at least obtain the minimum number of marks required for a pass; on their obtaining this they will be admitted in the order to which their relative marks entitle them.

With these precautions the interests of a large number of deserving Public Servants will be met without lowering the educational status of the Service.

TEST EXAMINATIONS.

The Board have now to refer to a subject which, perhaps, has caused more discussion than any other with which they have had to deal, viz., test examinations as applied to persons already in the Service.

Hereunder is given a list of the examinations held in the year under review:—

EXAMINATIONS held during the year 1899 of persons employed in the Public Service.

Date.	Position.	No. of Candidates.
27 Feb. ...	Test of Clerks for promotion (Regs. 263-264)	273
27 April ...	Post-mortem of Test under Regs. 263 and 264	70
24 " ...	Exam. under Reg. 278 (Clerks)	77
30 Oct. ...	Clerks of Petty Sessions for promotion to Grade A.	26
2 May ...	Telegraph Messengers as to fitness for Clerical work	209
17 June ...	Compositors' Grading Test	66
11 Sept. ...	Departmental Examination of Shorthand-writers and Typists paid less than £180 p. a.	53
	Total	774

The first four examinations were held under the provisions of what are known as the Increment Regulations, which, *inter alia*, provide for certain practical tests being passed before an officer is qualified for promotion from one grade to another. The full text of these Regulations will be found in Appendix V.*

In dealing with the objections which have been advanced against this system of examination, it must be borne in mind that the test is non-competitive, and that the position of an officer is not jeopardised by his failure to pass, the design being

being to prove his fitness for higher work; and it must be granted that however long the service of an officer may have been, if he cannot prove himself capable of advanced duties, it is clearly unjust to the State to promote him. The objection therefore falls to the ground that it is unfair to submit an old officer to a test, provided, of course, that it is a properly-designed one. On this question the controversy has chiefly revolved.

* Page 47.

In Appendix VI* will be found a specimen of the tests applied. It has been urged that the questions have been too academical in their character—easy enough perhaps to sharp youths who have just left college or school, but very difficult to men who have by long disuse lost the art of grappling successfully with such intellectual exercises. An examination of the test questions will show that this objection has but little real weight, and that the questions are eminently practical in their bearing, and are designed to bring out just that quickness of perception and facility in applying principles which the intelligent carrying out of the every-day routine of the better class of work in the Departments requires in its officers. The Board, however, have anxiously considered whether it is not possible to provide a discriminative office test applicable to the work of each particular officer, or class of officer. On a *prima facie* view, this would seem to meet most of the objections, and it is only on looking into the subject more closely that the practical difficulties appear. The Board have discussed this subject over and over again with their examiners, and as the result have been forced to the conclusion which those gentlemen have arrived at, viz., that it is not practicable to institute special Departmental examinations.

As the subject is of wide interest, it has been thought advisable to embody hereunder a very thoughtful minute which these officers have presented to the Board, with the terms of which they are in full accord.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

By these we understand examinations framed with a view to testing an officer's capabilities by means of questions upon the work that he is actually performing.

When the promotion examinations were inaugurated last year, we considered this method as well as other means of gauging ability, and we arrived at the conclusion that departmental examinations would not only prove difficult to work, but would also fail in their object.

In the first place it appeared to us that the practical difficulties were almost insuperable, and for the following reasons, among others:—

- (1) In large departments like Lands or Justice, papers containing suitable questions on the actual work of each examinee would of necessity be inordinately long, and there would always be the risk of overlooking some of the candidates. The work done in such departments is extremely varied and even technical, and as a rule one branch is ignorant of the routine pursued in another branch. A departmental system, to be just to all, would therefore have to be comprehensive and elaborate to an unmanageable degree.
- (2) To frame comprehensive sets of questions of this nature we should have to call in the assistance of a very large number of additional examiners; in fact, we should have to consult or associate with us the head of almost every separate branch. In the Lands there are fifteen of these, and the practical difficulty involved in trying to co-ordinate the proposed questions would be immense; indeed, we doubt whether questions for an examinee in an easy branch could be made of equal difficulty with those given to an examinee in a branch where more responsible work was done.

Further, to entrust the examination to the immediate superiors of the examinees would imperil the secrecy and value of the examination, which would then be entirely in the hands of officers, who, being in daily contact with the examinees, would be liable to bias for or against.

There would be a possibility, moreover, of such questions being set as would be likely to enable the candidate to bear out a previously-formed estimate of his efficiency.

- (3.) In small sub-departments, of which several examples could be given, the examinee himself might be the only person sufficiently familiar with the routine work of his office to be able to set questions upon it.

On the whole, a departmental examination appears to us to be a most elaborate method of ascertaining what can be much more readily and accurately elicited from the report of the officer under whom a candidate for promotion is daily employed, and from the personal inspection of the work by the Board's examiners.

Apart from its impracticability, it seems clear to us that a system of departmental examinations would fail to show whether an officer possessed abilities that would fit him for work of a higher order; and that, we understand, is the end in view. In branches where the work is of an elementary character it would be impossible, by purely practical questions, to differentiate between inferior men who have reached their maximum and men who are capable, should an opportunity arise, of doing advanced work. To take an example from our own service: A and B are record clerks, doing precisely the same work, each in due time and to the satisfaction of their superior officer. "A" is 30 years old, has been imperfectly educated, and is known to possess little ability; "B" is 25, well educated, and known to possess intelligence of a high order. If these two were examined merely upon the routine matters with which they are both equally familiar, in all probability it would be impossible for the examiners to determine

determine from their papers which is the better man. Such an examination would furnish no criterion of the capacity for more difficult or responsible duties; it would merely show what we already knew—that they were competent record clerks.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that in the commercial world, where examinations of accountants have been for many years in vogue, no attempt is made in papers on bookkeeping to go beyond general principles, although every large business has a system of accounts peculiar to itself. In other words, the examinations confine themselves to the general principles that underlie all the varied applications of bookkeeping.

We understand that in the United States elaborate Departmental examinations have been discarded in favour of general tests, which place all examinees upon the same footing. The former system was found to be not only difficult to carry out, but also to be unpopular with the Service. It was pointed out that whilst it might be more than just to men of little ability, it was apt to leave able men stranded in the inferior positions in which they had been placed as juniors. These latter had no means of proving their capacity—for on work of a simple character clerks of inferior ability may do just as well as men of much higher qualifications—and so might be left to waste the best years of their life on boys' work. The system failed, because it ignored the potential or prospective value of an officer, which, we take it, is of the utmost importance to the State.

In England there is no departmental system of examinations, so far as the Clerical Division is concerned. The tests are all of a general nature, and the fact that the English Service is divided into three classes, which can be entered only by open competitive examination, shows that the English Commission had in view something similar to our promotion examinations; at any rate the effect is similar.

In the German Civil Service, which is probably the best organised and the most contented in the world, advancement in the Service depends solely upon examination, the "claims of education and capacity" being everywhere recognised as superior to mere length of service in an "inferior function." (*Vide* Reports in American Civil Service Commission, p. 345, July, 1893, and June, 1894.) In the opinion of competent observers the efficiency and contentedness of the German Service are due to the conviction that the appointments are regulated by merit as shown by examinations.

It is essential that the senior officers and sub-heads should be well educated and competent men, and no Department will ever become fully efficient until this is the case. The weakness of the present Service lies not so much in the ranks of officers getting less than £200 per annum as in those of officers in receipt of more than that salary. The young men who have joined the Service during the past few years are better educated than many of their seniors, but if they are so unfortunate as to be attached to an office in which the work is performed in a negligent or slipshod fashion, it is almost hopeless to expect that they will become thoroughly efficient clerks. Owing to the exigencies of the Service, many of the present officers had to be admitted with but a very slight test of their educational qualifications. These are the men who, in the ordinary course of events, will in time be called upon to fill more responsible positions, and it is therefore of the greatest importance, if the future efficiency of the Service is to be assured, that some safeguards should be provided, by means of which the advancement of any but first-class men may be prevented.

It is not sufficient for a senior officer to be punctual, well-conducted, respectable, and hard-working in order to merit promotion, although these are very necessary attributes. He should be able to deal firmly yet fairly with his subordinates, and should be capable of giving them practical instruction in their work. If his duties bring him into contact with the public, he should be tactful and polite. If he occupies a confidential position he should have good judgment and discretion. He should, in short, be a man who will set a good example to his subordinates and command their respect, and to do this he must be something more than a mere machine.

A compromise between a general test and departmental examination might be arrived at by prescribing certain practical subjects in addition to a general test such as we have used hitherto. Thus a Lands' officer might be expected to show some acquaintance with the different Land Acts. The greater part of this knowledge might have no bearing on the work upon which he is actually engaged; but it might prove valuable to him in the future. Such a test, however, could not be applied at short notice without causing great hardship to the majority of the examinees, who, as a rule, have a special knowledge of certain sections, but no comprehensive knowledge of the Acts administered by their Departments. We have little doubt, however, that some such scheme could be devised and applied with good effect, but only as an addendum to a general test.

We fear that a new scheme would not meet with any more favour with the Service than the system adopted last year. On the contrary, it would be safe to assume that the officers—not a few—who are satisfied with the first examination, and are now studying to qualify for similar examinations in the future, will be aggrieved, and justly we think, should any radical alterations be made in the subjects prescribed for this year.

We have always thought the scope of these examinations might be enlarged with advantage, so as to include subjects of less immediate practical value than those we have hitherto been content with. A glance at the Civil Service Regulations of England, the United States, and Germany, will show how far behind we are as regards the educational qualifications which we require in officers holding senior positions. The extension of the subjects already set for the Promotion Examinations to include subjects like those mentioned below, would have the effect of raising the standard of efficiency immensely.

- (a) Shorthand and typewriting.
- (b) Law.—Law of Contract, Law of Evidence, Criminal Law, Law of Real Property, &c.
- (c) Political Science, Theory of Legislation, Parliamentary History and Procedure, Forms of Government, &c.
- (d) Political Economy, Trade and Finance, Taxation, Statistics, &c.
- (e) Logic.
- (f) Colonial History.
- (g) Modern History—say, from 1789 up to present time, topics and authors being prescribed each year.
- (h) English Literature—set Authors.
- (i) Modern Languages.

It

It is not intended to suggest that these or other subjects should be compulsory. All we suggest is that it would be a good thing if Government officials were encouraged to pursue one or more of these lines of study and were credited with any good results they obtained. There are many men in the Service who would be glad to strive for distinction even if it brought them no immediate advancement.

If the Board are of opinion that some alteration is necessary in order that the aptitude of an officer for the special work of his Department may be tested, the questions arise of (a) how to get more information in regard to an officer's efficiency, and (b) of specialising some portion of the written examination in order to test his departmental knowledge.

It is a recognised procedure that in cases where a numerical value is required, for examination purposes, the testing of aptitude is done by inspection; for example, the universal mode of testing a State school-teacher's aptitude is for the examiner to arrive at a valuation after seeing him give lessons and demonstrate his management of a school.

As a possible means of meeting the Board's wishes one or more officer in each Department and in the larger sub-departments might be associated with the Promotion Examiners, to set a paper for use at written examination in departmental law, procedure, and work, designed to test the knowledge of the officers due for examination, the field of examination being limited by the class of examinees due; but even this would be an extremely difficult matter to carry out.

It must be borne in mind also that it is usual to give notice to intending examinees some considerable time prior to altering an instituted examination, as men make their course of study accord with the subjects laid down at the preceding ones. In making a change, therefore, it would be only fair to allow men who have been studying since February last to take an examination similar to that held in that month, and the Departmental examination paper would have to be allowed as an alternative of one of the subjects already given—Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Precis, Summarising, Indexing and Registration; Book-keeping being still required of officers in Account branches or of officers whose work involves the keeping of Books of Account.

The Board quite concur with the view expressed by their Examiners as to the desirableness of enlarging the scope of the examination, which may well include, *inter alia*, such a knowledge of legal principles as an educated business man would undoubtedly possess, as for instance, the rudimentary principles governing the law of evidence, the mercantile and maritime law, the law of principal and agent in contract and tort, the law of landlord and tenant, also that relating to negotiable instruments—and this might all be accomplished without involving a strictly technical examination.

The possession of a general knowledge on these and kindred subjects would doubtless be the means of obviating many of the difficulties which now occur. This standard cannot of course be attained at once, but it is an end to be sought—the "*terminus ad quem*" to be kept steadily in view.

The Board do not for one moment propose that the subjects mentioned should be compulsory, neither do they mean to suggest that failure to pass them should prevent ordinary promotion taking place under the prescribed conditions, but rather that what may be called an "Honors Class" might be created, from which could be selected the officers who are to fill the exceptional and higher positions in the Service. The Board are encouraged to hope that the younger officers will see in this an opportunity to win high positions, and evidence is not wanting that many of them are alive to the prospects opening out to them, and are grasping the meaning of the new conditions which now obtain, and are consequently making every effort to increase their mental stores.

No doubt the sluggish and indifferent will find fault with this new departure from old-established custom, and there may be a danger that too much attention will be given to their complaints, but the Board confidently rely on the support of Parliament and the country to sustain them in their efforts to create a Service which they hope in time will not be unworthy to rank in efficiency with the great Civil Services of the Mother Country and India.

The Attorney-General is very anxious that officers over the age of 30 who were in the Service before the passing of the Public Service Act shall be exempted from undergoing written examinations. This view the Board propose to meet in part, by providing that such officers, if they fail in only one subject, shall be granted a test comprising office work of the kind to which they have been accustomed. The Board think that as cases of this kind will probably be few in number, such test will be practicable, which it would not be if applied to the Service as a whole.

APPOINTMENTS.

During the year 1899, 613 appointments were made, as shown in detail in Appendix VII.* Of these, 362 were required to fill vacancies, and 251 new positions. The following analysis will supply useful details.

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS of new appointments to the Public Service during the year 1899.

Department.	Nature and number of Appointments.	To fill Vacancies.	New Positions.
Chief Secretary.....	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 11 nurses, at £25; 2 cleaners, 4 servants and 1 nurse, at £30; 1 cleaner, at £40; 1 attendant and 1 laundress, at £45; 2 junior clerks, 1 chaplain, 1 cleaner, 1 attendant, and 1 stableman, at £50; 1 attendant and 1 nurse, at £55; 1 kitchenman, at £62; 1 cook, at £65; 1 storekeeper, at £84; 1 cook, at £90; 1 house surgeon, at £100; 1 gardener, at £125.....	35	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 junior messenger, at £26; 1 medical officer, at £40; 1 junior clerk, at £50; 1 stableman, at £50; 1 store attendant, at £60; 1 attendant, at £75; 1 veterinary surgeon, at £275; 1 analyst, at £400 .....	.....	8
Treasury.....	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 2 sewers, at £19 10s.; 2 junior messengers and 1 telephone attendant, at £26; 1 cleaner, at £30; 5 junior clerks and 2 cleaners, at £50; 1 cleaner, at £60; 2 bridge watchmen, at £120; 1 tidewaiter, at £130; 1 engine driver, at £140; 1 lithographic machinist, at £164.....	19	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 cleaner, at £12; 1 junior clerk, at £50; 11 tidewaiters, at £130, and 11 at £140; 1 wharf caretaker, at £145; 2 tidewaiters, at £150; 1 stationer's clerk, at £200; 1 chief assessor and 1 registrar (Taxation Department), at £450 .....	.....	30
Attorney-General...	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 1 law clerk, at £300.....	1	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 junior clerk, at £50 .....	.....	1
Lands	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 1 cleaner, at £7; 2 junior messengers, at £26; 4 junior clerks, 2 junior draftsmen, at £50; 1 inspector of conditional purchases, at £225	10	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 boy, at 2s. per day; 2 cadets, at £25; 2 junior clerks, at £50; 2 field assistants, at £100; 1 messenger, at £105; 1 caretaker, at £110; 6 assistant foresters, at £150; 1 piling overseer, at £200 .....	.....	16
Public Works	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 1 gauge reader, at £5; 1 caretaker, at £24; 1 junior messenger, at £26; 6 junior clerks, at £50; 11 boys, at £54; 1 caretaker, at £109; 1 cook, at £120; 1 engine-driver and 1 assistant road superintendent, at £125; 3 fitters at £156; 1 clerk, at £200; 1 surveyor, at £300	29	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 gauge reader, at £5; 1 caretaker, at £40; 4 boys, at £54; 1 typist, at £75; 6 seamen, at £114; 1 fireman, at £132; 2 clerks and 2 draftsmen, at £150; 2 fitters and 1 clerk of works, at £156; 1 draftsman, at £185; 2 draftsmen and 1 clerk of works, at £200; 1 draftsman, at £290 .....	.....	26
Justice	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 12 court cleaners, at £5; 2 acting matrons of gaols, at £5; 3 court cleaners, at £6; 2 court cleaners, at £7; 5 court cleaners, at £10; 1 acting matron of gaol, at £10; 22 acting clerks of petty sessions, at £10; 1 court cleaner, at £10 10s.; 2 court cleaners, at £12; 2 court cleaners, at £15; 2 acting gaolers, at £15; 1 District Court bailiff, at £25; 1 junior messenger, at £26; 1 chaplain, at £30; 5 junior clerks, 1 cadet draftsman, and 1 Sheriff's officer, at £50; 1 assistant cleaner, at £52; 2 court keepers and messengers, at £60; 1 Sheriff's officer, at £76; 1 clerk and schoolmaster, and 1 deputy coroner, at £200; 1 resident surgeon, at £320.....	71	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 court cleaner, at £4; 9 court cleaners, at £5; 1 at £7; 1 at £7 10s.; 1 at £8; 11 acting clerks of petty sessions, at £10; 1 junior messenger, at £26; 1 cleaner, at £30; 9 junior clerks, at £50; 1 examiner of titles, at £600.....	.....	36
Public Instruction, Labour and In- dustry (exclusive of school teachers)	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 8 teachers of Technical classes, paid by fees only; 3 junior attendants, 2 junior messengers, and 2 servants, at £26; 1 servant, at £31 4s.; 2 junior clerks, at £50; 1 cook, at £65; 1 cook and steward, at £84; 1 teacher of blacksmithing, at £150	21	.....
Do	<i>New positions</i> — 1 teacher of Technical class, paid by fees only; 1 cleaner, at £9; 1 teacher, at £21; 1 teacher, at £25; 1 junior attendant, at £26; 1 junior assistant, at £52; 1 typist, at £75; 1 teacher of bootmaking, at £78; 1 teacher of mechanical drawing, &c., at £200; 1 inspector of factories and shops, at £200.....	.....	10
Mines and Agricul- ture.	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 4 officers to issue miners' rights, &c., paid by fees, or fees and commission; 1 warden's clerk, at £5; 1 warden's bailiff, at £10; 1 warden's bailiff, at £12; 2 warden's clerks, at £20; 1 junior clerk and 1 cadet, at £50; 1 inoculator, at £100	12	.....
do	<i>New positions</i> — 4 officers to issue miners' rights, &c., paid by fees, or fees and commission; 1 warden's bailiff, at £6; 2 junior messengers, at £26; 2 junior clerks and 1 junior assistant, at £50; 1 inoculator and 1 assistant instructor, at £100; 1 engrossing and search clerk at £150; 1 inspector under the Vegetation Diseases Act, at £200 .....	.....	14
Postal and Electric Department.	<i>To fill vacancies</i> — 139 telegraph messengers and 11 switch attendants, at £26; 5 postal and telegraph assistants, at £39; 2 junior clerks, at £50; 2 cleaners, at £52; 2 cadets, at £65; 1 junior operator, at £91; 1 instrument fitter, at £150	163	.....
do	<i>New positions</i> — 60 telegraph messengers, at £26; 26 switch attendants, at £26; 1 junior letter carrier, at £26; 1 postal and telegraph assistant, at £39; 1 messenger and junior letter carrier, at £39; 3 junior clerks, at £50; 1 line operator, at £140; 1 bicycle mechanic, at £150.....	.....	94
Office of the Public Service Board.	<i>To fill vacancy</i> — 1 junior clerk, at £50	1	.....
	<i>New positions</i> — 15 clerks on Clerical Relieving Staff, at £160* ; 1 junior clerk, £50 .....	.....	16
	Total	362	251
	GRAND TOTAL		613

* These are not new positions in the strict sense of that term. The officers referred to take the place of temporary employes. See explanation on page 19 of the Report.

From the foregoing it will be seen, as was to be expected, that the largest number of new positions is to be found in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department. The Board look with some concern on the tendency to expansion which is observed in most Departments. To a certain extent this is a healthy sign as indicating the natural progress of the Colony. The increase in the population between the 31st December, 1895, and the 31st December, 1899, the period during which the Board has been in existence, was 6.88 per cent. Before, however, anything like correct deductions can be made from a study of the comparative rates of increase observed as between the cost of services and the growth of population, a great many factors must be taken into account, as, for example, the practice which now obtains in the Works Department of employing its own officers rather than contractors in carrying out public works. The returns will of course show under this system a large increase in the amount of salaries and wages, but no one could reasonably contend from these circumstances alone that the real cost of Government, as distinguished from the apparent, had increased;—the direct contrary may be the result. Again, the net increase of expenditure in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department as between 1898 and 1899 was £29,436, but the net increase in revenue was £42,436. The Department of Taxation may be quoted as another example. In this case an entirely new Public Department was created, and the expenditure, in addition to the ordinary current work of management and collection, has included a large volume of initiatory work which will prove of permanent benefit. The expenditure on this account for the years 1896 to 1899, was £160,896, but the result was an addition to the Consolidated Revenue, in the shape of Land and Income Tax, of £1,541,197. It is apparent, therefore, that a mere comparison of bald figures will only lead to fallacious conclusions. Notwithstanding these considerations the Board think it right to raise a note of warning against the danger of unduly inflating the expenditure—so easy to accomplish, so hard to rectify. A return is now being prepared at the instance of Mr. Affleck, M.P., which will, it is hoped, throw light upon some of these questions, and put before the country a clear view of the trend of Government expenditure in the matter of salaries.

The return, upon the preparation of which all the Government departments are engaged, is a very elaborate one, but it will be worth all the trouble and expense bestowed upon it. The Board regret that it is not ready in time to enable them to use it for the purposes of this Report.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER SECTION 30.

During the year the following appointments have been made under Section 30, and as the papers connected with them have been laid on the Table, as provided by law, there is no occasion to further enlarge upon the subject other than to say that in every case the officer the Board nominated, after obtaining proper advice, was appointed.

APPOINTMENTS under Section 30 during the year 1899.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Todd, Robert H., M.D., Barrister-at-Law.	Deputy Coroner, City of Sydney ..	£200 (<i>vice</i> Dr. Rennie, resigned).
Beveridge, R. C.	Chief Assessor, Income Tax Branch ...	£450.
Reid, C. W. (Dr.)	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	£270 and quarters.
Colbourne, H. R., Solicitor ...	Examiner of Titles	£600 (new position).
Stokes, Edward S. (Dr.) ...	Resident Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison.	£320 and quarters, &c., £80 (<i>vice</i> Dr. Franklin).
Bowhill, Thomas, F.R.C.V.S.	Resident Veterinary Surgeon, Depart- ment of Public Health.	£275 (new position).
Helms, Richard	Experimentalist to Chemist, Mines Department.	£350 do.
Bulkeley, J. A., B.Sc. ...	Assistant Instructor, Hawkesbury Agri- cultural College.	£100 and quarters (new posi- tion).

APPOINTMENTS TO THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

With regard to appointments to the Police Magistracy, the Board think that a larger discretion should be allowed them in their choice of persons to fill places becoming vacant. At present they are bound to select candidates from the Public Service, unless they are able to certify that there is no one therein fit or qualified for the position, notwithstanding the fact that they may be able to select better men from outside. The Board think that to satisfactorily fill these positions it is necessary that the persons selected should possess qualifications of a high order, including tact and a general knowledge of the world—requirements which a long employment in the Public Service does not always ensure. So strongly did the Board view the matter that they put the following case before the Attorney-General :—

A question has arisen as to the bearing of sections 30 and 31 of the Public Service Act, in relation to the recommendations of the Board in the matter of appointments to the position of Police Magistrate. Section 31 provides that “No person shall be appointed to the office of Police Magistrate—

- “(1) Unless he be at the time of such appointment of the full age of thirty-five years or upwards, and be willing to reside permanently within the district in which he is appointed to act ;
 “(2) Nor unless such person shall have passed the examination in law prescribed by regulations to be made as in the next following section provided.”

and in accordance therewith examinations have been held open to the general public as well as to officers in the Service, resulting in a number of persons both in and outside the Service qualifying.

In the event of appointment being made from outside the Service, section 30 *inter alia* provides that no such appointment shall be made until the Board has been informed of the proposal to make such appointment, and has reported whether, in its opinion, there is any person in the Service capable of filling the position to which it is proposed that an appointment shall be made. All such reports shall be laid before Parliament.

If, therefore, section 30 is held to govern appointments under section 31, the Board would be precluded from selecting the most suitable candidate, should such an one happen to be one of those from outside the Service who passed the examination under section 31.

The Board, therefore, will be glad if the Crown Solicitor will be so good as to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the Board have the power to recommend the most suitable candidate, notwithstanding that he is not in the Service and that the Board could not absolutely certify that in its opinion there is not any person in the Service capable of filling the position to which it is proposed that the appointment shall be made.

To this Mr. Wise replied :—

I have carefully considered all the sections of the Act bearing on this point, and am of opinion that these appointments are governed by sections 28, 29, and 30. There is nothing in sections 31 and 32 to exempt the appointment of Police Magistrates from the general provisions of the other sections, so that, unless the necessary certificate can be given under sections 28, 29, and 30, persons outside the Service cannot be appointed to these positions.

For the reasons stated, the Board venture to think that wider limits should be permitted, for it does not necessarily follow that an officer who may be a good Clerk of Petty Sessions will successfully carry out the duties of a Police Magistrate. The Board, in short, contend that they should be at liberty to select the best man, even although they may not be able to certify that there is no person in the Service capable of filling the post. The Board further think that barristers or solicitors of, say, five years standing should be exempted from passing the prescribed examination; and they believe, after several discussions with them, that both the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice are in harmony with their views in this matter.

The Board are far from advocating recourse to outside nominations to fill the general run of vacancies; to do so would be to foster a spirit of discontent in the Service, which would be prejudicial to the public interest. All they contend is that, in relation to some appointments—very limited in number—the public interest would be best served by resorting to a larger field than the Civil Service presents, and they think that this occasionally will happen in the matter of appointments to the Police Magistracy.

Sir Arthur Helps, in his essay on Government, gives expression to very similar opinions. “There is still,” he remarks, “to my mind, a want of something which I think may be noticed in all Governments of modern times, and that is, a power of attracting from time to time fresh ability and fresh views, and putting the Department in reasonable communication with the world about it.” The view so well expressed here, the Board think, will commend itself to every impartial and disinterested mind.

TEMPORARY

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

A return which has been prepared shows that on the 30th June, 1899, 905 persons were temporarily employed in the various Departments, distributed as under :—

Chief Secretary (including Botanic Gardens, Domain, Parks, &c., &c., 94)	109
Treasury (including Taxation Department, 189; Government Printing Office, 74)	285
Attorney General	Nil.
Lands	29
Public Works	251
Justice	12
Public Instruction, &c.	25
Mines, &c.	191
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	3
	905

The sections dealing with such appointments, the 37th and 38th, read as follow :—

37. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister the prompt despatch of the business of any Department renders temporary assistance necessary, and the Board, upon being so informed, shall be unable to provide such assistance from other Departments, the Board shall select from the persons whose names are upon the register referred to in sub-section (iii) of section 19 such person or persons as to the Board appear best qualified for such work :—

1. Such person or persons may be employed to perform such work for any period not exceeding three months, and, if necessary, such person or persons may, with the sanction of the Board, be employed at the end of such period for any further period not exceeding three months, but shall not be so employed for more than three periods of three months each successively.
2. No person who has been temporarily employed in any Department shall, on the termination of his employment, be eligible for temporary employment in the Public Service during the six months next following such termination.
3. The services of any person employed temporarily may be dispensed with at any time by the Minister or by the Board.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Minister may, in the case of temporary work, in the carrying out of any public work or scheme (if the Minister shall consider that it is for the public interest that the provisions of the last preceding section should not apply to such work or scheme) order that the temporary employment upon such work or scheme shall be until the completion of the same; and any person may, upon the recommendation of the Board, be temporarily employed in the Government Printing Office, or in the preparation of the Census Returns, for such time as may be necessary.

Some difficulty has arisen in connection with the administration of these sections. It has often happened, especially in the Works Department, that the services of persons who had exhausted the term of employment prescribed by section 37, viz., nine months, were still required. Section 38, as will be seen, gives the Minister power to continue the employment of such persons, in the case of an uncompleted work or scheme, until its completion. But there are many cases where it is desirable to remove an officer from work to work, and this the law technically disallows when the nine months prescribed by section 37 are exhausted; but it will be readily understood that when an officer has proved reliable, and has thoroughly mastered his work, it would be unbusiness-like to discard him for some new employé. The Attorney-General in the Amending Bill submitted to Parliament last Session, made provision for this contingency, but as the Bill has not yet been passed, the Board has had to continue a system of special agreements, which, with some modification, Mr. Wise has been good enough to sanction, thus temporarily meeting the difficulty. A copy of this agreement will be found in Appendix VIII.*

* Page 63.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The Board are endeavouring, as opportunities occur, to carry out the intention of Parliament relating to the employment of women. In June an examination was held for postal assistants, and out of the 40 successful candidates required, 23 were girls, while 6 others succeeded in gaining more than the minimum number of marks.

The

The Board regret to have to report that they have found some difficulty in placing these candidates, chiefly on account of the want of proper accommodation in the offices, but this will in time be remedied, and already arrangements have been made for the employment of six in the Head Office of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.

In the examination which was held in December for junior clerkships, these positions were for the first time thrown open to the competition of males and females alike. The estimated number of vacancies for the year was fifty, and amongst the first fifty candidates four girls secured places, six others obtaining the minimum number, or more, of the requisite marks. The result on the whole is gratifying, especially as the examination was a reasonably severe one, which all competitive tests necessarily are. The Board anticipate but little difficulty in utilising the services of the successful female competitors in this examination, and there is no reason to doubt that the employment of women in clerical work will be found as satisfactory in Government Departments as it has proved elsewhere.

Fears have been entertained that an extension of this system will mean the loss of situations to men, or possibly the lowering of their salaries. The Board take this opportunity of saying that such an apprehension is groundless. No doubt the employment of women in such places as are suitable for them, will have the effect of curtailing to some extent the employment of men; but this will produce a result beneficial to the State, because an equal number of men will be compelled to seek positions which women cannot occupy, and therefore will be available to engage in occupations tending to develop the resources of the Colony.

RELIEVING STAFF.

During the year which has passed a new departure has been made in the method of complying with the requests which are constantly being made by the various Departments for extra clerical assistance, due to the occasional absence from duty of members of the regular staff, and the occurrence from time to time of work of a special character. It had been the practice to meet these demands by engaging temporary clerks, as prescribed by section 37 of the Public Service Act, but this plan has not been found to work satisfactorily. In the first place, good clerks will not usually leave private employment to take up casual work; and, secondly, such clerks, if obtained, would not remain long enough to become familiarised with Departmental work. The Board came to the conclusion, therefore, that the best way out of the difficulty would be to appoint a permanent relieving staff, the permanency of the appointments meeting both objections. Good men, it was argued, would be willing under this condition to enter the Service, especially if sufficient encouragement as to remuneration were given. The Board accordingly determined to advertise for fifteen clerks, offering permanent employment, with salary beginning at £160, and rising by gradual increments to £200. In response 494 candidates offered themselves for the competitive examination which was held, and which was of a practical character. The fifteen who were successful were appointed; six of these were already in the Service. The Board have reason to believe that by this means they have secured a capable staff, which will become increasingly useful in the Departments.

A similar plan has been adopted with regard to a professional Relieving Staff, but the arrangements are not yet quite complete.

INCREASES TO SALARIES OVER £400.

In connection with the above subject the Board have to note the decision of Parliament to allow no increase on any salary over £400.

The Treasurer in his Budget Speech announced that, as this determination was arrived at, no increase over that amount could be submitted; the Board, therefore, have been precluded from making known their proposals in regard to the salaries of the higher officials. Section 10 of the Public Service Act provides that "The Board shall from time to time determine what salary, fee, or allowance is fairly appropriate to the work to be performed by, or assigned to each officer or grade of officers, or to be performed by or assigned to persons temporarily employed; and the salary, fee, or allowance so determined shall, subject to the necessary provision being from time to time made therefor by Parliament, be the salary payable in respect of such work

* Page 64.

work accordingly." In the cases under review, Parliament has had no opportunity of knowing what increases were proposed, and the Board now take the opportunity of making this information public. In Appendix IX* will be found a list of those officers to whom the Board thought increases were due, the amount of such increase, and the reasons which actuated the Board in proposing them. As will be seen, the total amount is £1,109; not, the Board venture to think, a large sum in comparison with the dimensions of the Service and the importance of the duties entrusted to these officers.

The Board, with profound submission to the wisdom of Parliament, respectfully desire to solicit its attention again to the important issues involved in this decision, as they fear that an adherence to an arbitrary rule of this kind will ultimately work great mischief. It must be within the observation of everyone who is acquainted with the subject, that the burthen of the responsible work of the Departments rests upon the shoulders of the class to which this rule applies. It is not difficult to provide for the minor appointments—a large number of suitable applicants are always available—but it is far different with the higher offices. To fill these satisfactorily, the Board have found the greatest difficulty—a difficulty which is by no means diminishing; and they fear that the adoption of the restrictive rule referred to will still further increase their troubles.

The writer before quoted, in remarking upon the difficulty in finding able men, says: "But it only shows how wary statesmen should be in their choice; and that when they once do get hold of a good man how much they should make of him."

The Board are endeavouring, by carrying out the directions of Parliament as expressed in the Public Service Act, to introduce into the Departments candidates of superior abilities, from amongst whom in due course the high positions in the Service can be filled, and they are apprehensive lest, by reducing the value of the prizes, already too few in number, a check will be given to the entrance to the Service of our youths of talent, to whom State employ should offer an adequate career; and it is manifestly to the interest of the Government that its Service should be made attractive, especially as merit alone will now secure admission thereto.

The Board feel assured that in bringing this matter forward, Parliament will acquit them of any intention of doing otherwise than what they conceive to be their plain duty, and that they will be pardoned if they express a hope that it will reconsider its decision. A copy of the correspondence which the Board have had with the Government on the subject will be found in Appendix X.†

† Page 66.

POSITION OF THE UNDER SECRETARIES IN RELATION TO THE BOARD.

The Board feel that much misapprehension has arisen in relation to this matter, and to this misconception they think the proposal to place the Under Secretaries outside the operation of the Public Service Act is partly due. It seems to have been the impression in some quarters that these high officials have been ignored in matters relating to their Departments; that their views have been put aside, and in some instances not even sought. An acquaintance with the methods of the Board, and the order of business observed, would show that these criticisms are based on a want of accurate knowledge. It is true that in the early operations of the Board, when the work of the Under Secretaries themselves was under review, their advice could not in all cases be taken, and it is clear that if the Board had not pursued an independent course of action they would not have been able to accomplish much real good. This early stage has long since passed, and nearly everything now comes to the Board through the channel of the Under Secretaries.

The Board may perhaps be permitted to say that in their opinion to put the Under Secretaries outside the scope of the Public Service Act would considerably detract from its effectiveness, and create a dual control which must impair discipline in the Service.

A careful consideration of the matter will show that it would be fatal to the proper influence of the Under Secretaries themselves—they would in such a case lose the protection which the Public Service Act throws around them, in common with all other public servants. To remove these officers from the control of the Board would be to put the Board in the somewhat analogous position of the commander-in-chief of an army whose generals had been made independent of him. These objections are applicable in large measure also to the suggested withdrawal of the Police Magistrates and

and the Crown Solicitor from the operation of the Act. The Board think that if any class of Civil Servants should be kept free from political influence it is the Police Magistracy.

To show how great the misconceptions have been with respect to the methods of the Board when dealing with the Heads of the various Government Departments, it is only necessary to quote a case which was referred to in Parliament as being illustrative of the mistakes the Board were liable to fall into by failing to consult heads of departments before making their recommendations. The case is that of Mrs. Douglas, in regard to whom it was alleged that they had shown a want of judgment in recommending her appointment as a nurse in charge of insane patients, she being upwards of 62 years of age. A perusal of the subjoined letter, which the Board addressed to the Honorable the Attorney-General on the subject, will serve to put the matter in its true light, and show that the recommendation of the Board was entirely misunderstood :—

The Honorable B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General,—

Case of Mrs. Charlotte Douglas, late Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.

THERE appears to the Public Service Board to be some misapprehension in regard to the circumstances of this case, the papers regarding which have been again referred to them by the direction of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

The circumstances in connection with Mrs. Douglas's retirement, shortly recapitulated, are as follows :—

This lady was employed in the Lunacy Department from the 1st July, 1860, to the 28th February, 1869, when she resigned. She was reappointed on 15th January, 1879, and served until 31st July, 1898, when, having reached the age of 62 years, she applied to be allowed to retire, apparently on representations made to her by Dr. Manning that she was entitled to receive a pension. She had elected, in terms of Section 57 of the Civil Service Act of 1884, to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and had so contributed from the 1st May, 1887.

When her retirement had been effected by the Executive Council the papers were forwarded to the Board, in accordance with the usual practice, with a view of having the superannuation allowance computed by the actuaries. It was then pointed out that under the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Barton, of December, 1893, her service for superannuation purposes could only legally be counted from the date she commenced to contribute to the Fund, viz., 1st May, 1887, and, therefore, as such service did not amount to fifteen years, she could not be allowed a pension, but only one month's pay for each year of service, from the date of commencing to contribute, before mentioned, and a recommendation to that effect was made by the Board.

This was fully explained to Mrs. Douglas. Dr. Sinclair, who in the meantime had succeeded Dr. Manning as Inspector-General of Insane, also saw the Board on Mrs. Douglas's behalf, and the legal difficulty in the way of granting a pension was explained to him.

The case appeared to the Board to be one of considerable hardship; but inasmuch as the law on the subject seemed to be clear, the Board could not recommend the payment of a pension. They therefore determined to submit a statement of the circumstances of the case to the Government, with a suggestion that as Mrs. Douglas has left the Service under the inducement of the head of her Department, that she would be allowed a pension, which however was not the case, the Government might consider it desirable to re-employ her in her former Department. The Board in making this suggestion had before them the memorandum of Dr. Manning of the 18th September, 1899, which is with the papers, in which he states :—

"I believed that she (Mrs. Douglas) was entitled to a pension and had carried out all the requirements with regard thereto, or I should not have taken steps to obtain her retirement, as she was physically fit for several years until she attained the age of 65."

Dr. Manning also states that one of the grounds on which he recommended her retirement was that although a most trustworthy and excellent woman, her defective education placed her in a difficult position with regard to the nurses under her. (She being a Charge Nurse having the supervision of other nurses.)

The Board made no statutory recommendation for her re-employment; indeed they have no power to do so, the appointment of Lunacy Officers of this class being entirely invested in the Inspector-General of Insane.

From the report appearing in the *Daily Telegraph* this morning of the Debate which took place in the Legislative Assembly last night on the "Public Service Act Amendment Bill," it appears to the Board that the Honorable the Attorney-General cannot be fully acquainted with the facts of the case as herein set forth.

As the statement in the paper referred to gives an altogether erroneous impression of the action which they have taken, they trust that Mr. Wise will, in justice to them, see his way to make the necessary correction and to put the matter in its proper light before the House at the earliest possible moment.

It is only right to add that, as soon as Mr. Wise became aware of the facts of the case, he at once acknowledged that he had been misled.

The Attorney-General has suggested to the Board that regulations should be framed with the object of defining clearly the position of the Under Secretaries in relation to the Board. To this they see no objection, provided always that the powers conferred upon the Board by Statute are not thereby impaired, and they have pleasure in reporting that after several conferences with Mr. Wise, regulations have been prepared which meet the views both of that gentleman and themselves. These regulations will be issued in due course.

INQUIRIES

INQUIRIES UNDER SECTIONS 49 AND 51 OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT (OFFENCES).

During the year 1899 forty-two inquiries have been held under section 49 of the Act, and two under section 51, or forty-four in all. In four of these cases the investigations were conducted by delegation from the Board, with the approval of the Governor, the following gentlemen respectively acting on their behalf, viz. :—His Honor Judge Gibson, Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Payten, and Messrs. Police Magistrates McKell and Fitzhardinge. To each of these gentlemen the thanks of the Board are tendered for their valuable services. In Appendix XI* the necessary particulars are given of the cases tried, with the exception that the names of the persons affected are not disclosed. The Board have reason to believe that the good-will of Parliament in not asking for the publication of this information is much appreciated. Appendix XII† gives particulars of fifty-four cases, in which either the offence was admitted, or the persons were dealt with in the Criminal Courts. It will be seen that a total number of 98 cases of offence were in one way or another adjudicated upon, involving work of a peculiarly trying character.

* Page 67.

† Page 69.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PROCEED TO SOUTH AFRICA WITH THE NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY CONTINGENTS.

In common with their fellow-colonists, the members of the New South Wales Civil Service have not been backward in contributing from their ranks many brave officers who have sought to distinguish themselves in the cause of their country in South Africa, nor must it be forgotten that the name of one well-known lady, to her great credit, figures in the list. By arrangement with the Government, leave of absence has been granted them while they are absent on this special duty. The Board are pleased to have the opportunity of placing their names on record.

List of Officers who have been recommended by the Board for leave of absence without pay to enable them to proceed to South Africa with the New South Wales Military Contingents.

Hindmarsh, A. J.	...	...	...	Messenger, Office Clerk of the Peace.
Tunks, L. D.	...	...	...	" Lands Department.
Logan, M. W.	...	...	...	Clerk, Office of Public Service Board.
Roth, Dr. R. E.	...	...	...	Lecturer, Fort-street Training School.
Dove, F. A.	...	...	...	Assistant Teacher, S. P. S., Camperdown.
Griffiths, L. H.	...	...	...	Assistant Farrier, Post Office Stables.
Taylor, P. R.	...	...	...	Switch Attendant, Burwood.
Burgin, A.	...	...	...	Telegraph Messenger, Parramatta.
Hays, F. R.	...	...	...	Clerk, Probate Office.
Legge, G. H.	...	...	...	Surveyor, Forbes, Lands Department.
Kilpatrick, F.	...	...	...	Assistant Teacher, P. S., Carlingford.
Peek, J. H.	...	...	...	" West Maitland.
Coulson, W. A.	...	...	...	Teacher, P. S., Nicholson's Lagoon.
Dennison, T. E.	...	...	...	Pupil Teacher, S. P. S., Wellington.
Cradick, A. E.	...	...	...	Teacher, P. S., Wyndham.
M'Ghinn, J. P.	...	...	...	Telegraph Operator, West Maitland.
Mackellar, P. F.	...	...	...	Pupil Teacher, P. S., Birchgrove.
Dale, H. J.	...	...	...	Teacher, P. S., Brookstead.
Fuller, S. C.	...	...	...	" H. T. School, Bunnan.
Finlay, F. A.	...	...	...	Teacher, Jerralong and Spring Creek.
Hambly, W. H.	...	...	...	Assistant Teacher, Petersham.
Pearce, R. St. J.	...	...	...	Teacher, S. P. S., Waterloo.
Basche, C. O.	...	...	...	Clerk, Treasury.
Prior, E. A.	...	...	...	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Moree.
Coulter, C. W. H.	...	...	...	Telegraph Operator, West Maitland.
Coucom, A.	...	...	...	Letter-carrier, Post Office.
Brown, C.	...	...	...	" Hillgrove.
Newman, W. A.	...	...	...	Clerk, Office of Public Service Board.
Gould, Miss Nellie	...	...	...	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere.
Weston, C. C.	...	...	...	Assistant C. P. S., Newcastle.
Bennett, A. J.	...	...	...	Teacher, P. S., Bourke Ward.
Copeland, H. P. R.	...	...	...	Resident Engineer, Public Works Department.
Harkus, B. R.	...	...	...	Letter-carrier, Postal Department.
Sproule, J. M.	...	...	...	" " "
Taylor, J.	...	...	...	Assistant Teacher, Mosman.

REMUNERATION AND PRIVILEGES IN THE JUNIOR RANKS OF THE POST OFFICE
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Board have been subjected to considerable criticism in connection with the rates of remuneration paid to the minor officials in the various Departments, the Post Office appointments having been marked out for special notice in this regard. It has been alleged that the salaries have been either unduly lowered or not sufficiently raised. It may, perhaps, be unknown to many that not one salary in the Post Office Department below £100 per annum has been reduced, whilst, on the other hand, the steady tendency ever since the Board came into office has been to improve the status of the large number of persons who fill the minor appointments in that Department. In previous reports the Board have adverted to this subject. On this occasion they prefer that the Department should speak for itself, and accordingly they give below a report from the Deputy Postmaster-General on the subject.

1. TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS.

Some further improvement was effected during the year in the position of a number of young men originally appointed as Telegraph Messengers, but who, owing to the exigencies of the Service, had for some time been performing duties of a more important character than those ordinarily assigned to Telegraph Messengers—some as clerks, others as assistants in post offices, &c. An examination of a simple nature was held in Sydney and various country centres, at which all who were so engaged were allowed to present themselves. About sixty-three obtained the requisite number of marks for a pass, and they were appointed as Supernumerary Assistants, with an increase of salary from £52 to £65 per annum. Some of these, proving themselves to be fairly efficient clerks, have, in cases of emergency, been employed on clerical work in other Departments of the Public Service, and have, while so employed, been allowed payment at the rate of 7s. per day. Others have been appointed Supernumerary Operators at £65 per annum, pending their qualifying themselves for the position of Postal and Telegraph Assistant by passing the prescribed technical examination. Out of a staff of 540 Telegraph Messengers in receipt of the maximum salary of £52 per annum on 31st December, 1898, no fewer than 137 received increases as above explained, or were promoted to other positions during the year 1899.

2. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ASSISTANTS.

As it was found that the examination prescribed by the regulations relating to the admission of youths to the Postal and Telegraph Service, with a view to their qualifying themselves for appointment as Operators, might safely be simplified, action has been taken accordingly, and the next examination will take place under the altered conditions. Candidates who pass this examination, however, are not eligible for any position in the Clerical Division other than that of Postal and Telegraph Assistant or Post and Telegraph Master.

3. MINIMUM SALARY OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ASSISTANTS.

By regulations issued in July, 1898, the minimum salary for Postal and Telegraph Assistants of the fourth grade was fixed at £65 per annum; but as it was found that officers qualifying themselves for these positions had generally served for at least three years in a minor capacity, and that a salary of £65 per annum was barely sufficient for their maintenance when transferred, as most of them are, to a distance from their homes, an amended regulation was introduced, raising the minimum salary to £80 per annum.

4. SPECIAL LIVING ALLOWANCE TO JUNIOR OFFICERS.

Recognising that the rate of pay allowed under the regulations to junior officers transferred or promoted to outlying districts was inadequate to their support, the Board introduced an amended regulation, under which a special living allowance is payable, ensuring an emolument of not less than £85 per annum to all such officers.

5. INCREASE OF SALARIES OF POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS OF LOWEST GRADE.

A number of officers in charge of Post and Telegraph Offices, with the additional responsibility of Money Order and Government Savings Bank duties, and whose offices yielded a fair revenue, were promoted from the fourth to the third grade, with salary at the rate of £130 per annum, as it was thought that although the duties might not in some cases be heavy, the monetary responsibility involved fully justified the salary mentioned.

6. ANNUAL INCREMENTS TO OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL DIVISION.

A scheme of annual increments to officers in the General Division of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department receiving less than £120 per annum has been approved of by the Board, and only awaits the provision of the necessary funds to be carried into effect. Under this scheme all officers in the General Division, except those whose maximum salaries are fixed at under £120 per annum, will (subject to satisfactory reports as to their efficiency and conduct) receive an annual increment until they attain that salary.

7. EXTRA LEAVE TO OFFICERS WORKING ON PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

In the Postal and Telegraph Service many officers have to work on public holidays, and in order to compensate them for attending on such days it has been arranged to allow them an extra week's leave per annum. This concession necessitated the appointment of twelve additional Operators.

From this report it will be seen, amongst other improvements in the conditions affecting this particular class of officers, that out of a staff of 540 Telegraph Messengers, each in receipt of the maximum salary of £52 per annum on the 31st December, 1898, no fewer than 137 received increases or were promoted to other positions during the year 1899. The Board are well aware that with their utmost efforts

efforts to improve the status of the minor officials it will be impossible to meet all the hard cases which come under their notice. It is pitiable that young men, in some cases little more than lads, in receipt of small salaries, should take upon themselves the responsibilities of married life; but unfortunately some of them do so, and even if they were capable of filling them, places cannot be found which carry the necessary remuneration to enable them to sustain the obligations they have contracted. Most of these officers must face the difficulty and seek employment elsewhere, if they desire any adequate improvement of their condition, for there is not sufficient scope in the Department to provide places for the large number of lads who enter as Messengers, and who helplessly remain as such, long after they have outlived their best service in that capacity, for it is well known that boys between the ages of 14 and 18 make the best Messengers. The Board would only be misleading them if they held out any better prospects for the majority of them, for under no system of promotion can adequate advancement be secured. The same difficulty has been found to exist in England and also in the other Colonies, where a limit is fixed to the term of employment, and this the Department are endeavouring to do here, by making each entrant sign an acceptance of office on the understanding that should no other position be available for him by the time he reaches the age of 20 years, his services will be dispensed with in accordance with the terms set forth in the 206th clause of the Public Service Regulations, which reads as follows:—

Should the staff of messengers in receipt of £52 per annum be in excess of the requirements, and it is found desirable to direct the retirement of some of the officers employed, the Board may grant leave of absence on full pay to the extent of not more than four months to the officers marked out for retirement.

The Department have also thought it necessary to append the following note to all intimations of appointment, which, under the circumstances, is a very wise precaution:—

It should be understood that owing to the very large number of Telegraph Messengers already employed at the maximum salary there is very little prospect of those now joining being promoted to other positions, unless they qualify themselves by passing the prescribed examination for appointment either to the Clerical Division or as Postal and Telegraph Assistant.

With reference to this it is pleasing to know that several officers in the General Division have, by competitive examination, won their way into the Clerical Division.

It is to be wished that a check could be given to the plethora of what may be called "adult boys"—if such a solecism may be permitted—which now prevails, and which the Board fear will continue until the new system has had time to make its effects felt.

THE BONUS SYSTEM.

The Board desire to draw attention to what in their judgment threatens to become an abuse, viz., the extension of the bonus system, and in this term is also included overtime payments. Claims are constantly being preferred for payment for extra services outside the supposed scope of the duties for the discharge of which an officer receives his regular salary.

The Board, by the terms of section 10 of the Public Service Act, are empowered to determine what "salary, fee, or allowance is fairly appropriate to the work to be performed" by the servants of the State; all recommendations for the payments of bonus therefore have to be submitted to and approved by the Board.

The Board feel that it is extremely difficult to refuse sanction to such payments in face of the recommendations of the Permanent Heads. In saying this, they do not wish it to be understood for one moment that they question the *bona fides* of such advice; but they cannot help observing that there is a tendency to abnormal growth in the practice, on which they would like to see a tighter rein held. They are anxious that officers should understand more clearly than some appear to do at present, that the receipt of a regular and fair salary involves obligations which sometimes are operative beyond the regular working hours. The Board are aware that a large number of officers willingly work overtime, without hope of or wish for extra reward, and they are also conscious that in many instances additional payment is due; they only wish to suggest that a brake be put on what appears to be a growing demand, lest it develop into an unfair tax upon the State. It is difficult to provide a remedy. Perhaps, to some extent, this would be secured if it were made a rule that a statement should every year be put before Parliament showing the amount paid respectively to each officer by way of bonus or overtime, together

together with the amount of the regular salary received, and the reason for giving the extra payment, exclusive, of course, of payment to persons who are paid at a daily wage.

Parliamentary criticism would probably attend such a plan, and supply a wholesome corrective to any possible extravagance.

SUPERANNUATION, &C.

The Board have received the report of their Actuary on the state of the Superannuation Fund as it appeared on the 1st of January of this year. A copy of this document will be found in Appendix XIII,* and Appendix XIV|| gives a list of all those persons who were drawing pensions on the 31st of December, 1899, together with a statement of the amounts received by them respectively. Appendix XV† shows the pensions recommended during the year 1899 amounting to £5,580 8s. 6d., most of which appear in the larger return, contained in Appendix XIV.|| Appendix XVI¶ contains the particulars of the gratuities recommended for payment during the same period in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Service Act of 1895" and the "Civil Service Act of 1884," and totals £6,591 17s. 11d. These cases refer to officers retired for reasons other than offences, in which circumstance the payment of any sum by way of compensation is precluded by the Act. Appendix XVII‡ is a statement of refunds of officers' contributions to the Superannuation Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the "Public Service Act of 1895" and the "Public Service Superannuation Act, 1896." The total amount is £5,753 11s. 10d., and relates principally to those persons who elected to discontinue to contribute to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, and who were retired on the recommendation of the Board at their own request, on the understanding that no gratuity should be added to the amount of the refund. The circumstances which led to this arrangement were fully detailed on pages 5 and 6 of the Board's last Report, and need not, therefore, be repeated. Appendix IA** gives the names of those persons whose pensions were increased to cover their service prior to the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, as provided by the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899. It will be seen that twenty-one cases were dealt with, and that the total amount of pensions was increased from £1,169 17s. to £1,821 18s. per annum.

Before dealing with the Actuary's report, the Board propose to refer to a few of the salient facts which were brought out in their report of the 21st June, 1898, which dealt with the Superannuation Fund as on the 31st December, 1897. It was therein shown that a net capital liability then existed of £1,344,541—that is to say, that that amount on the date stated would have been sufficient to have met all claims until their final extinction, when both the claims and capital sum would have ceased to exist; in other words, the provision of that sum at that date would have relieved the State from all further claims on account of Superannuation.

The distribution of this liability was shown as follows:—

	£
General Service—liability on account of officers already retired and officers now contributing to the Fund, but entitled to an allowance on retirement	1,288,166
Railway Service—liability on account of 156 officers already retired, and 564 officers now contributing to the Fund	372,631
5,603 discontinuants in the General Service, £180,359; and 226 in Railway Service, £11,534	191,893
	<u>£1,852,690</u>
Deduct balance at credit of Fund, £420,649; and value of perpetual endowment, £87,500	508,149
Net liability	<u>£1,344,541</u>

Or, to put it in another light:

Value of existing pensions (in excess of contributions towards the Fund by pensioners, so far as such contributions remain unexhausted by payment of pensions, &c.)—deficit	736,576
Value of prospective pensions to present contributors in excess of future contributions and past contributions of such persons—deficit	674,047
Value of contributions of discontinuants	Equal to share of credit balance.
Total	<u>£1,410,623</u>
Less: Value of endowment of £3,500 in excess of claims thereon—surplus	66,082
	<u>£1,344,541</u>

Since the date of that report nothing has been done to place the fund on solvent lines, but rather the contrary, the Superannuation Act of 1899 having put an additional liability on it of nearly £5,000 per annum.

The fund on the 31st December, 1897, was estimated to last, unaided, for about seven years. With the addition referred to, it will probably become exhausted in about four years from the present time. The 54th section of the Civil Service Act of 1884 provides that "at the expiry of every three years, an actuarial investigation shall be made as to the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account." The last investigation was made on the period ending the 31st December, 1897, with the result above given. The next investigation will, therefore, take place as from the end of the present year, which happens at a very convenient period, as the quinquennial regrading of the whole Service must then also take place, when any possible changes which may affect the Service from a superannuation standpoint will be duly accounted for.

To deal now with the Actuary's report. A perusal of it will show that the following are the principal facts disclosed.

The receipts proper for the year (1899) were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Contributions by Officers	25,885	15	10
Vote under Schedule B, Constitution Act	3,500	0	0
Interest on Balances	14,341	17	8
Sundry Special Receipts	1,106	5	1
Total	£44,833	18	7

The disbursements for the same period were:—

	£	s.	d.
For Pensions	95,778	18	10
„ Refunds	6,682	0	9
Gratuities, &c.	1,250	4	9
Total	£103,711	4	4

The accumulated fund is, of course, steadily diminishing; during the year it decreased by the sum of £58,877 5s. 9d., leaving a credit balance at the end of the year of £298,419 12s. 5d.

On 31st December last there were 823 pensioners on the fund, of whom the Railway Department contribute 165. The total pensions amount to £99,707, of which Railway servants draw £17,650. The particulars are given in Appendix XIV||, before referred to.

At the end of the four years, as pointed out, the capital will have become exhausted, and the only yearly revenue then available will be about £29,000—in this sum is included the statutory annual vote of £3,500 secured under the terms of the 53rd section of the Civil Service Act of 1884. The deductions from the Civil and Railway servants are at present drawn from the salaries of 2,445 persons, of whom 524 are Railway officers. The liability on account of those officers who elected to discontinue their contributions to the fund stands at about £190,000.

From rough calculations which have been made in advance of the next valuation of the fund, it may be taken that the maximum amount which will be required to pay pension requirements, in any one year, is £100,000; so that deducting the statutory provision of £3,500, and the annual contributions from the civil servants, the total deficiency for any such period would come to an amount between £70,000 and £80,000, this being on the assumption that the fund will be allowed to drift until it has become exhausted. Of course, this annual deficiency would gradually decrease until at last both pensions and pensioners would for ever disappear.

Even taking the worst view of the case, viz., that at the end of four years, the State would have to find £80,000 per annum with diminishing amounts thereafter, it is instructive to note how much smaller our liabilities are in this regard than those of the sister Colony of Victoria. In that Colony there is a pension list of 2,342 persons against 823 for New South Wales, and an annual liability of £247,900* as against £99,707† for this Colony. In this Colony the Civil Servants contribute

4

* Taken from the Victorian Year-book for 1897-8.

† See Actuary's report on page 71. The Victorian figures for that year are not available, but for a basis of comparison the figures given will answer all practical purposes.

4 per cent. from their incomes; in Victoria the State bears the whole liability. The time is quickly coming when the Civil Servants who have been mainly instrumental in providing pensions from their salaries for those who have been retired, will themselves become pensioners, and it is evident, if the Government do not come to the relief of the fund, that these officers will have to be told that the savings taken from them compulsorily have been expended on others, leaving nothing for them.

This position is, of course, an impossible one, all parties in the State having again and again recognised the responsibilities of the Government to their servants in this matter; the only question, therefore, is to determine what method shall be adopted to meet the difficulty. It has been shown in the earlier part of this report, that on the 31st of December, 1897, a capital sum of £1,344,541 was required to meet the liabilities on this fund, since then two more years of drifting have passed, and it may be supposed that the present year will have gone before the matter will be settled, three years extra liabilities will, therefore, have to be added to the capital sum previously named, roughly bringing up the total amount to the 31st December, 1900, to the sum of £1,500,000.

It will probably be fifty years before the last of the pensioners will have passed away; of course only a few octogenarians will then be left, but provision must be made to meet the whole period. The annual cost of the capital sum named, reckoned at 3 per cent. interest, would amount to £45,000, and a sinking fund of £13,298 4s. 9d. per annum, carrying compound interest at the same rate, would pay it off in the time mentioned. Of course these figures are merely given as an illustration of one aspect of the case, and it is hardly necessary to say are not intended even as suggesting the way to meet the difficulty.

Although a large amount is involved in the settlement of the matter, the *per contra* view should also in fairness be taken, because it is an undoubted fact that the existence of the Superannuation Fund has rendered easy the reorganisation of the Departments, by which the State has saved much more than the sum required to place the Fund on a satisfactory basis. It must be remembered also that the Civil Servants have contributed from their salaries since 1885 the large sum of £853,340, and that the fund started with an initial liability estimated at something like £1,000,000, which, on ordinary principles of equity, it should never have been called upon to bear. In point of fact, the contributions of the Civil Servants have been used to meet liabilities which properly belonged to the State, and towards which the Government only contributed five annual instalments of £20,000 each, which, at the inception of the fund, was equivalent to £92,594.

GRATUITIES TO WIDOWS.

During the past year 7 claims under the 51st section of the Civil Service Act of 1884 have been received by the Board from widows of deceased officers. Of these, 3 have been allowed; 2 have been rejected as not coming within the rules laid down for the guidance of the Board; while in 2 other cases the claims have not yet been finally determined. [*Appendix XVIII**.]

* Page 82.

The Board are often placed in a painful position with regard to cases of this class, in which their duties are apt to come in conflict with their sympathies. The terms of the Act relating thereto are rather difficult of interpretation. The clause reads as follows:—

51. If any officer die leaving a widow or any children under sixteen years of age in necessitous circumstances, the Governor may, on inquiry into the case, grant out of the Superannuation Account to such widow or children a gratuity not exceeding six months salary which such officer shall have been receiving at the time of his death.

The perplexity lies in determining the precise meaning intended to be attached to the term "necessitous circumstances." The rule of the Board was to recommend the full gratuity in cases where no assets were available from the estate of the deceased officer, or if assets had been left, to recommend the granting of such sum as would with the net assets of the estate make up the full gratuity. In cases where assets were available which were equal, or more than equal, to the amount of the full gratuity the practice was not to recommend any allowance.

These

These rules were also, it is understood, observed by the late Civil Service Board. The Public Service Board, however, felt that these regulations were not quite equitable, inasmuch as no allowance was made in them for the differing circumstances of each case. One widow, for instance, might have a young and dependent family; another no family at all; while yet a third might have a family able and willing to help their mother. The Board, after considering the matter in all its bearings, decided to recommend to the Government that these rules be amended by allowing in cases where widows are left with dependent children of 14 years and under (or of any age in case of mental or bodily incapacity which prevents the son or daughter from earning a living) the sum of £10 for each such child, in addition to the gratuity which would otherwise be payable to their mothers, provided that the total gratuity did not exceed that allowed by law. To this the Government assented; but the Board are conscious that, even with this amendment, cases arise which need more liberal treatment—such as, for example, where the assets consist of land which practically cannot be sold, and which not only brings in no revenue, but creates embarrassing obligations.

The Board have had several interviews with Mr. Wise on the subject, who has suggested that perhaps Parliament will be willing to put at the disposal of the Government small sums each year to meet exceptional cases. If this were done the Board would then deal with each case in accordance with the rules, leaving it to the Government to provide further assistance where circumstances of special need are manifest.

It is right, however, to point out in connection with the whole subject that the Board have no statutory obligation to make any recommendations in such matters; but the Government have requested them to undertake this duty.

COMMITTEES.

* Page 92.

A reference to Appendix XIX* will show that during the year 1899, 65 Committees sat to deal with 264 vacancies, which occurred chiefly in the General Division, for which examinations were not held, and that 4,453 candidates submitted their names in connection therewith.

The Committees, as the return shows, were selected from officers in every branch of the Service, except in one instance where a gentleman not in the Service, willingly gave his valuable time to this work without remuneration. To all these gentlemen the Board wish to express their obligations. Nearly in every instance the appointments made have been satisfactory.

Some exception has been taken to the Board resorting to the use of Committees in the matter of appointments. A little consideration, however, will show that it is impossible for any three persons to deal effectively, without help, with the thousand and one questions which claim the Board's attention, and they urge, as they have done on more than one occasion, that they have the inherent right to seek such assistance. They are well aware that they cannot, except in certain circumstances defined by law, delegate their functions, but they maintain that by securing the benefit of the accumulated store of knowledge which is to be found in the Service and elsewhere, they are only doing what business men are expected to do; with such help their decisions are based on the wisdom which the experience of many minds only can supply. The doing of this they contend in no way lessens their responsibility, because the work performed by these Committees practically resolves itself into that of the collection of the data which they need to enable them to come to their decisions.

There is only one case on the list which perhaps calls for remark, viz., that of the proposed appointment of Government Metallurgist, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Taylor. The position was a good one, carrying a salary of £1,050 per annum. The Committee which reported on the matter came to the conclusion that owing to the altered circumstances of the Mining Industry there was no need to fill up the place. To this suggestion the Government assented. Consequently a considerable salary has been saved. The Board regret the trouble to which candidates have been put to no purpose; it could not, however, be avoided.

* Page 84.

In Appendix XX* will be found a copy of the Report which led to the decision referred to.

POSITIONS ADVERTISED.

Appendices XXI* and XXII† give particulars of the positions which have been advertised during the year which closed on the 31st December last. It will be seen that 833 vacancies, actual and prospective, were thus dealt with,—of this number 721 were advertised in the newspapers, and 112 by notices displayed at the local post offices. These latter related entirely to telegraph messengers, who are selected according to the terms laid down in Regulation 277, paragraph 5, which reads as follows:—

* Page 85.
† Page 87.

Where the work to be performed does not require any special knowledge, and where the principal qualifications necessary are good character and physical fitness, the Committee shall make a selection of the candidates who appear *prima facie* to be eligible, and should the number of such eligible candidates exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, then the Committee shall hold a ballot, and the person or persons successful at such ballot shall be recommended to the Board for appointment, if on inquiry they are found to be of good character and otherwise fit for the position to be filled. Provided that in the event of any candidate being rejected as unsuitable, the reasons for such rejection shall be fully stated by the Committee in their report to the Board.

On the whole this system has worked satisfactorily, and has this advantage that it effectually excludes favouritism.

With regard to the positions for which applications were invited in the newspapers, only two of capital importance were included, viz., that of Government Metallurgist, which is referred to on the preceding page, and that of Third Examiner of Titles.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Board have not thought it necessary to refer at any length to this Department, which, although coming under its jurisdiction, in common with all other Government Departments covered by the provisions of the Public Service Act, is exhaustively dealt with in the admirable reports which are from time to time issued by its Minister.

The regulations governing the Staff were, after revision by the Department, issued by the Board, and all appointments, transfers, and promotions are recommended by the Board on the certificate of the Under Secretary that the recommendations are strictly made in accordance with the terms of those Regulations.

The Board felt that it would be disastrous to unduly interfere with a great State organisation such as the teaching staff of the Department is. They therefore have contented themselves by securing that the Regulations shall be strictly administered.

These remarks apply to the Educational Staff only; the Clerical Staff comes within the lines laid down for the Service generally, and is dealt with accordingly.

Section 46 of the Public Service Act lays down the principles which govern both the Department and the Board. It reads as follows:—

Any power of appointment, dismissal, or control of officers conferred upon the Minister, or upon the Minister with the approval of the Governor, or conferred upon the Governor alone under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be exercised by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and not otherwise, and all officers or persons employed under the provisions of that Act shall be deemed to be under the control of the Board, for the same purposes and to the same extent as the other branches of the Public Service to which this Act applies.

CONDITION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Board have reason to believe that the feeling of uncertainty which obtained when they first undertook their work is rapidly passing away, giving place to an improved morale and increased efficiency in the Service. That soreness still remains in some quarters is to be expected; but the blame, if any, for this should not be placed on the shoulders of the Board, but rather on that condition of things which rendered a reorganisation inevitable. It is not to be wondered at, that amongst the large body of Public Servants (upwards of 16,000) who come under the control of the Board, in some cases officers have been placed in positions which time has shown they are not quite fitted for—that, in fact, to use a homely illustration, there are some “square pegs in round holes.” The Board are doing their best to remedy these defects. They are confident, however, that their work will not be judged by isolated instances of possible incongruities, but as a whole, and in that belief they leave the matter to the verdict of the community.

AGE STATISTICS.

A Return has been compiled in the Board's office giving the following information on the above subject.

The Public Service List for the year ending the 30th June, 1999, shows the number of officers to be 16,004. The Return here quoted from has relation to 6,981 of that number. The persons not included are :—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,822
Warders, &c., of Lunacy and Prisons Departments	...						842
Court-cleaners, District Registrars, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	629
Telegraph Messengers, Mechanics, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
Non-official Postmasters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776
Mining Registrars, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
							9,023

Of the 6,981 officers dealt with, 249 are over 60 years of age, or 3·5 per cent. of the total; eighty of these are 65 years of age and upwards—leaving 169 who are between the ages of 60 and 65.

The total salaries paid to those over 65 amounts to £19,600; that paid to those between 60 and 65, £40,237—or a total of £59,857 2s. to both classes. The oldest person in the Service is 86 years of age, and he occupies the position of Tower Attendant at the General Post Office; the youngest is a Messenger in the Mines Department, aged 15 years. The average age of the Service thus dealt with is 36·6 years.

These particulars are, perhaps, more curious than important, and yet they have a bearing on some of the questions which need a careful study on the part of the Board.

From a perusal of this statement it will be seen that the Board have not largely availed themselves of the provisions contained in the 68th and 69th sections of the Act, the reason for this being that some of the most valuable Public Servants are over the age of 60 years. The Board do not wish to imply by this statement that all the officers over 60 years of age who have been retired were unfit for work. On the contrary, some of them were capable men, but the necessity presented itself of reducing numbers, when, of course, the services of the younger officers were retained. An illustration of this is to be found in the Lands Department, where two land districts were amalgamated. The older Chairman was retired, and the younger one took charge of both districts. There are also somewhat similar instances in connection with the Police Magistracy. The portions of the 68th and 69th sections of the Act referring to this subject read as follows :—

68. * * * * If any such officer continue in the Public Service after he shall have attained the age of sixty years, he may at any time before he attain the age of sixty-five years be called upon by the Governor, acting upon the recommendation of the Board, to retire; and every such officer so called upon to retire shall retire accordingly.

69. Every officer, whether appointed before or after the commencement of this Act, if he attain the age of sixty-five years after the commencement of this Act, shall retire immediately on attaining that age, unless he is required, notwithstanding his age, to continue to perform his duty in the Public Service as hereinafter provided, and is willing so to do: Provided that the Governor may, notwithstanding that any officer has attained the age of sixty-five years (if the Board certify that in the interests of the Public Service it is desirable that such officer should continue in the performance of the duties of his office, or of any office in the Public Service to which he may be appointed, and if such officer be able and willing to do so) from time to time direct such officer to continue in the Service for such fixed time not exceeding twelve months (as the Governor in each case directs) or during pleasure. * * * *

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this Report the Board have to express their obligations to their Secretary and Staff for the zealous and valuable work which they have accomplished, and to the many officers of the various Departments who have so loyally seconded their efforts for the improvement of the Service—a service which contains within its ranks officers who would bring credit to any Government,—and who, to use the words* of the late Lord Lisgar (then Sir John Young), “ have duties entrusted

* NOTE.—The full text of the speech will be found in Appendix XXIII, page 87.

entrusted to them of no mean importance—nothing less than the administration of the public affairs under the supervision of the responsible Ministers who are placed over them, in consequence of their possession of the confidence of Parliament—duties to be performed in strict obedience to the laws, and in accordance with confirmed rules, and with the traditions which experience has established in the Departments—rules and traditions which are not to be set aside at the discretion or, it may be, at the caprice of any individual, however popular, or at the bidding of any favourite, however powerful, whether an individual or a body of men.” “Now,” to quote still further from the same speech, “on these grounds the Civil Service should not be regarded as a mere band of clerks to register the decrees of others. In England they stand on a much higher footing. The Civil Service of that country has achieved a high and recognised place in the realm. It is the trusted adviser, the confidant of successive Ministries; it assists all with equal diligence and fidelity, without reference to distinctions of politics.

“The knowledge of the rules which are laid down and of the precedents which are to be followed gives the members of the Civil Service a great influence, inasmuch as they are the guides by which the Ministers, if they are wise, direct themselves—particularly those members of the Civil Service who have, by long experience in years past in their offices, acquired that position which enables them to say, ‘Such and such are the precedents which ought not to be departed from.’”

That Public Servants are endeavouring, according to their several abilities and opportunities, to realise the high ideals set forth in this pertinent address, and are preparing themselves in common with their fellow colonists to enter upon the more opulent life which is opening out to the community in the near advent of federation, is the expectation of the country, in which the Board are confident it will not be disappointed.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency’s most obedient Servants,

GEO. A. WILSON,	} Members of the Public Service Board.
J. BARLING,	
C. DELOHERY,	

Office of the Public Service Board,

50, Young-street, Sydney, 18th May, 1900.

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Appendix No. I.

STATEMENT showing the names of Officers whose retiring allowances were affected by the passing of the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899, and the amount of pensions to which they become entitled under the provisions of that Act. (To 24th March, 1900.)

Name.	Department.	Compensation under Public Service Act.		Amount of Pension.	Date of Retirement.
		Gratuity.	Refund of Contributions to Superannuation Fund.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
McKenny, E. W.	Chief Secretary	1,145 18 9	285 9 11	194 14 0	1 July, 1896
Kelly, J. J.	do	278 1 2	119 6 8	52 8 0	1 " 1896
Pinhey, C. H. T.	do (Registrar-General's Office)	1,323 16 8	331 6 7	266 2 0	1 " 1896
Palmer, E. G. W.	do (Civil Service Board)	736 11 5	262 4 0	75 2 0	1 " 1896
Parr, W.	The Treasury	216 12 3	94 18 9	39 8 0	1 Aug., 1896
Nicholl, T. W.	do	698 4 10	187 19 7	120 13 0	1 " 1896
Dunn, C.	do (Mercantile Explosives Department)	295 4 4	92 8 2	53 2 0	1 " 1896
Beard, S. M.	do (Customs)	558 8 11	150 16 4	73 1 0	1 " 1896
Nihill, P.	do	427 16 8	95 8 6	67 4 0	1 " 1896
Kelly, J.	do	334 10 0	78 7 4	37 5 0	1 " 1896
Scanlan, E.	do (Stores Department)	265 11 9	98 12 6	41 15 0	1 " 1896
Smith, S.	do	206 7 5	84 13 4	18 5 0	1 " 1896
Ormiston, C. S.	do (Government Printing Office)	582 19 4	135 3 4	78 14 0	1 " 1896
Kellick, C. M.	do do do	529 0 0	135 3 4	65 16 0	1 " 1896
Simpson, W. B.	do (Customs)	426 9 6	157 14 6	20 5 0	1 " 1896
North, J. H.	Department of Lands	428 2 2	138 5 4	17 8 0	1 " 1896
Bacon, F. B.	do	430 1 2	122 2 4	38 15 0	1 " 1896
Machen, M. S.	do	401 13 10	140 15 4	34 5 0	1 " 1896
Taylor, J. W.	do	269 14 8	104 6 4	39 6 0	1 " 1896
Bontou, A. F.	do	410 5 5	123 6 2	52 7 0	1 " 1896
Roxburgh, H.* † ‡	do	584 1 2	185 13 4	65 4 0	1 " 1896
Powell, T.	Department of Justice (Curator of Intestate Estates)	691 17 7	248 4 0	97 8 0	1 July, 1896
Rainsford, P.	do (Supreme Court Office)	464 12 11	141 19 4	62 8 0	1 " 1896
Gibbes, W. C. V.	do (Master in Equity Office)	490 11 3	153 12 9	76 18 0	1 " 1896
Greville, H. J.	do (Bankruptcy)	830 1 9	165 2 0	122 13 0	1 " 1896
O'Connor, J. B.	do (Examiner of Patents)	487 9 2	195 4 2	87 12 0	1 Sept., 1896
Kenny, J.	do (Petty Sessions Branch)	415 7 0	160 1 11	66 19 0	16 July, 1896
Hays, R. B.	do do	497 10 2	183 12 1	70 14 0	16 " 1896
McLaren, W. B.	do (Prisons Department)	667 1 5	157 15 2	96 8 0	1 " 1896
Huntington, H. W. H.	Department of Justice (Petty Sessions Branch)	288 19 7	116 8 4	28 0 0	16 " 1896
Money-Fisher, A.	do (Stipendiary Magistrate)	996 18 11	339 8 2	175 19 0	1 " 1896
Cansdell, C. S.	Public Works Department (Railway Construction Branch)	543 18 9	181 10 0	92 10 0	18 " 1896
Drummond, P.	Department of Mines, &c.	772 6 7	187 17 0	96 11 0	18 " 1896
Ormiston, R. H.	do do	661 4 6	196 13 7	126 3 0	1 Aug., 1896
Mackenzie, K. A. H.	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	686 9 5	153 7 6	141 19 0	1 " 1896
Weatherall, W. M.	do do	342 7 10	135 9 0	77 6 0	1 " 1896
Ferris, Mrs. E.	do do	296 2 7	96 15 11	53 17 0	1 " 1896
Cross, Mrs. E. L. A.	do do	234 5 2	78 2 3	46 7 0	1 " 1896
Brown, F. W.	do do	210 1 5	69 18 0	25 7 0	1 " 1896
Halloran, Miss A.	do do	183 13 4	59 3 4	19 4 0	1 " 1896
Wills, R. C.	do do	702 15 9	134 13 5	100 11 0	1 " 1896
Corbett, W. F.	do do	398 11 6	127 18 11	81 0 0	1 " 1896
Gibbons, J. R. H.	do do	426 11 2	138 7 8	77 14 0	1 " 1896
Doyle, H. C. E.	do do	329 14 0	118 12 3	55 0 0	1 " 1896
Muir, J.	do do	245 14 2	101 13 9	31 9 0	1 " 1896
Baumann, S.	do do	214 2 9	87 0 7	37 11 0	1 " 1896
Tribe, E. S.	do do	554 12 2	169 3 6	99 5 0	1 " 1896
Little, G. L.	do do	448 14 4	143 16 1	73 19 0	1 " 1896
Holmes, H. W. R.	do do	352 5 7	109 14 11	56 8 0	1 " 1896
Ryan, W. W.	do do	333 7 8	118 4 4	56 11 0	1 " 1896
King, J.	do do	353 3 6	119 18 2	44 19 0	1 " 1896
Knight, F. W.	do do	236 3 3	88 5 4	40 6 0	1 " 1896
Bruton, W.	do do	387 4 5	89 6 6	43 19 0	1 " 1896
Croft, A. C.	do do	336 15 11	103 8 9	40 12 0	1 " 1896
Dunn, G.	do do	235 2 5	94 2 7	28 8 0	1 " 1896
Molloy, J. J.	do do	185 18 2	78 11 3	34 2 0	1 " 1896
Brennan, T. P.	The Treasury	850 18 6	188 2 3	135 17 0	1 " 1896
Richmond, J.*	Department of Lands	448 8 5	165 1 8	48 10 0	1 " 1896
Perry, C. J.	Department of Public Instruction	181 5 7	79 10 10	36 9 0	1 July, 1896
Briggs, W. F.*	do do	344 8 4	120 3 10	40 15 0	1 " 1896
White, J.*	do do	198 4 10	85 5 1	42 12 0	1 " 1896
Quirk, F.*	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	345 1 1	120 9 5	71 7 0	1 Aug., 1896
Total		£ 28,419 14 3	8,725 17 3	4,292 6 0	

* These officers having been re-employed in the Public Service, the Board have recommended that while such employment continues the payment of pension be held in abeyance.

† Payment of gratuity has not been recommended by the Board in consequence of the officer's re-employment. The amount of refund of contributions has, however, been paid.

‡ The assignment to this officer of an additional pension, making in all £106 7s. per annum, has since been recommended.

Appendix No. Ia.

In the following cases the payment of additional pensions has been recommended by the Board, in accordance with section 1 of the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899, which provides that in cases where persons retired since the passing of the Public Service Act who were employed in the Education Department prior to the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, all such service shall be counted for the purpose of computing retiring allowances:—

Name.	Position Held.	Pension under Public Service Act.	Amount of Amended Pension.	Date of Retirement.	Name.	Position Held.	Pension under Public Service Act.	Amount of Amended Pension.	Date of Retirement.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Waterman, J. C. ...	School Teacher	71 7 0	153 2 0	1 Feb., 1898			576 17 0	1,007 9 0	
Gale, Mrs. S. J. ...	do	30 5 0	44 17 0	1 July, 1898	Walsh, J. J. ...	School Teacher	126 9 0	210 16 0	1 Aug., 1899
Memes, J. ...	do	69 15 0	117 12 0	1 Jan., 1899	Starr, Thos. ...	do	44 14 0	55 10 0	1 July, 1899
Todd, R. ...	do	49 6 0	102 2 0	11 Oct., 1898	Snowdon, A. ...	do	70 12 0	80 17 0	16 June, 1899
McDonnell, J. ...	do	58 6 0	91 14 0	1 Jan., 1899	Souter, J. M. ...	do	69 15 0	110 0 0	1 Oct., 1899
Kennedy, M. ...	do	42 14 0	61 17 0	11 Oct., 1898	Weiss, F. A. ...	do	45 3 0	70 14 0	1 ,, 1899
Noble, W. ...	do	57 7 0	84 12 0	1 Jan., 1899	Talbot, H. ...	do	25 3 0	32 2 0	1 May, 1899
Webb, W. ...	do	70 6 0	117 10 0	1 April, 1899	Reid, Miss E. ...	do	31 18 0	38 10 0	7 Nov., 1899
McCutcheon, J. W. ...	do	40 17 0	85 16 0	1 Jan., 1899	Clarke, Charles ...	do	73 12 0	106 1 0	1 July, 1897
Baxter, J. W. ...	do	37 17 0	59 11 0	1 ,, 1899	Metcalfe, G. ...	do	70 3 0	72 5 0	1 Nov., 1896
Brettell, H. C. ...	do	48 17 0	88 16 0	1 Jan., 1899	Saunders, J. ...	do	35 11 0	37 14 0	1 Jan., 1893
	Forward	£576 17 0	1,007 9 0		Total	£1,169 17 0	1,821 18 0		

Appendix No. II.

REPORT of the Public Service Tender Board, 1899.

Sir, Department of Public Service Tender Board, Sydney, 23 February, 1900.

We have the honor to submit, for the information of the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, and for transmission to the Public Service Board, the following report of the operations of the Tender Board during the year ended the 31st December last.

Forty-nine ordinary and two special meetings have been held by the Board, the attendance being as follows:—

Under Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...	28
Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	49
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	...	...	41
Comptroller-General of Prisons	...	...	...	...	42
Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	43
Government Printer	...	...	...	...	39

We regret that during the year Mr. R. R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary for Public Works, was compelled to tender his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Board, the time at his disposal being too limited to enable him to give that attention to the duties which he considered requisite. A successor has not yet been appointed, but the matter is now we understand under the consideration of the Public Service Board, and in the meantime the duties are being performed by Mr. Edmund Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, who also, however, has found it incumbent upon him to request that he may be relieved of the duties.

A statement will be found attached (Appendix A) showing that a total sum of £325,873 17s. was expended throughout the Service during the year for supplies and services, including forage and provisions, under contracts entered into by the Board.

The value of the stores, stationery, and furniture supplied through the Board during the year reach a total of £115,876 1s. 1d.—£100,597 12s. 6d. being defrayed from the Vote for Stores and Stationery, and £9,839 15s. 8d. from Special Departmental Appropriations, the balance, £5,438 12s. 11d., being the value of the labour in the manufacture in H.M. Gaols of articles for use of the Public Service. (See Appendix B.)

For purposes of comparison, the Board have also prepared a statement (Appendix C) showing the expenditure from the Vote for Stores and Stationery during the three financial years ended the 30th June last, and the three previous years, from which it will be seen that the expenditure for the services has decreased to the extent of nearly £9,000 per annum. For the current financial year the expenditure is estimated at £87,000, showing a still further reduction of £15,000. In addition to this it should be borne in mind that as the Board are the sole authority for procuring stores and other materials and requisites for the Public Service, they have been able to make a considerable saving on charges against Departmental Votes, from the fact that many officers found it necessary, after the Board's appointment, to considerably curtail their requisitions when they learnt that a number of the items asked for were objected to as lavish expenditure. The waste, therefore, which has in the past existed in the distribution of stores, &c., has virtually been reduced to a minimum by the Board's action.

The Board continue to exercise the closest scrutiny over all requisitions for furniture for public offices, &c. Such requisitions are reported upon by competent officers, after full inquiry, before being submitted to the Board, and in no case is approval given where an article can reasonably be dispensed with, or where an article of an equally serviceable and durable but less expensive character would meet all requirements.

The Board, however, on assuming office under the Executive approval and regulations, were led to expect that the heads and chief officers of the Public Departments would co-operate with them in carrying out the regulations and effecting a reduction in the public expenditure for supplies generally, but regret to state that they have been disappointed in this expectation.

As an illustration of the necessity for having such a check as is now placed upon all requisitions for furniture, the Board bring under notice an instance in which a bookcase was applied for. Upon inquiry being made it was found that practically there were no books to put in the case, and the officer signing the requisition stated that he did not make any inquiries as to the necessity for the article, as he understood that the Board would deal with that part of the matter.

Requisitions for furniture of an estimated total value of £14,450 were considered during the year of which items amounting in all to £1,300 were disallowed, and others reduced to the extent of a total sum of £1,150.

The

The Board have brought under the notice of the Public Works Department the desirability in the erection of all public offices in future of taking advantage of recesses therein for fitting up shelving and pigeon-holes (with doors if necessary) for books, records, printed forms, &c. Accommodation for such purposes has hitherto been provided by the supply of cabinet-made furniture, and the Board are of opinion that a considerable saving would be annually effected if their suggestion were adopted.

The Board record with pleasure the co-operation of the Chief Medical Officer of the Government in their efforts to effect economy in the supply of drugs, &c., for use in gaols, benevolent asylums, and other Government institutions. The Chief Medical Officer—through whom all requisitions for such supplies pass—has issued a circular directing that concentrated infusions be substituted for tinctures whenever possible; that the variety of drugs asked for be kept within narrow limits; that requisitioning for preparations which are merely “elegant,” and consequently expensive, be avoided, and ordinary forms of therapeutic value substituted therefor; that every requisition for an unusual kind of drug, or for an unusual quantity of any drug, be accompanied by a special explanation furnished by the visiting surgeon; and that in every case the quantity of drugs asked for be strictly proportionate to the consumption actually shown for the last preceding term.

Certain necessary amendments have been effected by the Board to the General Conditions of Contract.

Clause 3 has been amended to provide that, in cases where materials of an inferior quality or differing from those ordered are supplied, and are not immediately replaced when the contractors are called upon to do so, the officers may purchase such substitute therefor as in their opinion may be most suitable. Clause 4 has also been altered to provide that no charge shall be made by the contractors for packing or any description of container whatsoever. The necessity for such amendments was brought under notice by cases in which disputes had occurred, and in which the Crown Solicitor’s opinion was adverse to the Government.

Reference was made in our last Report to the fact that, as the conditions of contract adopted by the Board provided for the direct delivery of stores, &c., to the various offices and institutions, and at such times and in such quantities as might be required, there appeared to the Board to be no longer any necessity for retaining the horses and vehicles in use at the Government Stores. A recommendation that the same be disposed of, and that the drivers be either retired or provided for in other branches of the Service, has since been approved and given effect to, and the Board anticipate that a saving to the Government of £400 per annum will thereby be effected.

It has been found necessary to introduce a time-table and special instructions for the guidance of officers of the Public Service in connection with requisitions for stores and stationery. Requisitions were being received almost daily from some of the Departments, and in some instances from some half-dozen different officers occupying rooms in the same building and under one Department. In this way requisitions were received for such small items as half-dozen pencils, half-ream foolscap, two boxes nibs, &c. The ordering of such very small quantities, which under the conditions of contract had to be delivered direct to the officer requisitioning, operated somewhat unfairly upon the contractors, and would, if continued, undoubtedly have had the effect of increasing future contract rates. It also necessitated a large increase of clerical work in this Department.

The time-table as approved provides for quarterly supplies for offices and establishments situated in the Metropolitan District and for all manufacturing Gaols, half-yearly for Hospitals for Insane, Local Land Boards, and District Survey Offices, and yearly for all other country offices. In the case of the latter the Board anticipate a large saving in the cost of packing and carriage.

It is, of course, understood that requisitions for requirements of an exceptional or unforeseen character will be dealt with as received.

Recognising the necessity for introducing a uniform practice throughout the Service in connection with the transmission, inter-departmentally, of stores, &c., the Board caused inquiry to be made into the whole matter, and as a result adopted the following as the most economical system practicable, and issued instructions to the various Departments accordingly:—

- (a) All parcels not exceeding 11 lb. in weight to be forwarded by Parcels Post, except in cases where the distance does not exceed 150 miles, when the Railway Parcel Service, if possible, should be made use of.
- (b) All consignments over 11 lb. in weight to towns served by a railway station to be forwarded by Railway Parcels or Railway Goods, whichever is the most economical.
- (c) All consignments over 11 lb. and not exceeding 1 ton in weight to places not connected with the Railway System to be forwarded through Messrs. Wright, Heaton, & Co. (Ltd.), a tender by that firm for the Service for a period of three years having been accepted.
- (d) For consignments upward of 1 ton in weight to places not connected with the Railway System, special rates to be obtained beforehand.

The rates of the contract referred to in clause (c) are very much below those of the old schedule; which had been in operation for the previous ten or twelve years, in some cases as much as 60 per cent.

As regards goods despatched direct by the various contractors, Clause 4 of the General Conditions of Contract provides for the cheapest routes to be adopted, and for a reduction of the charges in cases where such routes have not been availed of.

In order to carry out the necessary reorganization of the Department, the Board some time ago recommended certain changes amongst the staff at the Government Stores. As already stated in this Report, the drivers have been dispensed with, but no action has yet been taken on our other recommendations, and the efficiency of the administration is hampered as a consequence. This matter we would urge should receive immediate attention.

We have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY, Acting Chairman.
ERIC SINCLAIR,
FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN, } Members.
P. B. WALKER,
W. A. GULLICK, }

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing, approximately, the total amount expended during the year 1899 by the various Departments of the Public Service, and charged to Departmental Votes, for supplies and services under contracts entered into by the Public Service Tender Board.

Department.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary.			
Ministerial Office.....	75	12	6
Audit Office.....	8	18	0
Office of Inspector-General of Police.....	19,064	19	8
Lunacy.....	45,814	0	0
Government Statistician.....	13	7	6
Registry of Friendly Societies and Trades' Unions.....	4	8	0
Charitable Institutions.....	34,871	3	7
Fisheries Commission.....	14	11	0
Botanic Gardens.....	362	18	2
Board for Protection of Aborigines.....	59	13	4
			100,289 11 9
Colonial Treasurer.			
Clerk of the Parliament's.....	85	6	9
Customs.....	126	0	0
Government Printing Office.....	266	16	0
Public Service Tender Board.....	101,308	12	7
Mercantile Explosives.....	1,065	0	0
Board of Health.....	9,697	5	5
Shipping Master's Office.....	5	0	0
Marine Board.....	1,061	0	0
			113,615 0 9
Public Works.....			73,886 0 0
Justice.			
Prisons.....			17,743 0 0
Public Instruction.			
Ministerial Office.....	520	0	0
Technical Colleges, &c.....	2,000	0	0
Nautical School-ship "Sobraon".....	4,400	0	0
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.....	968	0	0
Carpenterian Reformatory.....	1,000	0	0
Shaftesbury Reformatory.....	217	0	0
			9,105 0 0
Mines and Agriculture.....			3,085 4 6
Postmaster-General.....			8,150 0 0
Total.....			£325,873 17 0

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing value of Goods purchased from Vote "Stores and Stationery Contingencies," on account of various services during the year 1899.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Goods purchased for Stock—									
Stores.....	16,966	16	11						
Less value of material returned in gaol goods.....	714	16	10						
				16,252	0	1			
Stationery.....	9,004	10	6						
Less value of pulp-boards, &c.....	956	17	8						
				8,047	12	10			
Purchase (direct deliveries)—							24,299	12	11
Stores.....				41,855	16	6			
Stationery.....				23,173	19	3			
							65,029	15	9
Furniture.....							5,424	15	1
Fuel (January to June, 1899).....				1,550	12	3			
Light, gas.....				4,292	16	6			
							5,843	8	9
Gaol-made Goods—									
Furniture (mats, &c.).....	637	10	5						
Less value of material.....	198	17	6						
				438	12	11			
Value of labour on General Stores, supplied by gaols (approximate).....				5,000	0	0			
							5,438	12	11
							106,036	5	5
Memo.—1899—Value of Goods purchased on account of various Departments, and cost defrayed from their "Special Departmental Appropriations".....							9,839	15	8
Total value of purchases for 1899.....							115,876	1	1

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Approximate Expenditure for Stores, Stationery, &c., for three years ending 30th June, 1896, and 30th June, 1899, respectively, and the estimated expenditure for current year ending 30th June, 1900.

	For three years ending 30th June, 1896.	For three years ending 30th June, 1899.
Stores and Stationery.....	295,564	271,208
Fuel and Light.....	29,537	26,490
Conveyance of Stores, &c.....	7,210	8,066
Total.....	332,311	305,764
Average per year.....	110,770	101,921

Amount estimated to meet expenditure for current year ending 30th June, 1900, exclusive of £11,500 incurred during last year, but not paid within that year..... £87,000

Appendix No. III.

REPORT of the Board of Examiners for the Public Service.

Board of Examiners for the Public Service,

7, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 5 February, 1900.

The Chairman, Public Service Board,—

Sir,

I have the honor to report that during the year 1899 two examinations have been held of candidates seeking admission to the Clerical Division of the Public Service—the first in March, and the second in December. The work in connection with the latter has just been completed, and the results are now in your hands.

For the March examination there were 227 candidates, who were distributed at thirty-two different centres of examination, viz.—Sydney, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bowral, Broken Hill, Bungendore, Burrowa, Coonamble, Coraki, Cowra, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Kempsey, Kiandra, East Maitland, Mudgee, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Rylstone, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Warialda, Wollongong. One hundred and fifty-two applied to be examined in Sydney. Sixty obtained sufficient marks to qualify them for a pass. For the December examination there were 304 candidates, distributed at the following centres, forty-one in number:—Sydney, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bombala, Bowral, Bungendore, Burrowa, Camden, Cootamundra, Coraki, Deniliquin, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grenfell, Hay, Hill End, Kempsey W., Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, E. Maitland, Milton, Moree, Moruya, Mudgee, Murwillumbah, Newcastle, Orange, Picton, Rylstone, Scone, Tamworth, Taree, Tumberumba, Wagga Wagga, Warialda, Windsor, Wollongong. There were 193 Sydney and 111 country candidates. Eighty-five obtained the requisite number of marks for a pass. On this occasion female candidates were allowed to compete. Sixty-three applied to be examined, and ten secured a place on the Pass List.

From these statements three things are apparent—(1) that centres of examination are arranged to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of individual candidates; (2) that the candidates are not confined to Sydney, but are fairly distributed over the whole of the Colony; and (3) that in spite of the admitted difficulty of the examination, the number of candidates is increasing and the competition becoming keener. The marks obtained by the successful candidates at the last examination indicate a considerable improvement in the quality of the work as compared with that of previous examinations, the marks of the best candidates, in particular, being much in advance of the highest aggregate obtained on former occasions.

In connection with the March examination, the following additional examiners were appointed to assist in marking the papers:—Messrs. E. M. Moors, M.A., A. Newham, B.A., C. Hardy, B.A., C. Brennan, M.A., W. G. Woolnough, B.A., and A. W. Jose. For the December examination:—Messrs. E. M. Moors, M.A., A. Newham, B.A., D. G. Stewart, M.A., C. Hardy, B.A., J. Le Gay Brereton, B.A., W. G. Woolnough, B.A., C. Brennan, M.A.

Before concluding this report, I desire to convey the thanks of the Board of Examiners to the Senate of the University of Sydney for allowing them to use the Great Hall of the University in connection with the examination of Sydney candidates; to the Under Secretary for Public Instruction for his courtesy in permitting them to use the services of the Inspectors of Schools as Superintendents at various country centres; and to those gentlemen for the efficient manner in which they supervised the examinations; and also to the ladies and gentlemen who consented to act on local supervising committees.

Appended will be found lists of the persons who acted as Superintendents in connection with the examinations referred to in this report.

I have, &c.,
T. BUTLER,
Chairman.

PUBLIC Service Examination, March, 1899.
Sole Supervisors, and Committees of Supervision.

Centre.	Sol Supervisor, or Committee, with Secretary.
Sydney	Mr. W. H. Nicholls, B.A.
Albury	Mr. T. Pearson, Inspector of Schools.
Armidale	Mr. J. D. Bradley, District Inspector of Schools.
Bathurst	Mr. J. McCredie, " "
Bega	Mr. P. Durie, Inspector of Schools
Berrima	Rev. G. Sheppard, B.A. (Secretary), Messrs. W. McCourt, M.L.A., J. D. Arnfield, Rev. J. Sheridan, Mr. R. Matthews, Dr. G. P. Lambert.
Bowral	Mr. W. H. Johnson, District Inspector of Schools.
Broken Hill	Mr. M. J. Elwood (Secretary), Dr. J. Thomson, Messrs. C. Alison, J. Dunstan, E. A. Archbald.
Bungendore	Messrs. J. J. McJannett (Secretary), A. Hanford, J.P., R. J. Donnelly, J.P., F. S. Falconer, J. Anderson, A. Millard, R. McJannett.
Burrowa	Mr. L. J. O'Neill (Secretary), Dr. A. Kingsley Hoets, Messrs. A. Hancock, junr., W. B. Pelt, F. H. Tout, J. H. Clifton.
Coonamble	Rev. J. A. Cooper (Secretary), Messrs. F. E. Long, S. R. Skuthorpe.
Cootamundra	Messrs. P. Bradhurst (Secretary), — Bell, Rev. Canon Betts, Rev. — Darning, Messrs. W. Hay, — Mooney.
Coraki	Messrs. D. Cameron (Secretary), J. McKinnon, J. Storey, D. McKinnon.
Cowra	Rev. P. J. Doran (Secretary), Mr. J. Ousby, Rev. S. Smith, Mr. H. T. Smith.
Glen Innes	Mr. W. Beavis, Inspector of Schools.
Goulburn	Mr. T. Walker, " "
Grafton	Mr. A. Lobban, District Inspector of Schools.
Hay	Mr. W. Nolan, Inspector of Schools.
Kiandra	Messrs. J. Pattinson, J.P. (Secretary), J. Eastwood, W. Casey, A. Ruckmann, O. J. Harris, T. Weselmann.

Centre.	Sole Supervisor, or Committee, with Secretary.
Maitland E.	Mr. T. Dwyer, District Inspector of Schools.
Mudgee	Mr. J. P. Rooney, Inspector of Schools.
Newcastle	Mr. C. O. Flashman, Inspector of Schools.
Nowra	Messrs. J. Green (Secretary), A. R. Woodhill, L. G. Brice, Rev. H. M. Trickett, Messrs. G. Hayes, O. H. Denny, Rev. R. Inglis, Rev. J. J. Gunning.
Orange	Messrs. F. J. Mulholland (Secretary), S. J. Simms, E. Groundwater, Rev. A. Colwell, H. K. McKay, Rev. H. Halmarick.
Rylstone	Mr. E. H. Davies (Secretary), Rev. H. D. Sealy-Vidal, Messrs. S. G. Benson, J.P., W. R. Johnston, J.P., J. W. Jackson, H. J. McPherson, G. L. Hall, F. Walton, J. W. Farrar, P. A. Puddicombe, Rev. H. S. Bowden.
Scone	Rev. P. Norman (Secretary), Rev. A. C. Hirst, Messrs. L. D. Snape, J. H. Dalton, C. Statham.
Singleton	Rev. J. Bryant (Secretary), Mr. J. Relf, Rev. J. Robb, Mr. A. C. Robinson.
Tamworth	Mr. L. Blumer, Inspector of Schools.
Tenterfield	Rev. R. Dill Macky (Secretary), Rev. P. Corcoran, Messrs. T. Peberdy, J.P., T. M. Walker.
Wagga Wagga	Mr. L. E. Lawford, M.A., District Inspector of Schools.
Warialda	Messrs. W. Newman (Secretary), P. J. Addison, A. O. Butler, N. McDonald.
Wollongong	Mr. H. McLelland, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

PUBLIC Service Examination, December, 1899.
Sole Supervisors, and Committees of Supervision.

Centre.	Sole Supervisor or Committee, with Secretary.
Sydney	Mr. W. H. Nicholls, B.A.
Albury	Mr. T. Pearson, Inspector of Schools.
Armidale	Mr. J. D. Bradley, District Inspector of Schools.
Bathurst	Mr. J. McCredie, " "
Bega	Mr. P. Durie, Inspector of Schools.
Bombala	Mr. H. M. Joseph (Secretary), Dr. L. S. Merrifield, Rev. G. P. Metcalfe, Mrs. Sara M. Jonas.
Bowral	Mr. W. H. Johnson, District Inspector of Schools.
Bungendore	Messrs. J. I. McJannett (Secretary), P. J. B. Donnelly, J.P., A. M. Millard, F. S. Falconer, A. S. Lawford, J.P., W. H. Crowe, J. Anderson, R. McJannett, G. Gale, J.P.
Burrowa	Rev. F. Richmond (Secretary), Mr. J. Stevenson, Mesdames Clifton, Richmond, Tout.
Camden	Rev. C. J. King (Secretary), Messrs. A. Stonham, W. C. Turner, C. A. Thompson, Rev. B. J. Sheridan, Mr. W. Sidman.
Cootamundra	Mr. Chas. L. Simes (Secretary), Rev. B. Dinning, Messrs. W. E. Ward, G. H. Bradhurst, S. H. Dickson, Rev. J. Cloudesley Betts, Mr. F. J. Keane.
Coraki	Messrs. G. J. McRae (Secretary), J. A. McIntyre, J. Storey, J. McKinnon, M. Murphy.
Deniliquin	Ven. Archdeacon Holt (Secretary), Messrs. E. J. Laman, E. W. Fawcett, J. Kelly.
Forbes	Mr. W. G. Thomas, Inspector of Schools.
Glen Innes	Mr. W. Beavis
Goulburn	Mr. D. J. Cooper, M.A., District Inspector of Schools.
Grenfell	Mr. R. N. Vaughan, J.P. (Secretary), Dr. R. E. Rygate, J.P., Messrs. J. I. Robertson, J.P., T. E. Fisher, J.P., I. D. Brierly, J.P.
Hay	Mr. W. Nolan, Inspector of Schools.
Hill End	Messrs. G. H. Bryant (Secretary), B. Carver, Rev. J. J. Wilson, Rev. J. R. Smith, Misses Bryant, Carver, Pymont.
Kempsey, West	Rev. J. Taylor (Secretary), Rev. W. McCallum, Messrs. J. Lancaster, T. Nunce, Misses Ponsford, Williams.
Kiama	Messrs. S. S. Wells (Secretary), J. Holbrook, Rev. J. Burgess, Rev. J. W. Moore, Mesdames Weston, Caswell.
Lismore	Mr. P. Board, M.A., Inspector of Schools.
Lithgow	Mr. A. D. MacKenzie, " "
Maitland, East	Mr. T. Dwyer, District Inspector of Schools.
Milton	Rev. J. Hornby-Spear (Secretary), Rev. J. Scharkie, Rev. P. J. Baugh, Dr. R. W. Young, Messrs. H. Ranch, G. W. Cocks.
Moree	Messrs. J. T. Crane, J.P. (Secretary), S. L. Cohen, Dr. F. W. Elsner, Dr. M. McGill, Messrs. D. E. Kirkby, H. M. C. Pike.
Moruya	Rev. J. Dixon (Secretary), Rev. J. H. Williams, T. McLean, Mesdames A. M. Evans, N. F. Evans, A. Dixon.
Mudgee	Mr. J. P. Rooney, Inspector of Schools.
Murwillumbah	Rev. J. T. Bate (Secretary), Messrs. R. C. Ewing.
Newcastle	Mr. C. O. Flashman, Inspector of Schools.
Orange	Rev. A. M. Gould (Secretary), Rev. J. Lintott Taylor, Rev. F. Colwell, Mr. C. J. Smith, J.P.
Picton	Rev. D. H. Dillon (Secretary), Rev. Jas. Steele, Mesdames McQuiggan, Steele, Dillon, Mason, Miss Sheppard.
Rylstone	Mr. E. H. Davies, C.P.S. (Secretary), Messrs. J. W. Farrar, K. D. Nixon, H. J. McPherson, Rev. H. S. Bowden, Mr. S. G. W. Benson, J.P., Mesdames Nash, Davies, Annie D'Arcy, Alice D'Arcy.
Scone	Rev. A. C. Hirst (Secretary), J. A. K. Shaw, H. T. D. Snape, J. H. Dalton, Mesdames Hirst and Shaw.
Tamworth	Mr. L. Blumer, Inspector of Schools.
Taree	Rev. G. C. Percival (Secretary), Mr. A. H. M. Castle, Rev. C. C. Tassie, Rev. A. V. Boyd, Mesdames Elliss, Lawson.
Tumberumba	Rev. J. D. Nicolson (Secretary), Mr. W. H. Ruml, Rev. W. Gardner, Messrs. A. S. T. Johnstons, W. Hillan, J.P.
Wagga Wagga	Mr. L. E. Lawford, M.A., District Inspector of Schools.
Warialda	Messrs. A. O. Butler (Secretary), G. E. W. Geate, J. Lanagan, W. O. Newbery, P. L. Madison, R. Buist.
Windsor	Messrs. G. McCauley (Secretary), B. Hall, Rev. A. Swift, Mr. T. Lobb, Rev. S. G. Fielding, Mr. L. F. Fielding, Mesdames Swift, Broome, Hall, Rodda, Pye, Callaghan.
Wollongong	Mr. H. McLelland, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

Appendix No. IV.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLERICAL DIVISION.

Extract from Regulations in Supplements to the "Government Gazette," No. 384, 5 May, 1898, and No. 431, 19 May, 1898.

EVERY Candidate for admission to the Clerical Division shall be examined in the following subjects:—

	Full mark value.
(1) <i>Handwriting</i> —To be valued for neatness, simplicity and legibility, judged by the answers to the examination papers in dictation and arithmetic	400*
(2) <i>English</i> —Dictation	200*
(3) <i>English</i> —Composition, précis writing, parsing, analysis (viz., division into clauses, full subjects and full predicates), and derivation of words	400*
(4) <i>Arithmetic</i> —The full course, such as is usually contained in a standard treatise	300*
(5) <i>Geometry</i> —Euclid, First book, including easy exercises	100
(6) <i>Geography</i> —Outlines of physical and political geography, and the geography of the Australasian Colonies in moderate detail	300
(7) <i>English History</i> —From the middle of the 18th century to the present time, especially with reference to the Colonies and Dependencies	300

And may be examined in not more than two of such of the following additional subjects as he may have selected in his application:—

(a) <i>Mathematics</i> —Euclid, Books 2 to 4, and 6, including easy exercises on these books and Book I. Algebra up to and including quadratic equations	350
(b) <i>English</i> —A prescribed author, the same as that prescribed for the Junior Examination of the current year	300
(c) <i>Latin</i> , including easy sight translation, easy composition, and grammar	300
(d) <i>French</i> , same as in Latin	300
(e) <i>German</i> , same as in Latin	300
(f) <i>Elementary Chemistry</i>	300
(g) <i>Elementary Geology</i>	300

The maximum number of marks allowed in respect of each subject shall be those placed opposite each respectively.

NOTE.—No candidate for admission to the Clerical Division shall be considered eligible for employment unless he has been awarded at least 60 per cent. of the full marks in the subjects marked *, and a total of at least 1,500 marks in the examination.

Appendix No. V.

EXTRACT from Supplements to the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, (No. 592), Friday, 8th July, 1898.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 8 July, 1898.

THE following Regulations in connection with the classification and scale of increments of Officers of the Clerical Division of the Public Service, and also with the appointment and salaries of Messengers,—made by the Public Service Board under the provisions of the "Public Service Act of 1895," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of that Act.

G. H. REID.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD UNDER THE "PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1895."

Whereas by the Public Service Act of 1895, the Public Service Board is authorised and empowered to make, repeal, alter, and amend Regulations: Now, the Public Service Board, under and by virtue of the Powers contained in the abovementioned Act, doth, with the approval of the Governor, hereby make the Regulations following, that is to say:—

Classification and Scale of Increments of Salary of Officers of the Clerical Division.

Classification of Officers.

254. The existing classification of officers of the lower series of grades is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof the following classification shall be in force:—

- Grade A.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances, other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, ranging from £251 to £299 a year, inclusive.
- „ B.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances, other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, ranging from £201 to £250 a year, inclusive.
- „ C.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances, other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, ranging from £151 to £200 a year, inclusive.
- „ D.—Officers whose salaries and allowances, other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, do not exceed £150 a year.

Increments

Increments of Salary.

255. From the 1st July, 1898, the officers in the various grades, whose salaries have not been increased during the preceding twelve months, shall be entitled to receive the increments of salary specified in the following regulations, subject to the terms of Regulation 263 hereof and to the necessary provision being made by Parliament, in accordance with section 10 of the Public Service Act of 1895.

Officers in Grade D.

256. The following scale of increments shall apply to officers of Grade D :—

- Section VII.—Officers in receipt of less than £65 a year shall be entitled to £65 a year.
 „ VI.—Officers in receipt of £65 a year and less than £80 a year shall be entitled to £80 a year.
 „ V.—Officers in receipt of £80 a year and less than £95 a year shall be entitled to £95 a year.
 „ IV.—Officers in receipt of £95 a year and less than £110 a year shall be entitled to £110 a year.
 „ III.—Officers in receipt of £110 a year and less than £125 a year shall be entitled to receive £125 a year.
 „ II.—Officers in receipt of £125 a year and less than £140 a year shall be entitled to receive £140 a year.
 „ I.—Officers in receipt of from £140 a year to £150 a year shall be entitled to receive £150 a year.

Where an officer receives through the working of the foregoing scale half or less than half the increment of his section, he may, if an officer of meritorious service, be allowed by the Board a further increment; but no officer shall, by the operation of this proviso, be allowed to pass out of Grade D.

For the year commencing 1st July, 1898, every officer shall, unless the Board otherwise direct, receive the salary of the section to which on that date he belongs, according to the foregoing scale; and in each succeeding year he shall be entitled to receive the increment of the grade, viz., £15 per annum, until he attains the maximum salary thereof, viz., £150 per annum. Provided also that before an officer passes out of Section IV, the Board, either directly or by means of its Examiners, shall take such steps as they may consider necessary to assure themselves as to the officer's conduct, diligence, and aptitude for clerical work.

On attaining the maximum salary an officer shall be tested, in such manner as the Board may direct, in order to ascertain whether he is fitted for work superior to that which the Board consider should be performed by an officer of Grade D, and if he successfully pass the test he shall be held to be qualified for admission to Grade C, as hereinafter provided. If, however, he is found not to be qualified for admission to the higher grade, he shall remain at the maximum salary of his grade until he passes the test prescribed or is otherwise dealt with by the Board.

Officers in Grade C.

257. The following scale of increments shall apply to Officers of Grade C—

- Section V.—Officers in receipt of £151 a year and less than £160 a year shall be entitled to £160 a year.
 „ IV.—Officers in receipt of £160 a year and less than £170 a year shall be entitled to £170 a year.
 „ III.—Officers in receipt of £170 a year and less than £180 a year shall be entitled to £180 a year.
 „ II.—Officers in receipt of £180 a year and less than £190 a year shall be entitled to £190 a year.
 „ I.—Officers in receipt of £190 a year and less than £200 a year shall be entitled to £200 a year.

Provided that where an officer receives through the working of the foregoing scale half or less than half the increment of his section, he may, if an officer of meritorious service, be allowed by the Board a further increment; but no officer shall, by the operation of this proviso, be allowed to pass out of Grade C.

For the year commencing 1st July, 1898, every officer shall, unless the Board otherwise direct, receive the salary of the section to which on that date he belongs according to the foregoing scale; and in each succeeding year he shall be entitled to receive the increment of the grade, viz., £10 per annum, until he attains the maximum salary thereof, viz., £200 per annum.

On attaining the maximum salary an officer shall be tested in such manner as the Board may direct, in order to ascertain whether he is fitted for work superior to that which the Board consider should be performed by an officer of Grade C, and if he successfully pass the test he shall be held to be qualified for admission to Grade B, as hereinafter provided. If, however, he is found not to be qualified for admission to the higher grade, he shall remain at the maximum salary of his grade until he passes the test prescribed or is otherwise dealt with by the Board.

Officers in Grade B.

258. The following scale of increments shall apply to Officers of Grade B—

- Section V.—Officers in receipt of £201 a year and less than £210 a year shall be entitled to £210 a year.
 „ IV.—Officers in receipt of £210 a year and less than £220 a year shall be entitled to £220 a year.
 „ III.—Officers in receipt of £220 a year and less than £230 a year shall be entitled to £230 a year.
 „ II.—Officers in receipt of £230 a year and less than £240 a year shall be entitled to £240 a year.
 „ I.—Officers in receipt of £240 a year and less than £250 a year shall be entitled to £250 a year.

Provided that where an officer receives through the working of the foregoing scale half or less than half the increment of his section, he may, if an officer of meritorious service, be allowed by the Board a further increment; but no officer shall, by the operation of this proviso, be allowed to pass out of Grade B.

For

For the year commencing 1st July, 1898, every officer shall, unless the Board, otherwise direct, receive the salary of the section to which on that date he belongs according to the foregoing scale; and in each succeeding year he shall be entitled to receive the increment of the grade, viz., £10 per annum, until he attains the maximum salary thereof, viz., £250 per annum.

On attaining the maximum salary an officer shall be tested in such manner as the Board may direct, in order to ascertain whether he is fitted for work superior to that which the Board consider should be performed by an officer of Grade B, and if he successfully pass the test he shall be held to be qualified for admission to Grade A, as hereinafter provided. If, however, he is found not to be qualified for admission to the higher grade, he shall remain at the maximum salary of his grade until he passes the test prescribed or is otherwise dealt with by the Board.

Officers in Grade A.

259. The following scale of increments shall apply to Officers of Grade A—

- Section V.—Officers in receipt of £251 a year and less than £260 a year shall be entitled to £260 a year.
- „ IV.—Officers in receipt of £260 a year and less than £270 a year shall be entitled to £270 a year.
- „ III.—Officers in receipt of £270 a year and less than £280 a year shall be entitled to £280 a year.
- „ II.—Officers in receipt of £280 a year and less than £290 a year shall be entitled to £290 a year.
- „ I.—Officers in receipt of £290 a year and less than £299 a year shall be entitled to £299 a year.

Provided that where an officer receives through the working of the foregoing scale half or less than half the increment of his section, he may, if an officer of meritorious service, be allowed by the Board a further increment; but no officer shall, by the operation of this proviso, be allowed to pass out of Grade A.

For the year commencing 1st July, 1898, every officer shall, unless the Board otherwise direct, receive the salary of the section to which on that date he belongs according to the foregoing scale; and in each succeeding year he shall be entitled to receive the increment of the grade, viz., £10 per annum, until he attains the maximum salary thereof, viz., £299 per annum.

But no officer of Grade A shall receive a higher salary than £299 unless and until the Board have ascertained that he is fitted to do work demanding a higher salary, and if the Board is satisfied that he is so fitted, such officer shall be considered as entitled to promotion to an appointment in the upper series of grades when a suitable opportunity occurs.

Increment in cases where an Officer's salary has been increased during year.

260. An officer who has not been in receipt of the salary enjoyed by him on the 1st July, 1898, for the whole of the preceding year, and therefore by the provisions of Regulation 255 not entitled to receive the increment of his grade, may be allowed by the Board such increment to his salary as will ensure his being placed in an equal position to that which he would have attained under these Regulations had his salary not been so increased.

Increments in the case of newly appointed Officers.

261. Officers newly appointed to the Service shall be entitled to receive the increment of their section from the 1st January or 1st July, as the case may be, following the expiration of the first twelve months' period of service.

Adjustment of salary in exceptional cases.

262. Nothing in the preceding regulations shall be held to prevent the Board granting an increase of salary beyond that which an officer would receive under the scale of adjustment herein contained, where an officer at the passing of these Regulations has been in receipt of an uniform salary for a lengthened period, and where such officer is of more than ordinary merit. But no adjustment of salary under this regulation shall be made so as to allow of an officer passing from one grade to another without having passed the Board's test.

Certificates of Officers' qualifications.

263. As soon as possible after the publication of these Regulations, and in every subsequent year during the month of March, the Permanent Head of each Department shall give a certificate regarding the attention and aptitude for work displayed by each officer in the lower series of grades under his control. Where such certificate is favourable, the officer concerned shall receive the increment of salary prescribed, but where such certificate is unfavourable, or where the certificate is not given, the officer shall remain at the salary then received by him. The certificate of the Permanent Head shall be based on personal knowledge or observation, but where the Permanent Head has not the means of giving such certificate, the heads of sub-departments shall furnish, through the Permanent Head, the certificate required.

In the case of branches of a Department situated away from Sydney, the Permanent Head may submit to the Board, in lieu of a certificate from himself, the certificates of the heads of such branches with any remarks thereon which he may deem desirable.

When a Permanent Head or the Head of any Sub-department has difficulty in certifying that an officer of his Department should receive the increment of salary to which he would be otherwise entitled under these Regulations, he shall refer the matter for the consideration of the Board, who will then cause the qualifications of such officer to be tested by its Examiners, and on receipt of their report the Board shall deal with the matter as they may deem most fitting.

Testing of the Qualifications of Officers and their Promotion.

Testing of Officers on maximum salary of Grade.

264. Officers who on 1st July, 1898, are in receipt of the maximum salary of a grade or who thereafter shall reach the maximum salary of a grade, viz. :—Grade D, £150 ; Grade C, £200 ; Grade B, £250 ; and Grade A, £299, shall remain at such salary until they have passed the test prescribed by the Board. The time of testing an officer shall be at the discretion of the Board, and every officer must submit himself to the test when called upon by the Board's Examiners. Provided that no officer who was appointed prior to the 23rd December, 1895, shall be compelled to submit to a written examination, but an officer who declines to submit thereto shall not be allowed promotion to a higher grade.

The Board shall notify at the proper time that they are about to test officers, and all officers who desire to submit to such test shall acquaint the Board thereof within the time specified in such notice. Those who do not so acquaint the Board shall be held not to desire to be tested. Officers who are not found qualified for admission to a higher grade, or who fail to make known their desire to be tested, shall not be eligible to be tested again in the same year.

When an officer has notified his desire to be examined for promotion in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the Board shall call upon the Permanent Head of the Department in which such officer is employed to report as to the manner in which he performs his duties. When the Permanent Head is not able from personal observation to furnish such report, then the report shall be furnished by the head of the sub-department in which the officer concerned is employed. The Board or the persons authorised by them for the purpose, shall then examine the officer in regard to the manner in which his duties are carried out, and if they find that such duties are performed in a creditable manner, they shall submit the officer to such further examination, written or otherwise, as they shall deem necessary to ascertain whether he is qualified for work of a higher class than he has hitherto been performing.

Should the officer successfully pass such test, he shall be eligible to be promoted to the next higher grade and to receive the increment of salary prescribed for officers of that grade, on a vacancy occurring as hereinafter provided. Where, however, the test has been delayed by the action of the Board beyond the expiry of any financial year, such increment may, if the Board so decide, be dated back to the 1st July preceding. Officers receiving the maximum salary on 1st July, 1898, if otherwise eligible, shall have their increment from the same date, notwithstanding they may not have been tested and passed before such date.

Provided that in all cases promotion shall only be made from one grade to another when a vacancy has occurred in the next higher grade. Should, however, the exigencies of the Service so demand, the Board may at any time declare that the number of officers in any grade requires to be increased, whereupon the number of officers in the grade specified shall be increased accordingly, and promotion from the lower grade shall be made of the officers entitled thereto, subject to the necessary provision being made by Parliament for the purpose.

When the number of officers who have passed the test prescribed for promotion from one grade to another exceeds the number of vacancies in the grade to which promotion is to be made, then the selection of the officers for promotion thereto shall be decided by seniority. Such seniority shall be determined by the time the officer concerned has been in receipt of the maximum salary of his grade. Provided that when the Board declare vacancies to exist in any particular grade beyond those occurring in the ordinary way by deaths or retirements, any officer may be appointed who may not be the senior, if he possesses qualifications superior to those ranking above him by length of service, and when the circumstances, in the opinion of the Board, warrant such action being taken.

Promotion to Upper Series of Grades.

265. Vacancies to the upper series of grades shall be filled by the promotion of officers receiving the maximum salary of Grade A ; where there are no officers at the maximum, then from the officers next in rank. Should there be a deficiency of officers who have qualified for Grade A, the Board may allow officers in Grade B to be tested for promotion to Grade A, notwithstanding that such officers have not reached the maximum salary of their then grade.

Should there be a deficiency of officers who have qualified for Grade B, the Board may allow officers in Grade C to be tested for promotion to Grade B, notwithstanding that such officers have not reached the maximum salary of their then grade. The Board may apply similar treatment to officers in Grade D should there be a deficiency in the officers qualified to enter Grade C.

In no case shall an officer be promoted to a position in the higher grades, even though he is qualified to pass out of Grade A into such higher grades, unless he is fully able to undertake the duties pertaining to the office which is vacant.

Promotion of Clerks of Petty Sessions to Grade A.

266. No officer engaged in Petty Sessions work will be recommended for promotion to Grade A unless he possesses a good practical knowledge of the duties of a Clerk of Petty Sessions and has passed an examination in the following books and subjects :—

1. (a) Justices Acts, 14 Vic. No. 43 (with 11 and 12 Vic. Nos. 42, 43, and 44), and 32 Vic. No. 6 and 36 Vic. No. 1, with pages 432 to 553 of "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate" (6th edition), title "Justices."
- (b) Justices' Appeal Acts, 5 William IV No. 22, sec. 3 ; 39 Vic. No. 33, 17 Vic. No. 39, 45 Vic. No. 4, with the following titles in "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate" (6th edition) :—"Appeal," pp. 14-22 ; "Habeas Corpus," pp. 392-396 ; "Certiorari," pp. 90-93 ; "Justices," pp. 554-573 ; "Mandamus," pp. 611-613.
- (c) Acts Shortening Acts (16 Vic. No. 1 and 22 Vic. No. 12) and Interpretation Act, No. 4 of 1897.
- (d) Criminal Law Acts, so far as they relate to Summary Jurisdiction of Justices, 46 Vic. No. 17, 52 Vic. No. 6, and 55 Vic. No. 5, with the following titles in "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate" (6th edition) :—"Criminal Law," pp. 143-288 ; "Felony and Misdemeanor," pp. 373 and 374 ; "Larceny," pp. 573-599.
- (e) Licensing (Liquor) Acts, 45 Vic. No. 14, 46 Vic. No. 24, and No. 17 of 1897.

(f)

- (f) The Small Debts Recovery Acts, 10 Vic. No. 10, 33 Vic. No. 11, 42 Vic. No. 15, 43 Vic. No. 34, 45 Vic. No. 27, 55 Vic. No. 19, and 56 Vic. No. 37, with the Contractors' Debts Act, No. 29 of 1897, and Book Purchasers' Protection Act, 54 Vic. No. 12.
- (g) Law of Evidence as given in "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate," pp. 331-359 (6th edition).
- (h) The circulars of the Department of Justice having reference to the conduct of business in Petty Sessions Courts and offices.
2. The Regulations made by the Governor and Mining Board respectively under the provisions of the Mining Acts.

One set of questions numbering not less than twenty-four (24) shall be set for each examination, and shall be answered in writing.

Examinations under this regulation will be held periodically at dates of which timely notice will be given, and any officer desirous of submitting himself for examination must inform the Secretary of the Board in writing thereof, not later than the date specified in the notice, and shall give such further information as may be required. Any officer in any grade below Grade A may offer himself for examination.

Should there be an insufficient number of officers qualified to pass from Grade B into Grade A, as above provided, the Board may promote to Grade A from Grade C in the order of their seniority any officers of such who may have qualified themselves for admittance into Grade A in the manner herein prescribed.

Provision in cases where an Officer's salary may be higher than the nature of his duties warrants.

267. Subject to the provisions of sections 12 and 44 of the Public Service Act, where the salary of any officer is, in the opinion of the Board, higher than should properly be assigned to the work he performs, the Board may require such officer to take up other duties more in accordance with his salary, and should such officer be unable to perform work of a higher character, or not be desirous of a transfer to another district, should such transfer be necessary in the opinion of the Board for the proper working of the Public Service, the Board may direct that the salary of such officer shall be adjusted to the value of the work he performs, and that he shall not receive any of the increments of salary provided by these Regulations; and such direction shall hold good until the officer is found to be qualified for higher work as aforesaid, or accepts transfer to another district where work corresponding to his salary can be found for him.

Certain Officers may be exempted from operation of Regulations.

268. The Board may exempt from the operations of these Regulations any officer or class of officers, who, though classified in the Clerical Division, do not carry out duties of an exclusively clerical nature.

Salary of Officers showing capacity for special work.

269. Should it become known to the Board when testing for promotion that an officer displays marked attainments and capacity for special work, and should it appear that the promotion such officer has received or is likely to receive under these Regulations is in their opinion below his deserts, the Board may award him a salary, within the lower series of grades, commensurate with his attainments and capacity. All cases so specially dealt with shall, however, be reported by the Board to the Governor, and the circumstances shall be stated in their next Annual Report.

Intervals of testing.

270. The Board may from time to time decide the time which must elapse before an officer who fails to pass the test for promotion in two successive years shall be again tested for promotion.

Increments only payable on approval of Board.

271. No increment shall be payable or promotion made under these Regulations unless and until the Board have approved of such increment or promotion.

The following Regulations shall apply to Post and Telegraph Masters, Postal Assistants, and Telegraph Operators, who shall also be subject to Regulations 255, 260 to 265, and 267 to 271, so far as they are not inconsistent with these Regulations:—

272. Special competitive examinations shall be held by the Board, of Candidates for appointments as "Postal and Telegraph Assistant" in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, and vacancies occurring from time to time in the positions hitherto designated as Postal Assistant and Telegraph Operator respectively shall be filled from the list of candidates successful at such examinations.

Such examinations shall be held from time to time as may be found necessary, and due notice thereof shall be given in the public press. The notice shall state the estimated number of appointments to be made, the limits of age, time and place of examination, and such other information as may be necessary to intending candidates.

The provisions of Regulations 72 to 90 in regard to competitive examinations shall be held to govern the examination herein prescribed, in so far as the same can be made applicable thereto.

The subjects of examination and the maximum number of marks to be allowed for each subject shall be as follows:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1.) Handwriting.—To be valued for neatness, simplicity, and legibility, judged by the answers to the examination papers in dictation and arithmetic... | 400 |
| (2.) English.—Dictation | 200 |
| (3.) English.—Parsing and analysis (viz., division into clauses, full subjects, and full predicates) | 300 |
| (4.) Arithmetic.—The full course, such as is usually contained in a standard treatise | 300 |
| (5.) Geography.—Outlines of physical and political geography, and the geography of the Australasian Colonies in moderate detail | 300 |

Provided, however, that a candidate shall not be considered as qualified for appointment unless he be awarded at least 60 per cent. of the full number of marks obtainable in each subject.

On

On their first appointment, Postal and Telegraph Assistants shall be considered as on probation, and be paid at the rate of £39 per annum for the first year, and £52 for the second year. On completion of the second year of service they shall be examined for permanent appointment, such examination being that prescribed hereafter under the designation of 4th Grade, salary at the rate of £65 per annum. On a probationer passing the said examination he shall be recommended for permanent appointment at a salary of £65 per annum.

No person who passes such examination shall be appointed to a position in the Clerical Division other than that of Postal and Telegraph Assistant or Post and Telegraph Master, so long as he remains in the lower series of grades referred to in the next regulation; but all appointments in the upper series of grades shall be open to any person qualified according to these Regulations who satisfies the Board that he is fitted for work valued at £300 a year or over.

Classification and increments to Salaries.

273. Post and Telegraph Masters and Post and Telegraph Assistants shall be divided into four grades, viz. :—

- 4th Grade.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, from £65 per annum to £125 per annum.
 3rd Grade.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, from £126 per annum to £175 per annum.
 2nd Grade.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances other than equipment, forage and district allowances, from £176 per annum to £225 per annum.
 1st Grade.—Officers in receipt of salaries and allowances other than equipment, forage, and district allowances, from £226 per annum to £280 per annum (or in the case of Post and Telegraph Masters, £299 per annum).

Officers in each of the above grades shall, provided the necessary funds are provided for the purpose by Parliament in accordance with section 10 of the Public Service Act, be entitled to receive an annual increment of salary of £10 until they reach the maximum salary of their grade (subject to the limitation hereinafter imposed in regard to officers who may be exempt from passing the test for promotion to the 2nd Grade). They shall then be tested as to their fitness for promotion to the next higher grade, and if found qualified for such promotion they shall, on a vacancy occurring, receive the salary and increments of that grade. Provided that no officer shall receive an increment to his salary unless the Permanent Head has certified to the Board that his conduct and attention to duty have been such as to warrant the increase of salary being given.

Officers who, at the passing of these Regulations, are in receipt of less than £80 a year, and who have not already passed the Departmental Examination equivalent to the test for admission to the 4th Grade, must do so before they shall become entitled to any increment of salary. Officers in receipt of less than £100 shall be tested before admission to the 3rd Grade, but officers receiving more than £100 a year may be admitted to the 3rd Grade without test, provided that the Permanent Head certifies that they are fit for work which should be paid for at a higher rate than £125 a year; but no officer not now receiving more than £200 a year shall be allowed to obtain more than £200 a year, unless and until he has proved that he can pass the test prescribed for admission to the 2nd Grade.

All officers shall pass the test for admission to 1st Grade before they shall receive salary in excess of £225 a year.

Postal Assistants attached to offices where the postal and telegraph business is not combined will, as far as practicable, be afforded facilities for learning telegraphy, either by transfer to other offices or by arranging for instruction to be given them (if not otherwise possible, after their regular hours of duty) at the local telegraph office.

Postal and Telegraph Assistants may be appointed Post and Telegraph Masters, provided they are certified by the Permanent Head to be capable of undertaking the charge of an office.

Should the exigencies of the Service demand an increase in the number of officers employed, the Board, on the recommendation of the Permanent Head, approved by the Minister, may declare that there are vacancies in any grade, notwithstanding that no actual vacancies have occurred, but the vacancies to be so declared by the Board shall not exceed three in the 2nd and six in the 3rd Grade to every ten vacancies declared in the 4th Grade. Additional vacancies in the 1st Grade may be declared by the Board from time to time as the exigencies of the Service may warrant.

The following shall be the test prescribed for promotion to the various grades :—

For appointment to the 4th Grade an examination in the following subjects :—

Theoretical.

1. "Electricity and Magnetism": Silvanus Thompson (1895 or any later Edition, paragraphs 10, 30, 85 to 92, 107, 166 to 171, 173, 174, 179, 181, 184, 191, 192, 208, 381, and 383).
2. Locality and calls of Stations in New South Wales.
3. Connections of a Morse circuit, and action of the different instruments.
4. General routine of office work.
5. Departmental Regulations, Telegraph Branch.
6. General knowledge of Telegraph circuits from the circuit map.

Practical.

7. Sending and receiving by sound on a Morse line at the rate of at least 20 words per minute. Candidates must obtain the required number of marks for a pass in this section, otherwise they fail altogether.
8. Adjustment of Siemens' Polarised Relay, and Neutral Relay on an actual circuit.

9. Switching lines with Universal switches (cross bar, and straight bar), and also understanding the ordinary switches used by the Department.
10. Describing and making up Meidinger, Daniels, and Minotto cells and applying simple tests of same for faults. Methods of connecting them up.
11. Simple testing with ordinary Detector Galvanometer—crosses, leakage, open circuit, and earth faults on lines; faults in main and local circuits of a Morse set.
12. Typewriting (where typewriters are available), at the rate of at least 25 words per minute.

The examination for promotion to the higher grades shall, in addition to the above, include questions on the following subjects :—

For the 3rd Grade—

1. Electricity and Magnetism : Units of Measurement, Ohm's Law and simple application of same.
2. Telephones : Method of connecting and tracing simple faults in.
3. Operating : Sending and receiving by sound at the rate of at least 25 words per minute.
4. Galvanometers : Detector and Differential ; Construction and uses of, in connection with systems of Telegraphy in use.
5. Relays : Siemens' Polar : Neutral—Construction of and tracing faults in.
6. Batteries : Leclanche and Bi-chromate. Construction Action, Resistance, and Electromotive force of ; purposes for which adapted, and methods of grouping.
7. Departmental Regulations : Postal Regulations Nos. 1 to 167.

For the 2nd Grade—

1. Shunts : Calculating value and use of ; Simple calculations of current strengths.
2. Departmental Regulations : Postal Notes, Parcels Post, and Savings Bank and Money Order Regulations.
3. Telegraphic Instruments : Duplex and Quadruplex Systems ; balancing and adjustment of : Morse Repeaters for ; Automatic Repeaters—Millikins, Toye, Neilson's Shunt.
4. Telephones : Ordinary Shutter Board of 50 or 100 numbers, connection of ; Call Bells—Magneto and Battery Bells, construction and uses of ; Induction Coils—Action and uses of ; Transmitters and Receivers—Principle and adjustment of patterns in use.
5. Operating : Sending and receiving by sound at the rate of at least 30 words per minute.

For the 1st Grade—

1. Electricity and Magnetism : Principles involved in Electrical transmission of speech, essential qualities of iron and steel for permanent and Electro Magnets, methods of construction for various purposes.
2. Calculation of simple Electrical measurements.
3. Testing : Faults in land lines, their nature and general principles of localisation.
4. Telegraphic Instruments : Polar Quadruplex and Duplex Systems, and Morse Repeaters in use, more extended knowledge of ; Stearns Differential Duplex, Principle and adjustment of ; Wheatstone's ABC instruments, principle and working of ; methods of working telephones and Telegraph instruments simultaneously on the same wire, theory of.
5. Cables : Single and Multiple. General knowledge of patterns in use, care of, jointing single core, simple testing of, protection from lightning.
6. Condensers : Construction and uses of : Methods of connecting.
7. Resistance Coils : Methods of winding and insulating.
8. Batteries : Distribution of, methods of connecting under different working conditions.
9. Telephones : Locating ordinary faults in, general knowledge and working of small exchange.

Officers who obtain 90 per cent. or more of the possible marks shall have first claim for promotion, notwithstanding their length of service may be less than that of officers who do not attain such standard : and no officer shall be considered as having passed who does not obtain 50 per cent. of the possible number of marks in the grade for which he competes.

The following are the text books recommended for study :—

- Cully's "Handbook of Telegraphy."
- Preece & Sievwright "Telegraphy."
- Preece & Stubbs "Manual of Telephony."
- Terry & Finn "Telegraphic Apparatus."
- Hobbs "Arithmetic of Electrical Measurements."
- Also the Departmental Regulations.

No officer at present in the Postal and Telegraph service shall be compelled to pass any written examination or written test.

Appeals.

274. Any officer who deems himself to be aggrieved by any action of either the Board, the Permanent Head, the Head of his sub-department, or the Board's officers, in regard to his being tested for promotion, or whose name may have been omitted from the certificate of the Permanent Head contemplated by Regulation 245 hereof, shall be entitled to appeal to the Board in respect thereof.

Appointment and Increment to Salaries of Messengers.

275. The messengers employed in the various Government Departments shall be divided into two grades, viz., the Junior Grade, to include those receiving salaries up to £52 per annum, and the Senior Grade, to include those receiving salaries above £52 per annum.

Boy messengers, on being appointed, shall receive a salary of £26 per annum ; on the 1st January, or 1st July, as the case may be, following the expiration of the first year of service, they shall be entitled to receive £39 per annum, and at the expiration of twelve months thereafter £52 per annum. Messengers shall

shall not be entitled to any further increment beyond the said salary of £52 per annum unless appointed to a vacancy in the Senior Grade, when they shall receive a salary of £60 per annum. On the 1st January or 1st July, as the case may be, following the expiration of every year thereafter, they shall be entitled to receive an increment of £7 10s. until their salary reaches £120 per annum. They will continue at this rate of salary, unless appointed to a vacancy amongst the staff of senior messengers whom the Board have graded above £120, which vacancy the Board consider should be filled at the salary awarded on the last general classification of the Service.

Messengers, who, at the date of these Regulations, are in receipt of salaries of £60 per annum and over, but less than £120 per annum, shall, provided they have been in receipt of such salary for a period of twelve months, be entitled to receive on the 1st July, 1898, and every succeeding year thereafter, an increment of £7 10s. until their salary reaches £120 per annum. Any messenger, however, whose salary may have been increased during the year preceding the 1st July, 1898, shall not be entitled to receive the said increment of £7 10s. until the 1st January or 1st July, as the case may be, following the expiration of twelve months from the date his salary was so increased.

The Senior Grade shall, until otherwise determined by the Board, consist of 100 messengers. For every increase of six in the number of junior messengers there shall be deemed to be one vacancy in the staff of senior messengers, to which a messenger receiving the maximum salary of the Junior Grade shall be appointed. The selection of the officer for promotion shall be decided by seniority, such seniority to be determined by the time the officer concerned has been in receipt of the maximum salary of his grade. In the event of two or more officers having equal claims to a vacancy by reason of seniority, then the selection shall be determined by ballot.

The granting of all increments under these Regulations shall be conditional on the necessary provision being made by Parliament for the purpose, and on the good behaviour of the officer concerned, in regard to which a report must be furnished by the Permanent Head of the Department or by the officer in charge of the Sub-department to which the messenger is attached.

Provision regarding Increments of Salary may be applied to Officers of the General Division other than Messengers.

276. The provisions in regard to the granting of increments of salary to messengers in receipt of £60 per annum and upwards may be extended to such other officers or class of officers of the General Division as the Board may from time to time determine.

Procedure to be adopted in connection with Appointments to the General Division.

277. Whenever it is found necessary to fill permanent positions when vacancies occur in the General Division of the Public Service by the appointment of persons not already employed therein, the following shall be the procedure to be adopted:—Applications shall be invited by advertisement in a daily paper circulating in Sydney, or, if the appointment be in a country district, then in a local newspaper circulating in such district, and in Sydney also if the circumstances warrant, giving particulars of the appointment or appointments to be filled and the amount of salary, and specifying the time within which applications will be received by the Board.

As soon as the time for the receipt of such applications has expired, they shall be referred for consideration to a Committee of responsible officers who shall be appointed by the Board for the purpose. Whenever possible, an officer of the Department in which the appointment is to be made shall be one of the members of such Committee.

The Committee shall make their selection without favour, solely on the merits of the candidates, and shall not pay attention to any representations made by a person interested in a candidate except such as are before them in the ordinary way as testimonials accompanying an application. Any candidate who, with a knowledge of this regulation, attempts either directly or indirectly to influence the Committee's decision, shall be disqualified from receiving the appointment which he seeks.

Where the work to be performed requires special knowledge, it shall be the duty of such Committee to ascertain the merits of the various applicants, and make due inquiry as to their character, and, having ascertained who is the most eligible candidate for the post to be filled, to make a recommendation accordingly to the Board.

Where the work to be performed does not require any special knowledge, and where the principal qualifications necessary are good character and physical fitness, the Committee shall make a selection of the candidates who appear *primâ facie* to be eligible, and should the number of such eligible candidates exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, then the Committee shall hold a ballot, and the person or persons successful at such ballot shall be recommended to the Board for appointment, if on inquiry they are found to be of good character and otherwise fit for the position to be filled. Provided that in the event of any candidate being rejected as unsuitable, the reasons for such rejection shall be fully stated by the Committee in their report to the Board.

The persons selected in the manner indicated shall be tried on probation for six months, after which period, if they are found suitable, they may be nominated by the Board for permanent appointment.

J. BARLING,
T. A. COGHLAN,
GEO. A. WILSON, } Members of the
Public Service Board.

Dated at the Office of the Board,
50, Young-street, Sydney, 8th day of July, 1898.

Appendix No. VI.

PAPERS set at the examinations held under the provisions of Regulations 263 and 264.

Upper Division.

FOR CLERKS RECEIVING EITHER £200 OR £250 PER ANNUM.—27TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARISING.

Time allowed—One hour (9 to 10 a.m.)

Rule a form like that given below, and fill up the several columns from the particulars given. Districts should be shown in the same order as they appear on this sheet. In assigning marks, importance will be attached to accuracy and neatness. No additional credit will be given for completing the paper in less than the time allowed.

Southland.—Receipts: £1,859 10s. 4d. from Government, £2,133 18s. 8d. from rates, £93 13s. 10d. from other sources, £31 17s. 2d. balance from last year. Expenditure: £1,617 11s. 6d. for indoor relief, £1,647 18s. for outdoor relief. Population, 21,603.

Auckland.—Population, 153,564. Receipts: £401 12s. 1d. balance from last year, £5,847 1s. 8d. from Government, £3,831 17s. 1d. from rates, £3,972 18s. 7d. from other sources. Expenditure: £5,978 2s. for indoor relief, £6,417 13s. 10d. for outdoor relief.

Cook.—Expenditure: £334 14s. 4d. for indoor relief, £457 14s. 2d. for outdoor relief. Receipts: £256 2s. from Government, £370 3s. 7d. from rates, £17 1s. 11d. from other sources. Population, 5,287.

Taranaki.—Receipts: £7 16s 1d. balance for last year, £371 17s. from rates, £327 8s. 11d. from Government, £62 1s. 9d. from other sources. Population, 31,175. Expenditure: £480 3s. for indoor relief, £1,294 16s. 11d. for outdoor relief.

North of Auckland.—Population, 7,602. Receipts: £1,097 8s. 10d. from Government, £1,022 18s. 6d. from rates, £103 6s. 2d. from other sources, £401 12s. 1d. balance from last year. Expenditure: £67 9s. for indoor relief, £1,050 13s. 9d. for outdoor relief.

Thames and Coromandel.—Receipts: £8 10s. 9d. from last year, £1,168 10s. 10d. from Government, £1,021 0s. 7d. from rates, £209 0s. 6d. from other sources. Population, 8,502. Expenditure: £895 5s. for indoor relief, £1,263 17s. 2d. for outdoor relief. Receipts: £8 10s. 9d. balance from last year.

Waikato.—Receipts: £64 7s. 9d. balance from last year, £198 16s. 1d. from Government, £392 12s. 4d. from rates, £22 10s. from other sources. Population, 2,814. Expenditure: £386 15s. 11d. for outdoor relief; £389 3s. 4d. for indoor relief.

Wellington.—Population, 12,854. Expenditure: £6,873 6s. for indoor relief, £11,280 7s. 2d. for outdoor relief. Receipts: £8,309 3s. 7d. from Government, £6,164 8s. 6d. from rates, £2,687 1s. 1d. from other sources.

Wairau.—Receipts: £598 3s. 3d. balance from last year, £14 10s. from Government, £20 from rates, £13 9s. 3d. from other sources. Population, 447. Expenditure: £54 15s. for indoor relief, £364 16s. 10d. for outdoor relief.

Districts.	Balance from last year.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Population.	Average of expenditure for relief per head of population of district without regard to receipt.
		From Government	From Rates.	Other Sources.	Total.	Indoor Relief.	Outdoor Relief.	Total.		
					*			*		*

* Examinees will have to compute the figures for these columns, disregarding fractions of pence in the averages.

Upper Division.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed—One hour and a half (10 to 11.30 a.m.)

Only four questions, of which the first must be one, to be attempted. Full work to be shown up, and where possible, the results should be arranged in tabular form. Marks will be allowed for neatness in execution.

1. The exports from the various Colonies of Australasia in 1896 were as follows:—

New South Wales	(population 1,323,469),	£14,635,523
Victoria	... (" 1,176,248),	8,848,336
Queensland	... (" 484,700),	3,677,436
S. Australia	... (" 364,044),	4,080,884
W. Australia	... (" 161,924),	687,267
Tasmania	... (" 171,719),	177,885
New Zealand	... (" 729,056),	8,034,104

Find (i) the total value of the exports from the whole of Australasia; (ii) the value per inhabitant of the exports from each Colony and from Australasia; and (iii) the percentage (calculated to two places of decimals) which each Colony may claim of the total value of the exports from Australasia.

2. The Government of New South Wales purchased machinery in America to the value of 30,000 dollars. What sum in English money did it have to pay, supposing that English money was then at a premium of 15 per cent., and given that at par 1 dollar = 4/2?

3. The cost of construction and equipment of railways in New South Wales amounts to £37,719,402; the average quarterly earnings amount to £756,657, and the average weekly expenditure is £31,050. What is the net income for the year, and what interest (to two places of decimals) is returned on the capital outlay?

4.

4. A person derives from landed property £1,700 a year, out of which he pays 10 per cent. agency fees. He sells his property, and by investing the proceeds in 4½ per cent. debentures at 105, increases his net income by £270. Find what his property realised.
5. On January 1st, 1897, a person leased from the Government 50,000 acres of land at an annual rental of £2 7s. 6d. per section (640 acres.) During the year the following areas were withdrawn :—
- (a) April 3rd, 5,600 acres for settlement purposes.
- (b) June 25th, 850 acres for reserve purposes.
- (c) September 1st, the area required for a road 3 miles long and a chain and a half wide.
- Find the annual rental (paid in advance) of the original block, and calculate the amount of the refunds due to the lessee at the end of the year on account of withdrawals.
6. A bankrupt, whose assets are £5,600 and liabilities £15,200, owes sums of £4,200, £3,070, and £1,875 respectively to his three principal creditors. What can the bankrupt pay in the £, and how much will the three principal creditors severally receive?

Upper Division.

BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

Time allowed—One hour and a half (11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

This paper is compulsory for clerks engaged in account branches or clerks whose work is mainly in connection with accounts, but optional for clerks not so engaged.

1. A public officer has charged £150 to the vote of £6,000 for "Charitable Institutions," item 251 of the Appropriation Act of 1898-9. Payment has been made and accounts posted. He afterwards discovers that he has debited the amount in error, and that payment should have been from vote of £4,500 for "Cottage Hospitals," item 259 of 1898-9.
- Show how the error is to be corrected, and state which Public Department or Departments should be notified of the correction.

2. Open a ledger and post the following :—

1. Colonial Treasurer	Dr,	£625,972
To sundry Votes Cr. as under :—		
Revenue Estimates Votes, 1898-9.		
2. Medical Adviser to Government		£41,329
3. Marine Board		56,746
4. Survey of Lands		66,380
5. Observatory		4,507
Loan Estimates Votes, 1898-9.		
6. Railways		300,000
7. Bridges		57,000
8. Public watering-places		100,000
		£624,972

The Colonial Treasurer expends out of the above votes during the financial year the following amounts :—

On No. 2		£22,350
" " 3		45,391
" " 4		56,840
" " 5		2,259
" " 6		205,460
" " 7		55,491
" " 8		99,850

After balancing as at 30th June, 1899, bring down balances as on 1st July, 1899. Balances to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act.

3. Prepare a balance-sheet from the following items, being ledger account totals—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1896-7.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Cash balance brought forward from 1895-6				333,296	1	2
2. Authorised charges and payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the year 1896-7—						
Special Appropriations	2,875,971	13	4			
Schedules to Constitution Act	45,203	0	0			
Appropriations of 1896-7	6,593,132	0	0	9,514,306	13	4
3. Expenditure from special grant to country and suburban municipalities				65,000	0	0
4. Payments for interest on debentures and inscribed stock				16,163	18	8
5. Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention				156	8	0
6. Revenue and receipts for 1896-7—						
Taxation	2,458,074	3	6			
Land sales	1,045,162	0	5			
Land rents and interest	908,212	9	6			
Services rendered	5,099,706	7	3			
Miscellaneous receipts	296,957	8	8			
7. Payments from Treasurer's Advance Account				55,027	12	1
8. New South Wales contribution to the Australasian Naval Force payments, 1896-7				25,000	0	0
9. Balance to be carried forward to credit of account for next year...						

Upper

Upper Division.

INDEXING AND PRÉCIS.

Time allowed—One hour and three-quarters (2 to 3.45 p.m.)

Instructions.—The Index should contain the date of each letter, the name of the person by whom and to whom it is written, and, in as few words as possible, the subject of it. Under subject you should give only the really important point or points of each letter. This should be done briefly, distinctly, and in such a form as to readily catch the eye.

1. *Prepare an index of the several letters and memoranda in the précis paper herewith. Under what headings would you index them in a register of papers received?*
2. *State your views as to the sufficiency of an index to a press copying letter-book showing name of addressee and page number only. How would you connect in a letter-book a number of letters addressed to the same firm or individual?*
3. *Read the accompanying correspondence, and draw up a précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of the case. The précis should contain all that is important in the correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; it should present the case in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly and as briefly as possible.*

TRANSPORTATION OF FRENCH CRIMINALS TO NEW CALEDONIA.

The Agent-General for Queensland to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Brisbane.
(No. 686a of 1883.)

Sir,

Queensland Government Office, 1 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Embassy at Paris, relative to the transportation of relapsed criminals from France to New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,
THOS. ARCHER,
Agent-General.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 27 August, 1883.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Derby, a copy of a Despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, instructing him to make a representation to the French Government in the sense suggested in your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the transportation of relapsed criminals from France to New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,
J. PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(No. 820.)

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 25 August, 1883.

I communicated in due course to the Colonial Office Lord Lyon's Despatch, No. 313, of the 9th May last, in which His Excellency reported that the "Transportation of Relapsed Criminals" Bill had passed the first reading in the French Chamber of Deputies, and that New Caledonia and its Dependencies were included among the settlements to which relapsed criminals are to be sent.

The Earl of Derby has now brought under my notice in connection with this matter a joint communication, annexed herewith in copy, which has been addressed to His Lordship by the Agents-General of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, and in which, *inter alia*, very strong representations are made with a view to the adoption of effective measures for preventing the serious consequences to be anticipated from the above-mentioned resolution of the French Government, by which large numbers of the worst class of criminals would be transported to New Caledonia, where, as it is stated, they would be free.

And with further reference to this subject, His Lordship has received from the Agent-General of Queensland a letter, of which copy is also enclosed for your information, and which forwards a telegram from the Premier of the Colony, calling attention to the refusal of the French authorities of New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of criminals who escape from Noumea into Queensland.

It is clear that this question, being one which gravely concerns the welfare of the Australian Colonies, must command the prompt attention of Her Majesty's Government, and I have accordingly to request that you will lose no time in placing yourself in communication with the French Government upon the subject, with a view to ascertain what is the course which they propose to pursue; in the first place in regard to the number of convicts to be sent out to the Western Pacific, and as to the position of such criminals after arrival; and secondly, with respect to the failure of the Government of New Caledonia to demand the extradition of criminals whom they have permitted to escape in the cases pointed out in the above-mentioned telegram from the Queensland Government.

The Hon. F. Plunkett, &c., &c.

I am, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a letter from the Agent-General for Queensland, forwarding a telegram from the Premier of the Colony, in which he desires that the attention of Her Majesty's Government may be called to the refusal of the French authorities in New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of criminals who have escaped from Noumea.

2. In connection with this matter, I am to request Lord Granville's early consideration of the enclosed copy of a joint letter from the Agents-General of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria on the subject of New Guinea and New Hebrides, in which it is strongly urged that measures should be taken to prevent the consequences anticipated from the declared intention of the French Government to transport large numbers of the worst class of criminals to New Caledonia, where they would be free on arrival.

3. Considering the grave importance of this question to the welfare of the Australian Colonies, it appears to Lord Derby to be necessary to obtain immediate explanations from the French Government as to the course contemplated (1) in regard to the number of convicts proposed to be sent out, and their position after arrival, and (2) the failure of the Government of New Caledonia in the cases just reported to demand the extradition of criminals whom they have permitted to escape: and Lord Derby will be glad to be able to assure the Government of Queensland that Her Majesty's Government has not failed to give prompt attention to the serious representation which has been made to them, and has communicated with the French Government.

4. I am also to request that Lord Granville may be reminded that in 1881 the Queensland Legislature passed a Bill to prevent the influx of foreign and other criminals into the Colony, which was the subject of correspondence between this Department and the Foreign Office. This Bill did not at that time receive Her Majesty's assent, as objection was taken to the unequal incidence of certain of the provisions; but under the circumstances now reported, and having regard to the contemplated increase in the number of French convicts to be transported to the Western Pacific, it appears to Lord Derby that it will not be possible to continue to resist such legislation.

I am, &c.,
R. W. MEADE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

(No. 563.)

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Paris, 31 August, 1883.

On receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 820, of the 25th instant, I drew up the memo., copy of which I have the honor to enclose, explanatory of the anxiety felt in the Australian Colonies as to the serious consequences which the proposed French law for the "transportation of relapsed criminals" to New Caledonia may entail.

My intention was to speak to M. Challemeil Lacour in the sense of your Lordship's instructions, and to leave the memo. with His Excellency only as a semi-official document.

I found, however, on calling at the Foreign Department this afternoon, that M. Challemeil Lacour, who has been in poor health for some days past, has suddenly become so much worse that he is about to proceed to Vichy, and at that moment he was in conference with the President of the Council arranging the temporary transfer of his duties to the latter.

I therefore placed the memorandum in the hands of M. Marcel, the Chef de Cabinet of M. Ch. Lacour, and begged him to submit it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in my name.

Speaking quite unofficially, M. Marcel said he thought there was little prospect of the Recidivist Bill being passed in its present shape, and in any case many months must yet elapse before it can become law. He promised to call the attention of the Minister as soon as possible to the failure of the Government of New Caledonia to apply for the extradition of the three persons who had escaped from Noumea, as reported in the telegram from the Governor of Queensland of the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
F. R. PLUNKETT.

The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

Upper Division.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Time allowed—Three-quarters of an hour (3.45 to 4.30 p.m.)

Marks will be allowed for neatness of execution.

1. Draft a letter to his Lordship, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to bear the signature of the Governor, embodying the representations made in the following letter, and the accompanying memoranda:—

The Colonial Treasurer to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

The Treasury, 27 August, 1869.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that complaint has been made to me by the Commercial Banking Company of this city, in reference to the state of the silver currency in this Colony; the coins at present in circulation being represented as to a considerable extent worn out and defective.

I take leave to enclose herewith specimens left with me by the Secretary of the Bank, together with others taken from the Treasury chest; and I am given to understand that the shopkeepers and others find it difficult to pass silver coin similarly worn out and defaced, which it is stated bears a large proportion to that of legible impressions and recent dates.

Having regard to the fact that the renovation by the Mint authorities of the copper currency has already been attended with the best results, and inasmuch as the condition of the silver currency seems to warrant the complaints that have been made with reference to it, it would appear that the time has arrived when the same might be improved with advantage, by the introduction of a supply of new coin of the respective denominations.

The

The ready acquiescence of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury in the application of this Government in the former case leads me to trust that in the latter equally satisfactory arrangements might be made. By such means the Imperial silver currency in this, and eventually in the adjacent Colonies, would be restored to a sounder footing, and acquire a more uniform character.

Before, however, entering upon details, I would, if your Excellency approve, suggest that reference might be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
L. M. CARTER.

[*Memorandum upon the foregoing.*]

(No. 1.—Minute of His Excellency the Governor.)

THE Deputy Master of the Mint will please to report upon the letter.—G., 27/8/69,

(No. 2.—Minute of the Deputy Master of the Mint, in reply.)

The silver currency at Home is maintained in a healthy condition through the agency of the Bank of England, which withdraws from circulation the worn and defaced coins, and sends them into the Mint for recoinage, receiving also and sending into circulation the new coin. It is possible, as suggested by the Colonial Treasurer, that the Imperial Government might be induced to extend similar benefits to this Colony, in which case the presence of a Branch of the Royal Mint might perhaps be considered to afford facilities such as are obtained in London through the Bank of England.—C.E., 28/8/69.

(No. 3.—Minute of His Excellency the Governor upon the same.)

The Colonial Treasurer,—Shall I make any application Home?—G., 28/8/69.

(No. 4.—The Colonial Treasurer's reply.)

I shall be glad if His Excellency will make an application to the Imperial Government to send to the Colony sufficient silver coin to replace that now in circulation, which is worn and defaced.—L.M.C., 31/8/69.

2. Prepare a circular notifying officers who are in arrears with reports upon (a) ——— asking them for explanation of delay, and requesting speedy action.

(a) You may select any subject dealt with by your Department.

Lower Division.

CLERKS RECEIVING £150 PER ANNUM.—27TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARISING.

Time allowed—One hour (9 to 10 a.m.)

Summarise the information given hereunder in a form similar to that shown below. Gold-fields should be shown in the same order as they appear on this sheet. Marks will be allowed for neatness of execution.

Palmer.—101 European quartz miners, 6 European alluvial miners; quantity of gold, 37,339 oz.; average price per oz., £4.
 Charters Towers and Cape.—Quantity of gold, 79,595 oz.; average price, £3 7s. 6d. per oz.; European miners, 30 on alluvial, 1,250 on quartz.
 Hodgkinson and Mulgrave.—8 Chinese alluvial miners, 214 European quartz miners; average price of gold per oz., £3 10s.; quantity of gold, 12,997 oz.
 Ravenswood.—180 European quartz miners, 160 Chinese alluvial miners; average price of gold, £3 8s. per oz.; quantity of gold, 8,718 oz.
 Etheridge and Woolgar.—450 Chinese alluvial miners, 320 European quartz miners; quantity of gold, 18,431 oz.; average value of gold, £3 1s. oz.; 10 European alluvial miners.
 Cloncurry.—30 European quartz miners, 14 European alluvial miners; quantity of gold, 453 oz.; average price, £4 an oz.
 Clermont.—39 Chinese alluvial miners, 17 European quartz miners, 147 European alluvial miners; quantity of gold, 6,000 oz.; average price, £3 18s. an oz.
 Nebo.—10 European alluvial miners, 40 European quartz miners; quantity of gold, 3,404 oz.; average price per oz., £3 10s.
 Gympie.—1,172 European quartz miners, 11 European alluvial miners; 11 Chinese alluvial miners; quantity of gold, 50,312 oz.; average price, £3 10 per oz.
 Rockhampton.—Quantity of gold, 2,107 oz.; average price, £3 7s. 6d. Miners: Europeans, 52 on alluvial, 95 on quartz; Chinese, 8 on alluvial.

Name of Gold-field.	Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.			Gross Total of Miners.	Quantity of Gold.	Average price per oz.	Total Value of Gold.
	European.	Chinese.	Total.	European.	Chinese.	Total.				
			*			*	*			*

* Examinees will have to compute the figures for these columns.

Lower

Lower Division.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed—One hour and a half (10 to 11:30 a.m.)

Marks will be allowed for neatness in execution

1. Add up the following. Do not copy the sum; the answer will be sufficient.

£	s.	d.
96,723	4	5
7,813	18	9
609	12	2
345,798	6	11
89,765	15	4
984	19	10
12,348	13	5
897,657	10	9
145,063	14	7
74,532	4	2
57,891	17	8
246,864	13	4
753,219	18	11
74,613	12	5
6,195	10	2
368	11	10
1,876	19	8
84,387	17	6
576,979	9	9
689,166	16	3
37,122	17	10
99,988	3	8
6,789	12	9
123,456	13	2
876,473	14	6
30,289	0	1

2. Copy and add both ways—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 12 6	1,582 11 3	69 4 8	169 2 10	3,654 18 4	
27 0 9	689 15 2	304 16 3	7,487 12 9	673 2 3	
58 19 4	4,567 12 8	48 5 6	321 6 5	7,096 13 4	
12 0 9	15 16 8	909 17 3	1,245 7 10	48 5 8	
73 3 4	875 19 1	65 14 7	976 12 3	549 16 2	
9 10 0	3,759 5 6	79 13 0	61 19 7	2,225 17 6	
45 6 6	897 3 4	22 5 0	3 4 6	98 2 6	

3. If the income tax were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 5d. in the pound, what difference would be made in the tax on a gross income of £875?
4. Find the cost of excavating a ditch, 1,800 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, at the rate of 1s. 6d. for every 9 cubic yards.
5. A farm consisting of 30 acres 3 roods 25 perches, which was purchased for £35 an acre, yields, after deducting all charges, £65 a year. What rate of interest (calculated to two places of decimals) does this represent on the capital outlay?
6. A person deposited £25 10s. in a Savings Bank on May 28th. He withdrew £15 on July 10th, and deposited a further amount of £24 on September 1st. What interest was due to him on December 31st, supposing that the rate allowed by the Bank on the daily balance was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. up to June 30th, and 4 per cent. after that date, no interest being allowed on any sum deposited or withdrawn on the day of such deposit or withdrawal.

Lower Division.

BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

Time allowed—One hour and a half (11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

This paper is compulsory for clerks engaged in Account Branches and clerks whose work is mainly in connection with accounts, but optional for clerks not so engaged.

1. Examine, correct, and complete the attached expenditure accounts* (A, B, C, D, E) as to computations, and prepare an abstract on the form supplied, for transmission to the Treasury for payment.
2. In the receipt of revenue a public officer has the following transactions, and remits the amounts received to the Treasury on the dates mentioned. Compute the correct amounts, and prepare a cash-book of these transactions.

1899.				
Jan.	2	James Owens paid 5 per cent. deposit on 150 acres land, at £4 6s. 8d. per acre...		
"	5	Thomas Roberts paid for 5 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. old iron, being Government property, at £2 per ton		
"	9	William Higgins paid £20 security deposit on road contract		
"	10	Forwarded the amount of above receipts to the Treasury, Sydney		
"	17	R. E. Jones refunded overpayment of £8 6s. 8d. on salary		
"	19	Received from C. P. S., Bourke—fines, &c.	8	6
"	20	James Roberts, in charge of Sixty-mile Tank, forwarded £2 3s. 4d. collections for the sale of water		8
"	21	Remitted cash in hand to Treasury, Sydney		

The expenditure accounts, which are upon ordinary voucher forms in use in all Government Departments, are not printed so as to economise space.

3. Explain the following terms:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Account Sales. | 5. Invoice. |
| 2. Assets. | 6. Power of Attorney. |
| 3. Days of Grace. | 7. Posting. |
| 4. Debenture. | |

Lower Division.

PRÉCIS AND INDEXING.

Time allowed—One hour and three-quarters (2 to 3.45 p.m.)

Instructions.—The Index should contain the date of each letter, the name of the person by whom and to whom it is written, and, in as few words as possible, the subject of it. Under subject you should give only the really important points. This should be done briefly, distinctly, and in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

1. Prepare an index of the letters in the accompanying précis paper.
2. Rule a form for the registration for record for the same letters, and show how you would register them.
3. Read the accompanying correspondence, and draw up a précis—i.e., a brief and clear statement of the case.

The précis should contain all that is important in the correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; it should present the case in a consecutive and readable shape, and as distinctly and briefly as possible.

Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works to Colonial Architect.

Department of Lands and Public Works,

Sir,

Sydney, 9 April, 1857.

With reference to your letter of the 24th January, 1857, respecting the erection of light-houses on the Australian coast, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to request that you will have the goodness to enter into correspondence with the Surveyor-General, in order that he may detach Mr. Surveyor Millington to accompany you to Cape St. George for the purpose of enabling the Government to fix upon a suitable site for the erection of a light-house there in accordance with the Report of the Light-house Commissioners.

2. You will also have the goodness to arrange to visit the locality with Mr. Millington, at the earliest possible period consistently with your other duties; and Mr. Millington's present proceedings may, perhaps, be interrupted if necessary to suit your convenience.

3. Mr. Secretary Hay is likewise desirous that you should report as to the description of lantern necessary for this building, and furnish specifications according to which it may be ordered for importation.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 8 July, 1857.

In reference to your letter of 21st April last, No. 234, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, plans and drawings of the survey of the Heads of Jervis Bay, made by Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Millington, with the view to a decision being arrived at as to a suitable site for the erection of a light-house.

I have, &c.,

GEO. BARNEY, S.G.

Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works to Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Department of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, 30 July, 1857.

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, respecting the erection of a light-house at Cape St. George, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to request that you will have the goodness to state whether you are prepared to join Mr. Millington in framing a report as to the eligibility for a light-house of the different sites marked on the plan forwarded to this office by Mr. Millington, and if you are so prepared, to furnish such report without delay, showing the character of building suitable to each locality.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to forward (if already prepared) the plan of the building, accommodated to the site, which you and Mr. Millington consider the most eligible for the erection of the light-house in question.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1857.

In attention to your letter of the 9th April, No. 128, and 30th ultimo, No. 266, relative to a site for the proposed light-house at Cape St. George, I do myself the honour to state that I proceeded with Mr. Surveyor Millington to make an examination for the purpose of selecting a spot suitable for erection of a light-house. The sites considered eligible, after a careful examination, are marked on the plan prepared by Mr. Millington.

It appeared to us that the site marked S on the map possesses greater advantages than any other. It is situated on the cliff, and is distant 4 miles south from the south head of Jervis Bay; it forms part of the outer margin of the Cape, and has a range of vision of 205 degrees seaward; the height is 180 feet above the level of the sea, and the formation is compact sandstone to the surface, which will give a solid foundation for the tower if erected on this spot, and if the tower be carried up to the height recommended by the Light-house Commission, the total elevation, above the sea, of the light will be 210 feet. The level nature of the summit also is favourable for the erection of the tower and other buildings, and there are facilities for the transport of building materials to it. Stone is abundant, fresh water is plentiful at about a mile distant, shells for lime can be procured on the coast, and sand at a short distance. The timber and other building stores, the lantern, light, and supplies for the light and keepers may be landed on the beach in Jervis Bay, convenient to the site.

The

The cost of erecting the light, tower, and necessary buildings at this spot is estimated at £4,350.

The site marked T is situated on another cliff of similar geological structure, about 1½ mile to the northward of site S. Its present height is 195 feet above the level of the sea, and the light, if this spot be selected, would be elevated 215 feet above the sea-level; the range of vision is only 174 degrees. A heavy outlay would have to be incurred in cutting down the top of the cliff to obtain a sufficiently level site. The access to it is most difficult for cart, or even for foot traffic. The cost, under these circumstances, of erecting the necessary buildings cannot be estimated at less than £6,500.

I have, &c.,
ALEXR. DAWSON,
Colonial Architect.

It is understood that the Pilot and Light Board are now to express an opinion on this matter. Transmit to Mr. Lane for the purpose (with the plan).—M.F. B.C., 27th August. Urgent. The Secretary to the Board.—H.L.

Secretary to Pilot Board to Under Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 September, 1857.

I am instructed to request that you will bring under the notice of the Minister for Finance and Trade the subject of light-houses on Cape George and Gabo Island.

Surveys having been made by the Colonial Architect and Assistant-Surveyor Millington, the Board are of opinion that plans should be drawn and tenders invited for the erection of a tower, 50 feet high, on the point marked S on Mr. Millington's plan, which site appears to have been judiciously selected.

W. L. G. DREW,
Secretary.

Harbour-master to Under Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

The Port Office, 15 October, 1858.

With reference to the accompanying papers relative to the erection of a light-house on Cape St. George, I am directed by the Steam Navigation and Pilot Board to inform you that the Board recommend that the sum of £4,350 be placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year for the construction of the light-house in question, and to request that you will be good enough to submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Treasurer, that, should the vote be agreed to, no time be lost in causing the light-house to be erected on the site indicated in Mr. Surveyor Millington's map, marked S.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CROOK,
Harbour-master.

Submitted for the concurrence of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works.—R.C., 16th October. Approved.—JOHN R., 20th October.

Lower Division.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Time allowed—Forty-five minutes (3.45 to 4.30 p.m.)

Marks will be allowed for neatness of execution.

*Draft letter in reply to the following letters from the minutes dated 13/2/98, 17/2/98, and 18/2/98—
i.e. three letters in all.*

Mr. R. Heath to the Under Secretary for Works.

Sir,

Danby, 11 February, 1898.

Facts have recently come under my notice which appear to me contrary to justice. Mr. James Watkins is employed as overseer by the District Council on the road from Danby to Burra, and he employs his own team of horses and his own sons and nephew on the work. This is contrary to the regulations, which say that no relatives shall be employed by overseers. The inhabitants are clamorous for a public meeting to petition the Government to do away with the nuisance, but I have got them to forbear until you have acknowledged this.

I remain, &c.,
R. HEATH, Storekeeper.

(1.) Inform Mr. Heath that matter will be inquired into. (2.) Also write to Secretary of Danby District Council and inquire whether such report is correct.—A.B., 13/2/98. Under Secretary.

The Secretary, Danby District Council, to the Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Danby, 16 February, 1898.

In reply to yours of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that James Watkins has been employed as working overseer on the road from Danby to Burra, and that during a portion of that time the Commissioners in charge of the road also employed his son, who has a team. I am further directed to state that no person has been employed by any such overseer, the employment and removal of the men being the direct personal action of the Warden and another Commissioner, who have endeavoured, as far as possible, to divide the work equally among the labouring population. It is not true that Watkins' nephew has been employed.

I have, &c.,
J. FRERE, Sec.

The matter is under control of the Danby District Council, and as they are a responsible body, I do not think the Department can interfere.—M.L., 17/2/98.

(3.) Inform complainant accordingly.—A.B., 18/2/98.

2. *In a voucher received from a business firm an error in addition has been discovered. Write a letter to the firm, calling attention to the fact. You may supply the name of the firm, and give particulars of the supposed error.*

Appendix No. VII.

STATEMENT showing Appointments to the Public Service during the period 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899 (exclusive of School Teachers under the Public Instruction Department).

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks
		per annum. £	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.			
Hanly, Maria H.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
O'Loughlin, Mrs. M.	Cleaner, Charities Department	40	do
Mooney, Mrs. Lydia	Cleaner, Detective Office	50	do
Kennedy, Mrs. T.	do Hospital Admission Depot	30	do
Cahill, Alice	4th Laundress, Coast Hospital	£45 & allowces.	do
Stacey, H. J. J.	Attendant, Staff Quarters, Coast Hospital ..	£75 & allowces.	New position.
McGinn, Michael	Attendant, Rookwood Asylum	£55 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Cooksey, Dr. T.	Second Government Analyst	400	New position.
York, Eliza T. C.	Housemaid, Coast Hospital	£30 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Hannan, A. K.	do Nurses' Quarters, Sanatorium ..	£30 & allowces.	do
Shorter, H. L. Ashton	House Surgeon, Coast Hospital	£100 & allowces.	do
Moylan, Miss E. E.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
Nelson, Miss M. L.	do do	£25 & allowces.	do
Ryan, T. M. A.	Junior Messenger, Charities	26	New position.
Grant, Mrs. K.	Attendant, Coast Hospital	£45 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Dash, Miss Flora	Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
Lucas, Chas. S.	Stableman, Coast Hospital	£50 & allowces.	New position.
Gray, Miss A. F.	Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Brigham, Thos. J.	3rd Cook, Coast Hospital	£65 & allowces.	do
Harry, W.	2nd Cook, Coast Hospital	£30 & allowces.	do
Punter, E.	Servant, Coast Hospital	£30 & allowces.	do
Proudfoot, R. A.	Gardener-in-charge, Hillview	£125 & quarters.	do
Chetail, Rev. H.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Coast Hospital ...	50	do
Cook, Miss C.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
Souter, A. J.	Junior Clerk, Lunacy Office	50	do
Street, H. E.	do do	50	New position.
Bowhill, Thos	3rd Resident Veterinary Surgeon, Board of Health.	275	do
Glynn, F. C.	Storekeeper, Coast Hospital	£84 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Toogood, Robt.	Fitchenman, Coast Hospital	£62 & allowces.	do
Rundle, Mrs. E.	2nd Attendant, Coast Hospital	£50 & allowces.	do
Holloway, Miss. H. F.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
Vost, Mary	General Servant, Coast Hospital	£30 & allowces.	do
Rorke, J. D.	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	50	do
Gillies, Miss A. M.	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	£30 & allowces.	do
Dell, John	Stableman, Coast Hospital	£50 & allowces.	do
Gray, Miss A. F.	Probationary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
Abberton, Mrs. A.	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depot	30	do
Crommelin, Dr. C. E.	Medical Officer to Aborigines at Casino	40	New appointment.
Trader, Miss A. A. J.	Temporary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Dwyer, W.	Junior Store Attendant, Coast Hospital	£60 & allowces.	New appointment.
Stiles, Miss Charlotte M.	Temporary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	To fill vacancy.
Fairclough, Miss May S.	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	£55 & allowces.	do
Hurley, Miss E. A.	Temporary Nurse, Coast Hospital	£25 & allowces.	do
THE TREASURY.			
Pope, L. G. C.	Bridge Watchman, Moama	120	To fill vacancy.
Love, S. C.	do Corowa	120	do
Young, G. W.	Junior Messenger, Customs	26	do
Bennett, Mrs. M.	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depot	30	do
O'Keefe, Mrs. J.	do Imperial Pensions' Office	12	New position.
Mould, Samuel W.	Caretaker, Bourke Wharf	145	do
Farrar, J. I.	Junior Clerk, Taxation Department	50	To fill vacancy.
Gourlay, J. W.	Telephone Attendant, Head Office	26	do
Atkinson, R. C.	Junior Clerk, Board of Health	50	New position.
Henderson, A. G. H.	do Treasury	50	To fill vacancy.
Morrison, Geo.	Cleaner, Shipping Office	60	do
Sayers, Mary	Apprentice Sewer, Government Printing Office	7/6 a week.	do
O'Connor, Annie	do do	7/6 a week.	do
Harrop, H. C.	Junior Messenger, Customs Department	26	do
Parkhouse, F.	Lithographic Machinist, Government Printing Office.	164	do
Wiburd, Mrs. A. M.	Cleaner, Custom House	50	do
Jackson, R. C.*	Tidewaiter, Customs Department	130	do
Paisley, D. H.	Stationer's Clerk, Government Printing Office	200	New position.
Knill, C.	Engineer, Launch "Beatrice," Mercantile Explosives Department.	140	To fill vacancy.
Rynn, J. J.	Junior Clerk, Taxation Department	50	do
Harvey, F. H.	do do	50	do
Hersee, Mrs. T.	Cleaner, Customs Department	50	do

* Retrenched officer.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
THE TREASURY— <i>continued.</i>			
Marcolino, T.	Tidewaiter, Customs	150	These officers were employed on the Temporary Staff. It was decided to make the position of Tidewaiter a permanent office, and in accordance with section 11 of the Public Service Act, the Board graded the work of the officers and classified them as shown.
Arnold, R.	do do	150	
Grey, W. M.	do do	140	
Costello, R. W.	do do	140	
Green, W.	do do	140	
Hunt, J.	do do	140	
Ross, A. D.	do do	140	
Coles, C.	do do	140	
Thompson, W. E.	do do	140	
Pope, S.	do do	140	
Elliott, J. J.	do do	140	
Maides, T. S.	do do	140	
McFarlane, A.	do do	140	
Thew, J. K.	do do	130	
Burrows, G.	do do	130	
O'Halloran, L.	do do	130	
Roarty, A. J.	do do	130	
Mulhall, A. G.	do do	130	
O'Keefe, T.	do do	130	
Duffin, J.	do do	130	
Field, G.	do do	130	
Hannell, F. E.	do do	130	
Hannell, E.	do do	130	
Condell, W. J.	do do	130	
Beveridge, R. C.	Chief Assessor, Income Tax Branch, Taxation Department.	450	New appointment.
Canty, M.	Registrar, Taxation Department	450	do
Artlett, H. G.	Junior Clerk, Shipping Office	50	To fill vacancy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

D'Arcy Irvine, M. M.	Clerk, Crown Law Department	300	To fill vacancy.
Bathgate, D. G.	Junior Clerk, Ministerial Office	50	New position.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Marriott, C.	Assistant Forester, Lands Department.	£150 and £90 p.a. forage allowance.	New position.
Dening, A.	Messenger, Land Board Office, Grafton	26	To fill a vacancy.
Grant, G. S. M.	Inspector of Conditional Purchases and Forester.	£225 and £200 equipm't allow'nce.	do
Robertson, H.	Youth, Gosford State Nursery	2s. a day	New position.
Dixon, F. C.	Junior Clerk, Head Office	50	do
Docker, F. J.	do do	50	To fill a vacancy.
Ellen, H. E.	do do	50	do
Reeve, W. H.	do C.P. Records	50	do
Orr, W. T. A.	do Land Board Office, Wagga.....	50	do
Dight, W. S.	Field Assistant, Orange	100	New position.
Mackenzie, E. A.	do Deniliquin	100	do
Nowland, Mrs. M. A.	Cleaner, Crown Lands Office, Barmedman ..	7	To fill a vacancy.
Yates, H. C.	Junior Messenger, Lands Department.....	26	do
Allman, G. F.	do Clerk, Land Board Office, Hay.....	50	New position.
Wilson, T. G.	Cadet Draftsman.....	50	To fill a vacancy.
Crowley, W. F.	Assistant Forester	£150 and forage	New position.
Ormiston, junr., Charles	Messenger, District Survey Office, Dubbo ..	105	do
Fisher, V. G.	Cadet, Lithographic Branch	25	do
Mortimer, J.	do do do	25	do
Crouch, F. H.	Junior Draftsman, Orange	50	To fill a vacancy.
Richmond, J.	Piling Overseer	£200 and £90 p.a. for equipment.	New position.
Hespe, J.	Caretaker, Kurnell Reserve	110	do
Booth, F. J.	Assistant Forester	and quarters. £150 and £90 equipm't allowa'ce.	do
Richardson, A. G. H.	do	£150 and £90 equipm't allowa'ce.	do
Tate, R. E.	do	£150 and £90 equipm't allowa'ce.	do
Osborne, A.	do	£150 and £90 equipm't allowa'ce.	do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Symonds, J. G.	Junior Clerk	50	To fill vacancy.
Kingsbury, H. E. J.	do	50	do
Dignam, F. B.	do	50	do
Barber, J. A.	Junior Messenger.....	26	do
Medley, E. J.	Gauge Reader, Euston	5	do
Maine, Ada H.	Typist, Account Branch	75	New position.
Ramsay, D.	Railway Surveyor, Railway Construction Branch.	300	To fill vacancy.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
Hallett, C.	Seaman, Dredge Service	114	New position.
McLoughlin, M.	Fireman, do	132	do
McKenzie, A.	Seaman, do	114	do
Pender, J.	do do	114	do
Eveleigh, F.	do do	114	do
Tyson, P.	do do	114	do
Harnett, J.	do do	114	do
Payne, J. W.	Fitter, do	156	do
Carpenter, J. J.	Boy, do	54	do
Young, J. J.	do do	54	do
Phillips, A. M. R.	Fitter, do	156	do
Leverton, C. A.	Boy, do	54	do
Lynch, W.	do do	54	To fill vacancy.
Connor, E. A.	do do	54	do
Kelsey, W.	do do	54	do
O'Neill, R.	do do	54	do
Gaut, W. H.	do do	54	do
Schaefer, Geo.	Engine-driver, Launch "Unara"	125	do
Olley, A. C.*	Caretaker, Wilcannia Bridge	109	do
Forrest, J.	Fitter, Dredge Service	156	do
Hussey, C.	do do	156	do
Cousens, F.	Boy, do	54	do
Young, F. G.	do do	54	do
Gaut, G.	do do	54	do
Lucas, F. G.	do do	54	do
Tandy, A. E.	Junior Clerk, Harbours and Rivers, Newcastle	50	do
Little, V. A. S.	do Account Branch	50	do
O'Sullivan, W.	Boy, Dredge Service	54	do
Henderson, J. C.	Fitter, do	156	do
Carey, John	Gauge-reader, Goodradigbee River	5	New position.
Parker, G. S.	Boy, Dredge Service	54	To fill vacancy.
Gustes, P.	Cook, do	120	do
Edmunds, T. P.	Junior Clerk	50	do
Coates, A. J.	Clerk, Bonds and Contracts	200	do
Cocks, G. W.	do do	150	New position.
Klause, Mrs. E.	Cleaner and Caretaker, Armidale	£40 and qrs.	do
Buckley, J.	Boy, Dredge Service	54	do
Prondfoot, Mrs. A.	Caretaker, "Hill View"	24	To fill vacancy.
Christie, C.	Assistant Road Superintendent	125	do
†Dafgard, C. A.	Draftsman	290	New position.
†Braeken, A. E.	do	200	do
†Green, E. S.	do	185	do
†Grace, W.	do	200	do
†Roberts, W. H. K.	Clerk of Works	200	do
†Little, W. J.	do	156	do
†Orr, R. G.	Draftsman	150	do
†Graeme, A.	do	150	do
†Fraser, J. W.	Clerk	150	do
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.			
Colbourne, H. R.	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Office	600	New position.
Todd, R. H.	Deputy City Coroner	200	To fill vacancy.
Woods, Ada	Court-cleaner, Collarendabri	5	do
Abbott, Nellie	do Kiama	15	do
O'Rourke, Patrick	Acting Gaoler, Gundagai	15	do
O'Rourke, Elizabeth	Acting Matron, Gundagai Gaol	5	do
O'Reilly, Rev. James	Roman Catholic Chaplain, East Maitland Gaol.	30	do
Scully, Miss Mary	Acting Matron, Mudgee Gaol	10	do
Kelly, John J.	Second-class Sheriff's Officer, Gundagai	£50 and fees.	do
Sully, Mrs. A. J.	Court-cleaner, Temora	15	do
Fraser, Mrs. S.	do Cassilis	10/10/- per ann	do
Thwaite, Oswald A.	Court-keeper, Cleaner, and Caretaker, Orange	£60 and qrs., etc.	do
Cupitt, May	Court-cleaner, Coolabah	5	New position.
Anderson, G. A.	Acting Gaoler, Guncagai Gaol	15	To fill vacancy.
Anderson, E.	Acting Matron, do	5	do
McCabe, Mrs. M. A.	Court Cleaner, Pambula	10	do
Bond, Mrs. L.	do Gundaroo	5	do
Roberts, Catherine	do Merriwa	10	do
Leonard, Mrs. E. T.	do Tarrawangee	5	New position.
Fletcher, George	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Millthorpe	10	do
Green, Mrs. M. A.	Court Cleaner, Bungwall	5	To fill vacancy.
Hackett, E. H. D.	Junior Messenger, Head Office	26	do
Lang, E. H. H.	District Court Bailiff, Ballina	£25 and fees.	do
Stoney, E. H.	Junior Clerk, Head Office	50	do
Weir, Mrs. Lucy	Cleaner, Patents Office	30	New position.
Wilmott, Mrs. M. A.	Court-cleaner, Blackville	5	To fill vacancy.
Kilfoyle, Mrs. Mary	Court-cleaner, Kiandra	5	do
Strachan, Mrs. M.	do Boggabri	7	do
Ford, Mrs. A.	do Marulan	5	do

* Retrenched officer. † These officers were on the temporary staff prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, and had since been retained in a temporary capacity. They were graded to the permanent staff under section 11 of the Act mentioned.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks
		per annum. £	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE— <i>continued.</i>			
Stokes, Dr. E. S.	Resident Surgeon, Trial Bay Prison	320 & allowance at £80.	To fill vacancy
Merrick, J.	Junior Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	50	do
Roseby, W. L. T.	do Patents Office	50	New position.
Naylor, C. W.	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Glebe	50	do
Farrington, H. H.	do Central Police Office	50	do
Parker, D. F.	do Water Police Office	50	do
Bromhead, W. S.	do Petty Sessions Office, Tamworth	50	To fill vacancy.
Sutherland, D. F.	do do Newtown	50	New position.
Fitzgerald, J. P.	do do Cowra	50	do
Burns, Mrs. J.	Court-cleaner, Berrima	12	To fill vacancy.
Mahony, E. A.	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Bathurst	50	New position.
Quirk, F.	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Parramatta Gaol	200	To fill vacancy.
Scott, Mrs. B. D.	Court-house cleaner, Capertee	5	New position.
Lester, H. C.	Junior Clerk, Sheriff's Department	50	To fill vacancy.
Campbell, Mrs. M.	Court-cleaner, Angledool	5	do
Nowland, Mrs. M. A.	do Barmedman	7	do
Fletcher, Mrs. A.	do Millthorpe	5	New position.
Lewis, Mrs. E.	do Byrock	6	To fill vacancy.
O'Neill, G. W.	Junior Clerk, Goulburn Gaol	50	do
McGrath, E. P. J.	Cadet Draftsman, Registrar-General's Office	50	do
McKenna, E. J. B.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tinonee	10	New position.
Stein, F. E.	do do Cundletown	10	do
Dowsett, John	do do Wingham	10	do
Clark, W. H. H.	do do Blackville	10	To fill vacancy.
Sullivan, Mrs. D.	Court-cleaner, Carinda	5	New position.
O'ler, Mrs. L.	do Wilson's Downfall	8	do
McCurley, Mrs. C.	do Branxton	5	To fill vacancy.
Dedman, E. W.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Girilambone	10	New position.
Dent, Henry	Court-keeper and Messenger, Tamworth	60	To fill vacancy.
Pritzler, F. J. (Constable)	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coramba	10	New position.
Trebilcock, B. (Constable)	do do Enngonia	10	do
Ford, Mrs. E. F.	Cleaner, Court-house, Mungindi	5	do
Scott, Mrs. C. A.	Court-house Cleaner, Windeyer	5	To fill vacancy.
Schrieber, K. F.	Junior Record Attendant, Registrar General's Office.	26	New position.
Clarke, McAlpin James (Constable)	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Brownsville	10	do
Sheridan, Mrs. Agnes L.	Court-house Cleaner, Wee Waa	10	To fill vacancy.
Young, Mrs. L.	do Nundle	10	do
McMillan, F. C. (Constable)	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Pooncarie	10	do
Moser, Mrs. M. E.	Court-cleaner, Menindie	6	do
Sproule, R.	Junior Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Goulburn	50	New position.
Holland, A. A.	do do Grenfell	50 and £15 special allowance.	do
Lee, Mrs. Rose	Court-cleaner, Walbundrie	7/10/-	do
Chestnut, David	Assistant Cleaner, Department of Justice	52	To fill vacancy.
Hurst, Mrs. M.	Court-cleaner, Mathoura	4	New position.
Harris, J. E.	2nd Class Sheriff's Officer, Walgett	76	To fill vacancy.
Beck, Mrs. L.	Court-cleaner, Euston	6	do
Dowsett, Mrs. M.	do Wingham	5	do
McMillan, Mrs. M. A.	do Pooncarie	5	do
Cassimer, L.	do Cooranbong	5	do
Stein, Rose	do Cundletown	5	New position.
Dedman, Helena A.	do Girilambone	7	do
Boland, Mary K.	do Gosford	10	To fill vacancy.
Fuller, Annie	do Nymagee	12	do
McKenna, Virginia	do Tinonee	5	New position
Stone, Meeta	do Tocumwal	5	do
Aston, C. W.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Angledool	10	To fill vacancy.
Moylan, P. F.	do do Barraba	10	do
Strachan, Alexander	do do Boggabri	10	do
McCurley, G. W.	do do Branxton	10	do
Lewis, Arthur	do do Byrock	10	do
Pratt, D. W.	do do Cal Lal	10	New position.
Scott, E. H.	do do Capertee	10	do
Woods, E. S.	do do Collarendabri	10	To fill vacancy.
Cassimer, Thomas H.	do do Cooranbong	10	do
Sketchley, John	do do Dalmorton	10	do
Whyte, Henry W.	do do Denman	10	do
Beck, A. M.	do do Euston	10	do
Bond, C. T.	do do Gundaroo	10	do
Gilholm, J. W.	do do Kew	10	New position.
Kilfoyle, Patrick	do do Kiandra	10	To fill vacancy.
Ferguson, Thomas	do do Louth	10	do
Ford, H. W.	do do Marulan	10	do
Whitfield, P. A.	do do Morpeth	10	do
Moroney, G. A.	do do Nundle	10	do
Ewen, F. S. P.	do do Pambula	10	do
Kilner, Edward	do do Thackaringa	10	do
Sheridan, Richard	do do Wee Waa	10	do
Scott G. W.	do do Windeyer	10	do

Name.	Position	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

Rich, J. C.	Teacher, Scientific Dresscutting, Newcastle Technical College.	Fees of students	To fill vacancy.
Blattman, Mrs. E. M.	Office-cleaner, Labour and Industry Office, Newcastle.	15/- month	New position.
Quinn, J. J.	Junior Attendant, Public Library	26	To fill vacancy.
Baldwin, E. J.	do do	26	do
Loosley, W. E.	do do	26	do
Patino, W. E.	Junior Assistant, Plumbing Classes, Technical College, Sydney.	52	New position.
Elston, W.	Shorthand Teacher, Technical College, Albury	Fees	To fill vacancy.
Stuart, W.	do do, &c.	Fees	do
Downey, F. W.	Junior Clerk, Cashier's Branch	50	do
Griffiths, P.	Teacher of Blacksmithing, Technical College, Sydney.	150	do
Couch, Mabel	General Servant, Hurlstone College	12/- a week	do
Cropper, S. C.	Teacher of Shorthand, Newtown	Fees.	do
Curnow, J.	Teacher of Farriery, Technical College	£25 and fees.	New position.
Williamson, H. T.	Teacher of Shorthand, Burwood, Croydon, &c.	Fees.	do
Roberts, W.	Instructor, Boot Shop, Carpenterian Reformatory.	£78 & allowances.	do
Stanford, Miss M.	Teacher of Typewriting, Technical College, Bathurst.	Fees	To fill vacancy.
Morris, C.	Second Assistant Cook and Steward, N.S.S. "Sobraon."	£84 and quarters	do
Markelhan, Margaret	Domestic Servant, Carpenterian Reformatory	£76, less quarters	do
Madden, Annie	do do	£76, less quarters	do
Ryan, E. V.	Junior Clerk, Observatory	50	do
Sloman, G.	Teacher of Shorthand, Granville Technical College.	Fees	do
Bray, T. E. J.	Junior Messenger, Technical College	26	do
Downard, J. N.	Teacher of Mechanical Drawing and Applied Mechanics, Technical College, Sydney.	200	New position.
Kibble, Miss N. B.	Junior Attendant, Lending Branch, Library..	26	do
Peterson, C. A.	Junior Messenger, Sydney Technical College	26	To fill vacancy.
Carson, T.	Cook, Carpenterian Reformatory	£65 and quarters	do
Collingridge, A.	Teacher of Drawing Class, Carlingford	£21 and fees	New position.
Bruce, J.	Teacher of Penmanship, Technical College, Sydney.	Fees	To fill vacancy.
Meggy, P. R.	Teacher of Shorthand Classes, Darlinghurst and Woollahra.	Fees	do
Coleman, Miss E.	Typist, Head Office	75	New position.
Burkitt, M. H.	Inspector of Factories and Shops	200	do

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Sinclair, D. D.	Warden's Clerk, &c., Barraba	20 Fees and 5 % commission.	To fill vacancy.
Lentz, Norman	Officer to issue, Binda	5 % commission.	do
Butlin, C. J.	Junior Messenger, Mines Department	26	New position.
Butler, E. D.	Inspector under the Vegetation Diseases Act	200	do
Stone, W. G.	Cadet, Geological Museum	50	To fill vacancy.
Taggart, W. H. B.	Junior Clerk, Mines Department	50	New position.
Turner, G. V. M.	do Board of Exports	50	do
Elliott, G. B.	Probationary Inculcator	100 and travelling allowance.	do
Ellis, K. E. W.	do do	100 and travelling allowance.	To fill vacancy.
Dodd, J. J.	Bailiff of Warden's Court, Scone	£6 and fees.	New position.
McGrath, J. J.	Junior Messenger, Mines Department	26	do
Hanigan, Geo. W. P.	Engrossing and Assistant Search Clerk, Department of Mines	150	do
Myers, M. L.	Junior Clerk, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	50	To fill vacancy.
Giraud, S. A.	Assistant to Entomologist	50	New position.
Bulkeley, J. A.	Assistant Instructor, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.	£100 & quarters	do
Belson, Constable A. H.	Officer to issue Byron Bay	5 % commission.	do
Poett, Senior-Constable M. J.	Mining Registrar and Officer to issue, Collector	Fees and 5 % commission.	do
Scott, Constable E. H.	Officer to issue, Capertee	5 % commission.	do
Cambridge, First-class Constable C.	do Dandaloo	do	do
Nowland, Senior-Constable F.	Warden's Bailiff, Barmedman	£10 and fees.	To fill vacancy.
Ross, Constable G.	Warden's Clerk, &c., Bobadah	£5 and fees.	do
Sketchley, First-class Constable J.	do and Bailiff, Dalmorton	£20 and fees.	do
Cook, Senior-Constable J.	Warden's Bailiff, Hillgrove and at Metz	£12 and fees.	do
Reid, Constable A. E.	Officer to issue, Kangaroo Valley	5 % commission.	do
Ford, Constable H. W.	do Marulan	do	do
Moroney, Constable G. A.	Warden's Bailiff, Nundlc	Fees.	do

Name	Position	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
Martin, Robt.	Telegraph Messenger, Tenterfield ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Watkins, C.	do Head Office	26	do
Hodge, F. W. C.	do Narrandera	26	do
Canvin, J. R.	do Moree ..	26	do
Stewart, J. E.	do Lismore ..	26	New position.
Hunt, L. R.	do Head Office ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Murphy, F. N.	do do	26	do
Crapp, Arthur F.	do Uralla ..	26	do
Osborne, A. H.	do Kiama ..	26	New position.
Donald, V.	do Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Golding, A.	do do	26	do
Sullivan, F. W.	do do	26	do
McNulty, P.	do do	26	do
Morris, P.	do do ..	26	do
Wright, S.	do do ..	26	do
Hargrave, A. G.	do Narramine	26	New position.
Hunter, Chas.	Switch Attendant, Albury ..	26	do
Twine, F. W.	Telegraph Messenger, Pymble ..	26	do
Thompson, H. L.	Telegraph Messenger, Hornsby Junction ..	26	do
Bennett, O. M.	Telegraph Messenger, Enfield ..	26	To fill vacancy.
McLeod, N.	do St Peter's ..	26	New position.
Kirchen, S. M.	do Waterloo ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Bryce, N. W.	do Head Office	26	do
Murphy, L. N.	do Woollahra ..	26	do
Johnson, H.	Telegraph Messenger and Junior Letter Carrier, River-tooe.	26	New position.
		& £6 per annum for delivering letters	
Lawler, Mary	Cleaner, General Post Office	52	To fill vacancy.
Reko, A. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Mittagong ..	26	do
Connah, J. T.	do Catherine Hill Bay ..	26	New position.
Cutler, W. S.	do Coolamon	26	To fill vacancy.
Cook, F.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Musgrave, A.	do Camperdown	26	do
Ward, A. J. T.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Colley, L. T.	do do ..	26	do
McCredie, J. W.	do do ..	26	do
Woods, R. B.	do West Wyalong ..	26	do
Littlejohn, A.	do Guildford Railway Stn	26	New position.
Ohphant, R.	do Paddington ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Andersen, L. C.	do Mosman ..	26	do
Tamsett, H. A.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Aggs, W. S.	do Summer Hill ..	26	do
Deane, F. B.	Switch Attendant, Ryde ..	26	New position.
Payne, G. T.	do do ..	26	do
Norris, John	Telegraph Messenger, Wallendbeen ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Schuback, S.	do Candelo ..	26	do
Weir, A. H.	do Homebush ..	26	do
Brown, Andrew	Line-repairer, Coonamble ..	140	New position.
Edwards, V. G.	Telegraph Messenger, Orange ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Moloney, F.	do Barmedman ..	26	do
Finney, R. H.	do Trangie ..	26	do
Carling, P. J.	do Newcastle ..	26	do
Wych, A. J.	do Rozelle ..	26	do
Voysey, A. P.	do Haymarket ..	26	do
Downes, J. F.	do Tibooburra ..	26	New position.
Stanley, G. R.	do Gilgandra ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Taaffe, Robert	do Warialda ..	26	do
Gallagher, Miss A. M.	Switch Attendant, Head Office ..	26	do
Roach, M. T. A.	Telegraph Messenger, Captain's Flat ..	26	do
Maund, Matthew	do Glen Innes ..	26	do
Tufts, P. H.	do Haymarket ..	26	do
McLeod, A. L.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Adam, C. A.	do Raymond Terrace ..	26	do
Barrett, G.	do Dubbo ..	26	do
Thompson, R. W.	do Thornleigh ..	26	New position.
Bennett, T. C.	do Bingara ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Wilson, T. J.	do Scone ..	26	do
Best, L. T. W.	do Summer Hill ..	26	do
McKenzie, A.	do Annandale ..	26	do
Dyer, W.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Jaspersen, F. C.	do do ..	26	do
Guman, J. B.	do Millthorpe ..	26	New position.
Rockliff, P.	do Howlong ..	26	To fill vacancy.
Walsh, T. J.	do Head Office ..	26	do
Peelgrane, E.	do do ..	26	do
Allen, C.	do do ..	26	do
Hewlett, W. H.	do do ..	26	do
Alldis, F. W.	do Grong Grong ..	26	do
Moltane, F.	do Deniliquin ..	26	do
Chambers, J.	Junior Clerk, Mail Branch ..	50	do
Jones, J. R. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office ..	26	do
Glasson, W.	do do ..	26	do
Nevin, B.	do do ..	26	do

Name	Position	Salary	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
Brophy, D	Telegraph Messenger, Deniliquin	27	To fill vacancy.
Suk, W.	do Randwick	26	New position
Holman, W C	do Broken Hill	26	To fill vacancy.
Stoneman, O W.	do Trangie	26	do
Budd, H O	Switch-attendant, Cobar	26	do
Stutchbury, W. E	Telegraph Messenger, Blackheath	26	New position.
Foster, J W.	Switch-attendant, North Sydney	26	To fill vacancy.
Thomson, A E	Telegraph Messenger, Paddington	26	do
Smith, A.	Telegraph Messenger, Adelong	26	do
Jones, L A	Switch Attendant, Hunter's Hill	26	do
Pickering, Ethel M.	do Head Office	26	do
Smith, C S.	Telegraph Messenger, Kogarah	26	New position.
Dawson, E	Junior Clerk, Money Order Office	50	do
Richardson, V. L	do do	50	do
James, T. H	do do	50	do
Sheehan A N C.	Switch attendant, Singleton	26	do
Squires, A J.	Telegraph Messenger, Hay	26	To fill vacancy.
Finegan, W. P.	Switch attendant, Head Office	26	do
Harvey, W. C. P.	Junior Clerk, Correspondence Branch	50	do
McDougall, A. E.	Telegraph Messenger, Richmond	26	New position.
Moore, E.	do Nowra	26	To fill vacancy.
Sheather, A J.	do Cooperook	26	New position.
Munro, W. A.	Switch-attendant, Liverpool	26	do
Overall, D F.	Telegraph Messenger, Enfield	26	To fill vacancy.
Hamnett, W.	do Edgecliff	26	do
Craig, A. D	do Pyrmont	26	do
Bulbert, T P.	do Head Office	26	do
Critchley, F L	do Bathurst	26	do
Humbert, H. E.	do Paddington	26	do
O'Grady, W.	do George-street West	26	do
Bremner, N. S	do Auburn	26	do
Golding, C. L	do Head Office	26	do
McGowan, C R.	do Glebe	26	do
Burnet, W.	do North Parramatta	26	do
Wood, J G	do Head Office	26	do
Drosten, H. J.	do Albury	26	do
Kearney, J	do Bathurst	26	do
Cook, Henry	Junior Letter carrier, Chatswood	26	New position.
Dorph, E. A. S.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Clinton, C. F	do Castlereagh-street	26	New position.
Colette, A J.	do Wilam-street	26	To fill vacancy.
Harrison, B	do Redfern	26	do
Noden, A R	do Head Office	26	do
Bignell, N.	do Jones's Island	26	New position
Beringer, A C. V.	do Enmore	26	To fill vacancy.
Glaszion, V.	do Head Office	26	New position.
Lavelle, T F.	do do	26	do
Gray, F. H	do do	26	do
Powe, W. G	do do	26	do
Whitworth, S.	do do	26	do
Read, C. L	do do	26	do
Hammond, G E	do do	26	do
Sullivan, J. C.	do do	26	do
Charlton, A. F.	do do	26	do
Jordan, W. A.	do do	26	do
Gregory, A N	do do	26	do
Anderson, W.	do do	26	do
Powell, H	do do	26	do
James, F. W H.	do Mt M'Donald	26	do
Thomas, W J.	do Drummoyne	26	To fill vacancy.
Phillips, Walter...	do Mosman	26	do
Pearse, C. A	do Newtown	26	do
Mullin, Thos	do Concord	26	do
Smith, E. J.	do Coraki	26	New position.
Maxwell, A E	do Canterbury	26	do
		and £6 for delivery of correspondence	
Burgis, F C.	do Balmain	26	To fill vacancy.
Roxby, T. H.	do do	26	New position
Allen T. P	do Oxford-street	26	To fill vacancy.
Chiene, Lorna	Switch-attendant, Head Office	26	New position.
Duffy, Catherine	do do	26	do
Cullen, Lillian Jane	do do	26	do
Lock, Ellen G	do do	26	do
Van Trecht, L J.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Greer, jr, J. T	do Fernmount	26	do
Carr, V.	Switch-attendant, Tubbo	26	do
Stapleton, C. T.	Telegraph Messenger, Cundletown	26	do
Longhurst, W.	do Wagga Wagga	26	do
Gleeson, J. F	do Perth	26	do
Rixon, K J	do Bull Railway Station.	26	do
Wilkie, J	Lucy Mechanician	150	New position.
Hartley, Laurence...	Instrument Fitter, do	150	To fill vacancy.
Burgis, W T.	Telegraph Messenger, Manilla	26	New position.
Ross, Chas.	do Leichhardt	26	To fill vacancy.

Name.	Position	Salary.	Remarks
		per annum. £	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
Daley, T. O.	Switch attendant, Orange	26	New position.
Stobo, J. A.	do do	26	do
Grinstead, F. A.	do do	26	do
Byrn, A. M.	Telegraph Messenger, Roseville	26	do
Doyle, V. A.	do The Exchange	26	To fill vacancy.
Miller, P. G.	do Head Office	16	do
McDonall, A. J.	do do	26	do
Crocker, S.	do Oxford-street	26	do
Muir, A. W.	do Head Office	26	do
Kearney, P. J. J.	do Gulargambone	25	New position.
Yates, H. C.	do Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Quayle, E. J. (re appointed)	Junior Operator, Moruya	91	do
Packer, A. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Kensington	26	New position.
Anglim, V. T.	do Mosman	26	do
Peckman, R. J.	Switch-attendant, Katoomba	26	do
Cook, W. H.	do do	26	do
Tabrett, N. F.	do do	26	do
Conn, C. H.	Postal and Telegraph Assis'ant, Wallsend-Plattsburg.	39	To fill vacancy.
Clark, J. E.	do Ballina	39	do
James, Mrs. C.	Cleaner, Head Office	52	do
O'Rourke, S. J.	Postal and Telegraph Assistant, Carrathool	39	do
Auerbach, Hilda	Switch-attendant, Head Office	26	do
Gibbs, Edith M.	do do	26	do
Lyons, J. R.	Telegraph Messenger, North Sydney	26	do
Lillyman, L. I.	Postal and Telegraph Assistant, Narrabri	39	New position.
Waddell, J. L.	do Pambula	39	To fill vacancy.
Self, W. A. L.	do Warren	39	do
Winton, G. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office	26	New position.
Breadley, A. H.	do do	26	do
Ballam, J. C.	do do	26	do
Poole, J. F.	do do	26	do
McGinn, C. E.	do do	26	do
Norwood, A. E.	do do	26	do
Chifford, H. G.	do do	26	do
Trace, W. J.	do do	26	do
James, A. E.	do do	26	do
Stuart, W.	do do	26	do
Wood, R.	do do	26	do
Knowles, J. E.	do do	26	do
Rigg, E. A.	do do	26	do
Myers, E. V.	do do	26	do
Hanna, V.	do do	26	do
Hyde, E. W.	do and Letter-carrier, Lithgow.	39	do
Shipton, E. V.	do Turramurra	26	do
Frawley, H. A.	do Dubbo	26	To fill vacancy
Billington, J.	do Gladesville	26	do
Hern, Roy	do Armidale	26	do
Sawkins, H.	do Hillston	26	do
Bridge, A. J.	do Wyong	26 and £6 living allowance	do
Evans John	do Mount Hope	26 and £6 for delivering correspondence and £6 living allowance	do
Robertson, P.	do Head Office	26	do
Hazen, A.	do Beirgan	26	do
Richardson, A.	do Manly	26	do
Fitzpatrick, G. H.	do Oberon	26	do
Cameron, D.	do Corowa	26	do
Cornwell, W. P.	Postal and Telegraph Assistant, Ashfield	39	do
Eager, T. J.	Telegraph Messenger, Yass	26	do
Hart, L. M.	Switch attendant, Head Office	26	New position.
Kearney, M. M.	do do	25	do
Gunn, M. E.	do do	25	do
McLean, E. J.	do do	26	do
Rimes, C. I.	do do	26	do
Boxwell, L. D.	do do	26	do
Burns, F. E.	do do	26	do
Bright, E.	do do	26	do
Benham, H. E. Y.	Telegraph Messenger, Mosman	26	To fill vacancy.
Moon, M. B.	Switch attendant, Head Office	26	New position.
Stonham, E. N.	do do	26	do
Osbert, E.	do do	26	do
Kay, F. C.	do do	26	do
Zellner, A.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Horne, J. G.	do do	26	do
Hampson W. C.	do do	26	do
Carter, E. A.	do do	26	do
Rudd, F. W.	do do	26	do
Burns, H. J.	do do	26	do

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
		per annum. £	
POST AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
Perry, E. H.	Telegraph Messenger, Head Office	26	To fill vacancy.
Smith, J. A.	do do	26	do
Kearney, P. F.	do Miller's Point.....	26	do
Woodham, W. R.	do Newtown.....	26	do
Bagot, O. M.	do Darlington	26	do
Creighton, J. C.	do Strathfield	26	do
Higgins, F.	do Braidwood	26	do
O'Neill, R. H.	do Junee	26	do
Slater, G. T. M.	do Head Office	26	New position.
Jones, L. S.	do Bourke	26	To fill vacancy.
Butler, S. P. A.	do Head Office.....	26	New position.
Hayes, P. J.	do Woollahra	26	To fill vacancy.
Warburton, G. S.	Cadet, Electrician's Branch	65	do
Richards, A. L.	do do	65	do
McLaren, N. S.	Telegraph Messenger, Lawrence	26	do
		and 12s. per week forage allowance.	
Chapman, S. F.	do William-street	26	do
Rowling, M. C.	Switch Attendant, Head Office.....	26	do

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

Kelly, M. A.	Junior Clerk, Public Service Board	50	New position.
Tremlett, F. C. G.	do do	50	To fill a vacancy.
Coughlan, W. J.	Clerk, Clerical Relieving Staff	160	New position.
Newmarch, G.	do do	160	do
Thornton, H. T.	do do	160	do
Brown, G. E.	do do	160	do
Hulme, T. S.	do do	160	do
Mason, T. G.	do do	160	do
Kelly, E. H.	do do	160	do
Herborn, H. A.	do do	160	do
Salter, E. W.	do do	160	do
†Moore, J. R.	do do	160	do
†Ellis, H. L.	do do	160	do
†Govers, F. C.	do do	160	do
†Spence, J.	do do	160	do
†Rayment, E.	do do	160	do
†Davies, A. S.	do do	160	do

† These officers were employed in the Public Service prior to their passing the competitive examination for positions on the Clerical Relieving Staff. See also note on page 15.

FORM of agreement to be signed by persons whose engagements are continued—referred to in page 18.

Appendix No. VIII.

WHEREAS it is proposed to appoint _____ to the office of _____ Now, in consideration of the payment to the said _____ out of moneys from time to time appropriated by Parliament and during such times only as the said _____ shall be actually employed in such office he the said _____ agrees to take up and perform the duties of the said office during such period from time to time as he may be required or directed and at such daily weekly monthly or yearly rate as may be so provided by Parliament or that may be determined by the Public Service Board. And further that for any time that may elapse between the termination of any one employment and the commencement of another he shall not be entitled to be paid any salary or remuneration whatsoever. And it is a further term of this engagement that the Minister for _____ or the Public Service Board shall be at full liberty at any time to determine it by giving the said _____ such notice in writing as the said Minister or the Board may determine of its intention so to do and thereupon at the termination of the said notice this engagement shall be determined accordingly.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 .

} Members of the
} Public Service Board.

I accept the engagement upon the terms above mentioned.

Witness :

Date :

[Is. stamp here.]

Appendix No. IX.

STATEMENT showing Increases proposed by the Public Service Board to the Salaries of Officers receiving £400 per annum and upwards, and the reasons for such proposals.

Name of Officer.	Position.	Present Salary.	Salary proposed by Board.	Amount of Increase.	Reasons for proposing Increase.
Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson.	Chief Medical Officer.	£ 920	£ 1,000	£ 80	This Officer is practically at the head of the medical profession, and his duties are of a very important character. Although the Board were disposed at first to think that the salary of £920 per annum, which he has been receiving, was fair remuneration, the subsequent passing of the Public Health Act, which has thrown additional duties and responsibilities upon him, warrants, in their opinion, the increase of salary to £1,000 as proposed. The officer who holds a similar position under the Victorian Government, but whose duties are not by any means of so comprehensive a character, is paid at the rate of £1,000 per annum. The present serious outbreak of bubonic plague in Sydney illustrates the great responsibility which attaches to the position held by Dr. Thompson, and clearly shows, in the opinion of the Board, that the salary proposed is amply warranted.
Mr. S. Yardley, C.M.G.	Secretary to Agent-General.	830	900	70	The grading of the Agent-General's Office was omitted in 1896, as the Board had no means of judging the merits of the officers, or the character of their work. A member of the Board afterwards visited England and inquired into the whole matter, and as a result of his inspection the staff was graded. This office, being situated so far away from the seat of Government, has been greatly neglected, and the representations made by the Agent-General in favour of his staff in former years have been overlooked. The responsibilities of the Secretary to the Agent-General are quite as large and important as those of an Under Secretary, and the Board think that the salary of £900 proposed for that officer, and which is the same as that received by him some years ago, scarcely represents his value to the Government. The Board think that the omission to submit the increased salary was an oversight, as that amount was passed on the Supplementary Estimates of last year. They feel confident that Parliament will rectify this apparent oversight.
Mr. G. E. Brodie ...	Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.	700	750	50	Since the proposal was made to increase the salary of Mr. Brodie, a change has taken place in the position occupied by him. The Inspecting Staff has been transferred from the Audit Office to the Treasury; and Mr. Brodie consequently loses his title and position as Assistant Auditor-General. The work he now performs is not diminished in importance by the transfer, and the Board hope that this increase, which is well deserved, will be granted. Mr. Brodie has the inspection of all the Revenue Accounts, which requires a large amount of experience combined with exceptional firmness and judgment in dealing with often very critical matters.
Mr. W. M. Hamlet..	Government Analyst.	560	600	40	The duties of the Government Analyst are of a very important character, and have been largely increased by the passing of the Public Health Act. Amongst other matters, all the analyses required in criminal cases are made by him personally. On comparing the salary proposed for this Officer with that paid to similar officials in other colonies, it will be found that he is not overpaid; and the Board think that if he were in private employment, and carrying out similar duties, he would undoubtedly command a much greater salary.
Mr. J. R. Martin ...	Assistant Statistician.	425	475	50	Since the increase was proposed for this Officer, he has been transferred to another position.
Mr. W. McIntyre ...	Chief Electoral Officer.	400	450	50	This Officer has really the entire control of the Electoral Department, and the success of his administration may be gathered from the fact that the office is now carried on with a staff of thirteen, as against fifty previously, and, in the opinion of the Board, the office is managed with great efficiency. The responsibilities of this Officer are very considerable. The former occupant of the office received £500 per annum.
Mr. V. W. Williams	Superintendent of Mercantile Explosives.	400	450	50	This Officer has charge of an important and growing Department, and is, in the opinion of the Board, underpaid at the salary of £400, which he has hitherto been receiving. His duties consist in the administration of the Gunpowder and Explosives Consolidation Act, which deals with the manufacture, storage, and importation of explosives throughout the Colony. He also has charge of the Government Magazines.
	Carried forward	.....	..... £	3:0	

Name of Officer	Position.	Present Salary.	Salary proposed by Board.	Amount of Increase.	Reasons for proposing Increase.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	£ 390	
Mr. J. Davis ...	Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction.	800	900	100	This Officer is in charge of one of the most important engineering branches of the Public Works Department. He is responsible for the design and construction of the sewerage system of Sydney and country towns. He practically ranks with the other Engineers-in-Chief, and although his salary is set down at a lower sum than that paid to these gentlemen, his responsibilities are of the same kind. The construction of the sewerage system of Sydney has been a great success, and even with the increased salary proposed it is safe to say that Mr. Davis will be receiving smaller remuneration than any other Officer in the colonies having similar responsibilities. Mr. Davis is one of the most capable officers in the Government Service, and his skill as an engineer is recognised throughout the Colony.
Mr. E. J. H. Broad...	Superintendent, Fitzroy Dock.	450	500	50	A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz., Mr. R. Pollock, Lloyds' Surveyor for N.S.W., Chairman, Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Engineer-Surveyor to the Marine Board, and Mr. A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer of Dredges, was appointed some time ago to carefully inquire into the working of the Government Docking Establishment at Cockatoo, with a view of enabling the Board to make such alterations as might be desirable in the public interest. This Committee recommended that the salary of Mr. Broad, the Superintendent, should be raised. The Board, after looking into the matter, fully concurred with the recommendation of the Committee, and determined the salary at the amount named.
Mr. W. J. Millner...	First-class Assistant Engineer.	450	500	50	This Officer was receiving a salary of £450 per annum when in charge of some of the sewerage contracts. He is now Principal Assistant of that branch, and the increase of £50 a year still places him very much below the other Principal Assistant Engineers, while his work is almost of equal importance.
Mr. J. M. Stawell ...	First-class Assistant Engineer.	470	475	5	The small increase of £5 recommended in the case of this Officer is proposed with a view of bringing his salary up to that of the grade, viz., £475 per annum.
Mr. C. McD. Stuart	First-class Assistant Engineer.	470	475	5	The small increase recommended in this Officer's salary is also proposed with the view of bringing it up to that of the grade, viz., £475 per annum.
Mr. T. Pridham ...	First-class Assistant Engineer.	425	450	125	These Officers hold very responsible positions, as they are the Chief Designers in the various branches to which they are attached. The increases proposed are only such as would place their salaries on a proper footing with regard to other officers in the Service.
Mr. W. Rossbach ...	First-class Assistant Engineer.	425	450		
Mr. A. E. Cutler ...	First-class Assistant Engineer.	430	450		
Mr. J. G. Oakeshott	Chief Architectural Draftsman	400	425		
Mr. J. Forsythe ...	Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department.	400	425	25	The expenditure of the Department of Public Works amounted for the last financial year to £2,165,818 per annum, and for the Head of the Branch, charged with the examination and checking of all accounts connected with this large expenditure, which position Mr. Forsythe occupies, the Board think that the salary proposed is not by any means too large.
Mr. S. McCauley ...	Deputy Comptroller of Prisons.	500	550	50	In 1897 the positions of Deputy Comptroller and of Inspector of Prisons were amalgamated, and Mr. McCauley was appointed to the combined position, but with no increase of salary, although the new offices greatly increased his duties and responsibilities. Mr. McCauley is a most zealous and hardworking officer, who is specially recommended by the Head of his Department for consideration.
Mr. C. J. Saunders...	Inspector, Lands Department.	550	600	50	Mr. Saunders is an officer of high efficiency and industry, who has already been, and will be, called upon to perform duties of a difficult and exacting character, such as deserve a salary higher than that which he at present receives.
Mr. C. E. Rennie ...	Chief Draftsman, Lands Department.	500	550	50	Mr. Rennie is Chief Draftsman of a large Department in the Service, and the extent of his duties and the manner in which he performs them warrant an increase of emolument, particularly as his salary does not compare favourably with other officers in the Service holding a somewhat similar position.
Mr. E. F. Pittman...	Government Geologist.	800	850	50	The Board consider that an officer possessing the high scientific attainments necessary to the occupant of this position should be paid at the rate of at least £850 per annum. The former occupant of the office, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, received a salary of £850, and an allowance of £230 per annum.
	Carried forward	.....	.....	£ 950	

Name Officer	sition	Present Salary.	Salary proposed by Board.	Amount of Increase.	Reasons for proposing Increase.
	Brought forward	£	£	£ 950	
Mr. G. A. McKay ...	Chief Mining Surveyor.	400	450*	50	The growth of mining business during the past three years has rendered it necessary to separate the office of Chief Mining Surveyor from that of Government Geologist, and Mr. McKay has been appointed to the position of Chief Mining Surveyor. He has charge of the surveyors who carry out the surveys required under the Mining Act. Since he took charge, the Branch has been brought to a more efficient state than it has ever been in since the Department was established; the work has been brought up to date, and no complaints are now ever made as to delays in dealing with mining surveys. This state of affairs is due chiefly to the administration of this Officer, Mr. McKay, and although the Board only propose a salary of £450 per annum, they are confident that the position would not be over-paid with £100 per annum additional.
Mr. E. H. Ray	Registrar, Department of Mines and Agriculture	450	475	25	The position of Registrar is one of the most onerous and responsible in the Mines Department, and requires a ready and a perfect knowledge of all mining practice and procedure. The Registrar is responsible for the collection of Mining Revenue and correspondence in connection with the leased mining lands of the Colony. His duties can only be performed by one who has had many years' special training and experience in the Mining Acts and Regulations. Mr. Ray fills the position admirably, and is very strongly recommended by the Under Secretary for increased remuneration.
Mr. J. C. H. Min-gaye.	Analyst and Assayer, Department of Mines and Agriculture.	400	450	50	The increase in this case is recommended by a sub-committee of officers appointed by the Board to advise them in regard to the regrading of the salaries of officers of the scientific staff of the Service. The Board are satisfied that the salary suggested by the sub-committee is a proper one for the office, having in view the highly scientific nature of the duties performed by the officer and his length of service; hence their recommendation.
Mr. A. Burnett	Inspector, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	461	470	9	On the death in September, 1898, of Mr. McMahon, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, it was decided to amalgamate the vacant position with that of Senior Inspector, thus saving a large portion of the salary. In consequence of this change Mr. Burnett's duties and responsibilities have been somewhat increased.
Mr. A. J. Arndell ...	Appointment Clerk, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	400	425	25	Mr. Arndell occupies an important position in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, being head of the Appointment Branch. He is entrusted with the duty of making recommendations in regard to transfers, promotions, and appointments in connection with the large staff of that Department, and is a confidential officer of long and meritorious service. He is strongly recommended by the Deputy Postmaster-General, concurred in by the Postmaster-General, for an increase of salary, which recommendation the Board entirely endorse.
			£	1,109	

Appendix No. X.

COPY of Minute written by the Public Service Board, on 16th January, 1900, to the Hon. The Attorney-General, in regard to increases to salaries of £400 per annum and upwards.

Re Appeals under the Public Service Act.

A DIFFICULTY has occurred in relation to the appeals with which the Board are now dealing under the provisions of the Public Service Act, which they wish to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

Section 10 provides that "the Board shall from time to time determine what salary, fee, or allowance is fairly appropriate to the work to be performed by or assigned to each officer or grade of officers, or to be performed by or assigned to persons temporarily employed, and the salary, fee, or allowance so determined shall, subject to the necessary provision being from time to time made therefor by Parliament, be the salary payable in respect of such work accordingly," from which it seems clear that the Board has the statutory duty imposed upon them of determining the rate of salary payable to Civil Servants, subject only to the necessary funds being appropriated therefor by Parliament. In pursuance of this the Board determined that certain increases should be given, but the Government interposed and decided that no increase should be submitted to Parliament with respect to salaries over £400 per annum, thus importing into the administration of the Act a principle which it appears to the Board the Act does not provide for. If a discrimination can be exercised here, it can be made with respect to any salary, and the grading then becomes that of the Executive, and not of the Board, and Parliament is not in a position to know what the grading of the Board really is. The Board think that this important aspect of the case has escaped attention.

The

* This salary has been voted.

The Board fully realise that, quite apart from fundamental constitutional grounds, it was never intended that a body not responsible for the finances should have the power to pledge the revenues of the State; all they submit, and they do it with the utmost respect, is that Parliament has the right to know what their grading is, and be given the opportunity of approving or rejecting it, the Government of course having the inherent power to propose to Parliament any amendment of the grading they may think fit. This was done in a previous Session, when several increases proposed by the Board were rejected. The Board need hardly point out that the laying down of a rule that no increases to salaries over £400 per annum shall be allowed will work most prejudicially to the Service, for it is well known that this will affect the very class upon whom the burthen of carrying out the policy of the State chiefly rests, and the discouragement resulting therefrom can be easily understood, a view of the case with which the Board are pleased to know Mr. Wise is in entire sympathy.

This matter has forced itself upon the Board at the present juncture when they are dealing with appeals, in connection with which there are several cases of salaries over £400 per annum wherein the Board think that justice can only be done by determining, subject to the approval of Parliament, that increases shall be given.

The Board consequently feel themselves in an embarrassing position, and they therefore, with all respect, submit the case for the advice of the Honorable the Attorney-General, and they do this with the more confidence when they consider the very great help which Mr. Wise has often and willingly given them in carrying out the difficult functions which sometimes devolve upon them.

In referring this communication to the Premier, the Attorney-General minuted the papers as follows:—"Would the Prime Minister say what course he wishes to be taken in these cases?" To this Mr. Lyne replied:—"This matter had better be dealt with when the next estimates are considered. Parliament decided that no salary over £400 (four hundred) a year should be increased at present, and if it is intended to increase these salaries Parliament should, after its previous decision, be again consulted.—W.J.L."

Appendix No. XI.

STATEMENT of Inquiries held by the Public Service Board under the provisions of section 49 of the "Public Service Act of 1895," during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.

Department.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Inquiry.	Decision of the Board.
Chief Secretary's Dept.	Repeated indulgence in intoxicants	20 January	To recommend that the officers (two) be called upon to resign, but that they be considered eligible for re-employment in any suitable positions which may become vacant.
Postal and Electric Telegraph.	Absence from duty without leave ...	2, 3, 4, and 6 February.	That the officer be transferred to another branch of the Department. Upon his failing to report himself for duty in his new position, the Board recommended that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Public Instruction	Absence from duty without leave ...	10 February.....	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph.	Unsatisfactory performance of duty, and neglect in connection with a contract for clearing a telegraph line.	16 ,,	To caution the officer, and remove him to another station. The officer to pay one-fourth of the expenses of removal.
Chief Secretary's Dept.	Charged with assault on a fellow officer.	22 ,,	Charge not proved; officer reinstated.
Do	Misconduct in that he had been in the habit of using intoxicating beverages to excess, and that he assaulted a fellow employee.	22 ,,	Officer reduced in salary and transferred to a position where he will be under strict supervision.
Postal and Electric Telegraph.	Being under the influence of intoxicants while on duty.	6 March	That the officer be transferred to another position at a reduced salary.
Do do	Using obscene language on the telephone.	24 ,,	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Lands	Absence without leave, owing to over-indulgence in intoxicants.	27 March	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Public Works	Negligence and carelessness in the discharge of their duties.	30 March	Charges not proved. Officers reinstated, and it was directed that they be paid salaries in full during suspension, and informed that the suspension had left no stain on their characters.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Absence without leave, owing to excessive use of intoxicants.	12 April	Officer transferred to another position.
Do do ...	Misconduct in connection with the loss of a letter containing money.	12 and 13 April	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Chief Secretary's Dept.	Absence without leave	19 April	Officer having failed to reply to communications sent him on the matter, the Board recommended that he be removed from the Service.
Public Instruction	Immorality	1 May	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Treasury	Habitually using intoxicants to excess.	5 May	To reinstate the officer, with a caution as to his future conduct. Pay allowed during suspension.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Absence without leave and irregular conduct in connection with official cash. Misconduct stated to have been the result of excessive drinking.	15 May	To reduce the officer's salary and transfer him to another position.

Department.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Inquiry.	Decision of the Board.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Negligence in the performance of duty and absence without leave.	17 May.....	To transfer the officer to another position where he would be under supervision, without reduction in salary.
Do do	Improper conduct and fighting on Post Office premises.	23 May.....	To censure officer and allow him to resume duty.
Treasury.....	Demanding a fee from private individual for doing official work. (Officer had previously been under suspension on account of a somewhat similar charge.)	2 June.....	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Irregularities in official accounts and suspicious conduct in connection with a fire which occurred in his office.	22 June.....	do do do
Do do	Causing the disappearance of a letter containing money, and being deficient in his official cash.	28 June.....	do do do
Public Instruction	Immoral conduct	3 July.....	do do do
Do	Insubordination, negligence in the discharge of duty, and violent language and threatening conduct during suspension whilst under the influence of liquor.	16 June, 6 and 7 July.	do do do
Do	Insubordination and incompetency..	25 and 26 July...	Officer reinstated. Arrangements made for him to be given work which he could perform in a more efficient manner.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Unsatisfactory performance of duty	20 July.....	Some of the irregularities being of minor importance, the Board decided that the officer be reinstated for a few months with a view to his being retired on reaching the age of 60 years.
Public Instruction	Improper conduct towards certain female pupils.	19 and 20 July...	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Wilful disobedience or disregard of lawful orders of his superior officers.	31 July.....	In view of the evidence taken, and the officer's previous unsatisfactory conduct, the Board recommended that he be called upon to resign.
Do do	Absence without leave. (The officer had also failed to account for certain money deposits.)	2 August	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do	Insubordinate conduct and negligence in the discharge of duty.	10, 11, & 12 Aug.	To transfer the officer to another position.
Treasury	Having been guilty of imposition, for which he was fined in a police court.	10 August	To recommend that the officer who failed to reply to communications sent him, be dismissed the Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Absence from duty without leave ...	29 August	do do do
Public Works	Leaving a judgment of the Water Police Court for debt unsatisfied for more than one month. (The officer had previously been guilty of unsatisfactory conduct of a similar nature.)	1 September ..	Officer reinstated, on the understanding that he will pay off his indebtedness by monthly instalments.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Negligence, in that the officers (2) failed to report a collision between a vehicle in their charge and a cab.	8, 11, and 12 September.	Charges withdrawn by Department.
Do do	Misconduct and neglect of duty.....	25 October	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do	Using obscene language, and absenting himself from duty without leave.	27 October	Officer warned against repetition of misconduct, and removed to another position. Pay stopped during period of suspension.
Do do	Using obscene language, and being drunk while on duty.	7 November ...	Officer censured, fined £1, and reinstated.
Mines, &c.....	Insubordination	13 November ...	Officer reprimanded and to be transferred to another position.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Misconduct, in that he neglected to report his continual late attendance.	16 November ...	Officer reinstated, but deprived of leave for four Saturday afternoons.
Do do	Misconduct and insubordination.....	16 November ...	Officer admonished and warned as to future conduct; certain leave stopped.
Lands	Improper conduct and negligence in the discharge of duty.	15 and 17 Nov...	Officer reinstated with a severe reprimand and a warning that further misconduct will lead to his removal from the Service.
The Treasury	Misconduct owing to over-indulgence in intoxicants.	1 December ...	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Public Works	Absence from duty without leave ...	10 November & 7 December.	To recommend that the officer be removed from the Public Service, with the proviso that if it should at any time be proved that the officer at the time he absented himself, suffered from mental disturbance, the case will be reconsidered with a view to reinstatement or the payment of compensation.

In the following cases the inquiries were held under the provisions of section 51 of the Public Service Act:—

Department.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Inquiry.	Decision of the Board.
Postal and Electric Telegraph	Wilfully sending vouchers to the head of his Department for the payment of sums of money in the name and to the signature of a certain person who was not at any time employed in the office. Carelessness and untruthfulness regarding telegrams.	10 June, and 24, 25, 26, and 31 July.	To transfer the officer, on trial for three months, to a less important position. Officer also severely censured, and warned that if at the expiration of the period named his conduct has not been in all respects satisfactory, his removal from the Service will be recommended. Pay during the period the officer was relieved from duty to be stopped.
Department of Justice.....	(1) Incompetence; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) alleged bias and partiality in judgments in cases where the complainant was engaged as solicitor; (4) being unduly influenced by other solicitors.	14 to 23 Nov. ...	Charges 1 and 2 were considered by the Board to be absolutely devoid of truth. In regard to charges 3 and 4, it was held that they were not sustained by the evidence, complainant having entirely failed to prove his case.

Appendix No. XII.

STATEMENT showing offences reported to the Public Service Board, under the provisions of the Public Service Act, during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899, in respect of which inquiries were unnecessary.

Department in which the Officer concerned was employed.	Offence.	Decision of the Board.
Public Works Department ...	Refusing to obey instructions of superior officer	Though denying the truth of the charge, the officer stated that he would obey instructions forthwith, and the Board allowed the Department to withdraw the suspension.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a letter sent by post.	To recommend that officer be dismissed the Public Service.
Do do ...	Absence without leave, and failure to report cause thereof.	As the officer's probationary appointment had not been confirmed, the Board decided to recommend that the appointment be annulled.
Do do ...	Negligence in the performance of duty. Truth of charge admitted.	To reinstate the officer, and inflict a fine of 5s.
Public Works Department ...	do do ...	To recommend that officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Public Instruction.	Misconduct, in having been on duty in a state of intoxication. Offence admitted.	do do
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Negligence in failing to account for certain deposits of money paid into the Government Savings Bank. Offence admitted.	do do
Treasury	Being short in his official cash. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do	Being under the influence of drink whilst on duty. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be removed from the Public Service.
Department of Lands	Repeated negligence in the discharge of his duty. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Post and Electric Telegraph Department.	Breach of regulations, in being continually late in attendance. Offence admitted.	To censure and reduce the officer in grade, also to remove him when a suitable opportunity offers to another position.
Public Works Department ...	Charged at Water Police Office with having committed a criminal offence.	The Board suggested that the officer, who was acquitted of the charge, be dealt with by the Department.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Misconduct in fighting on Post Office premises. Offence admitted.	Officer censured and allowed to return to duty.
Do do ...	Neglect of duty—apparently owing to over-indulgence in intoxicants. Offence admitted.	To reinstate the officer, payment of whose salary, however, was stopped during period of suspension.
Do do ..	Absence from duty owing to over-indulgence in intoxicants. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do ...	Gross misconduct and incivility to the public...	This officer was shortly afterwards tried, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for forgery. The Board recommended that he be dismissed the Service.
Do do ...	Absence without leave, owing to over-indulgence in drink. Offence admitted.	To reprimand the officer, and to inflict a fine of £1.
Chief Secretary's Department	Misconduct, in having been in a state of intoxication whilst on duty. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Misconduct, in having accepted and transmitted a telegram the contents of which were of an indecent and libellous character. Offence admitted.	It being the officer's first offence, he was admonished and reinstated.
Department of Public Instruction.	Irregularities in connection with the transmission of school fees and neglect in replying to official communications on the subject. Offence admitted.	That the officer be transferred to another position.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Having without authority collected 4d. as surcharge on a letter, and failed to account for the money. Offence not admitted.	Officer censured and fined a week's pay.
Do do ...	Disgraceful and improper conduct, the result of over-indulgence in intoxicants. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.

Department in which the Officer concerned was employed.	Offence.	Decision of the Board.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, &c. ...	As the officer's probationary appointment had not been confirmed, the Board pointed out that his appointment might be annulled.
Do do ...	Absence from duty without leave, owing to over-indulgence in intoxicants. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do ...	Breach of regulations in riding in company on duty, and galloping along a city street. Offence admitted.	To severely censure the officers (2); and to reduce them to the bottom of their grades.
Department of Lands...	Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for embezzlement.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Treasury ...	Absence from duty owing to over-indulgence in drink. (Officer was also arrested and fined for drunkenness.) Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence from duty without leave. Offence admitted.	To censure the officer and reinstate him.
Do do ...	Misconduct, in having been over-indulgent in intoxicants, and in having failed to account for a number of letters entrusted to him for delivery. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Department of Justice	Having been guilty of dishonest conduct in the discharge of his duty. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Negligence and carelessness in the discharge of his duty. Offence admitted.	Officer censured and warned against a repetition of his misconduct.
Do do ...	Being under the influence of drink while on duty. Offence admitted.	Officer censured and cautioned.
Do do ...	Irregularities in connection with the receipt and failure to properly account for public moneys. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do ...	Negligence in the discharge of his duties. Offence admitted.	Officer censured and warned against a repetition of misconduct. Pay stopped during period of his suspension.
Do do ...	Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of stealing a letter sent by post.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do ...	Breach of the regulations in that he, in spite of previous warnings, continued to give orders on his salary to business people. Offence admitted.	To censure the officer, and to stop payment of salary during the period of his suspension.
Do do ...	Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of destroying a letter and stealing another.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the service.
Do do ...	Negligence in the discharge of his duties. Offence admitted.	To reinstate the officer, who was warned that any future misconduct would lead to his dismissal.
Do do ...	Having failed to account for certain Savings Bank deposits. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Do do ...	Misconduct, in having been under the influence of drink while on duty. Offence admitted.	To warn the officer and reinstate him on probation for three months, when his conduct will again be reported upon.
Do do ...	Breach of the regulations in that he has been guilty of continued late attendance. Offence admitted.	To caution the officer and reinstate him on probation for six months, when his conduct will be again reported on.
Do do ...	Carelessness in the discharge of his duties. Offence admitted.	To fine the officer in instalments the amount paid to the officer sent to relieve him. The Board further decided that should the officer's conduct be favourably reported on in six months the fine would be remitted.
Do do ...	Convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for stealing a letter sent by post.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do ...	Misconduct, in that he was drunk, and used bad language while on duty. Offence admitted.	That the officer be censured and fined £1.
Do do ...	Misconduct, in that he used bad language while on duty, and absented himself from duty without leave. Offence admitted.	To stop payment of salary during the officer's suspension, to warn him against a repetition of the offence, and to transfer him to another office.
Chief Secretary's Department	Drunkenness while on duty. Offence admitted.	To reprimand the officer and fine him a fortnight's pay.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Absence from duty without leave	The officer forwarded his resignation, which, under the circumstances of the case, the Board recommended should be accepted.
Do do ...	Absence from duty without leave, owing to indulgence in intoxicants. Offence admitted.	Officer severely censured, and warned against a repetition of this, his first offence.
Department of Public Instruction.	Immoral conduct. Offence admitted	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	Carelessness and mismanagement in the discharge of his duties. Offence admitted.	To fine the officer £1 and transfer him to another office.
Department of Public Instruction.	Neglect of duty and misappropriation of school fees and other moneys. (Truth of more serious charges admitted.)	To recommend that the officer be called upon to resign.
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	Absence from duty without leave	To reduce the officer's salary by £15 per annum, and to fine him half the amount of salary which accrued during period of suspension. The Board further decided that, if at the end of six months the officer's conduct be reported to have been satisfactory, his salary will be restored.
Do do ...	Stealing a letter sent by post containing a postal note. Offence admitted.	To recommend that the officer be dismissed the Service.
Do do ...	Absence from duty without leave. Offence admitted.	To recommend, in view of officer's unsatisfactory record, that he be dismissed the Service.

Appendix No. XIII.

REPORT of Actuary upon the operation of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund during the year 1899.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your verbal directions, I have the honor to submit the appended information respecting the operation of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund during the year just ended.

The accumulated fund is steadily diminishing. The balance at credit on 1st January, 1899, has decreased by the sum of £58,877 5s. 9d., leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of £298,419 12s. 5d.

The receipts proper for the year were:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. contributions by officers	25,885	15	10
Vote under Schedule B—Constitution Act	3,500	0	0
Interest on balances	14,341	17	8
Sundry special receipts	1,106	5	1
Total	£44,833	18	7

The disbursements were:—

	£	s.	d.
For Pensions	95,778	18	10
„ Refunds	6,682	0	9
Gratuities, &c.	1,250	4	9
Total	£103,711	4	4

The leeway of the fund, the differences of these totals, is, as stated above, £58,877 5s. 9d.

The contributions receivable from officers will gradually diminish, as will also the revenue from interest, whilst, on the other side of the account the payments will be greater in the immediate future, the operation of the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899 being responsible for an increment in the pension list of nearly £5,000 per annum.

Thus the gap between revenue and disbursements, already very large, will widen year by year, with the result that in about four years the accumulated fund will have become exhausted; and at that date the only available means for the payment of liabilities will be the contributions of officers then in the Service, together with the statutory vote of £3,500, representing a total of about £29,000 per annum.

The pension list as at December 31st, 1899, consisted of the following:—

Origin of Pension.	No. of pensions.	Annual pension rate.
General Service (Males)	540	£70,382
„ „ (Females)	49	3,273
Railway Service	165	17,650
Under Schedule B	15	3,500
„ C. S. (Sup.) Act 1899	79	4,902
Total	848	£99,707

In twenty-five cases of the 848 here stated pensions are claimed under two of the pension headings, thus the actual number of individuals receiving pensions is 823.

In addition to the above list there are nine persons in respect of whose services pensions to the amount of £2,019 per annum have been assigned.

These pensions are at present in abeyance (the beneficiaries being engaged in various capacities under the Crown), and may or may not be entered on at any time, at the option of the pensioner.

The following statement shows the distribution of the officers in active service who are still contributing to the Fund:—

Head of Service.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Service... ..	1,321	33	1,354
Public Instruction	376	191	567
Railways	524	...	524
Total	2,221	224	2,445

In the absence of a valuation, the present value of the liability in respect of future commitments in connection with entered on and prospective pensions cannot here be stated. Nor can an exact statement be made, for the same reason, as to the present value of the liability for future refunds of contributions to discontinuants from the Fund (under section 62 Public Service Act), but I am of opinion that the value of this latter liability, at the end of 1899, differs very slightly from that quoted in my valuation as at 31st December, 1897, and may be stated approximately at £190,000.

It

It will be interesting to take a comparative view of the pension list in force in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, the most recent figures in connection with which are for the year 1897-8.

The following figures (relating to Victorian pensioners who are in the same category as those in our own Colony, to whom my previously-quoted figures refer) have been obtained from the Victorian Year Book for 1897-8:—

	Persons.	Pension List.
Public Service (including Teachers)	1,570	£193,111
Railway Service	772	54,789
	—	—
Total	2,342	£247,900

The Pensions Abolition Act of Victoria was passed in the year 1881, and persons who have entered the Victorian Service since that date are not entitled to a retiring allowance of any kind. The above pension list is consequently the result of the operation of the old Pension Act, in relation to Civil Servants of the period prior to 1881.

No deductions are made from the salaries of those who are prospectively entitled to pensions, all annuity charges being paid from the Victorian Consolidated Revenue.

10th March, 1900.

I have, &c.
JOHN B. TRIVETT.

Addendum to Appendix No. XIII.

Re Board's Report for the year 1899.

1. As to the liabilities of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund if brought up to date, 31st December, 1899:—

I estimate the amount of the liability at little short of £1,500,000. This estimate is derived by approximate methods, and is not the result of a rigorous valuation, which could only be effected at the cost of great labour and time.

2. The additional cost to the Government, if the liability be provided for by loan will be, on the plan laid down in the draft report:—

3% interest on £1,500,000... ..	£45,000 per annum.
Sinking Fund at 3%, fifty years	13,298 „
4% improvement on balances as per section 54, C. S. Act	60,000 „
	—
	£118,298

This is the immediate annual load of liability which would be accepted by the Government, irrespective of the present annual interest paid to the Fund, now amounting to, approximately, £12,000. The amount so due would, of course, diminish annually, but a sum of at least £58,298 (*i.e.*, interest and sinking fund) will be payable each year during the whole fifty years in respect of the loan.

3. It is only right for me to show what would be the cost to Government if the liability were accepted bodily, as in Victoria, and to be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue. Thus during the next four years, during which the present credit balance of the Fund will meet obligations, the only cost to Government will be the interest at 4% on the credit balances, ranging from £12,000 at the present time (the Fund being approximately £300,000) down to vanishing point four years hence.

After the four-year period, the Government will have to provide for pensions, gratuities, and refunds, between £107,000 and £110,000 per annum. Taking the lower figure, £107,000, and allowing for officers' contributions at (say) £25,000 per annum, we find that four years hence the net cost per annum will be the difference of these amounts, *viz.*, £82,000, which will dwindle, gradually at first and rapidly at the latter part of the term, down to vanishing point (say) fifty years hence.

4. The sum of £853,340 has been paid by officers for the period 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1899.
5. The initial liability cast upon the Fund at its inception in 1885, I estimate, at least, at £1,000,000.
6. The value of the five annual instalments of £20,000 each, as at the commencement of the Civil Service Act of 1884, was £92,594.

26th March, 1900.

JOHN B. TRIVETT,
Actuary

Appendix No. XIV.

RETURN showing the names of persons in receipt of pensions from the Superannuation Fund, as at 31st December, 1899, with the amount of such pensions, and the date of retirement.

Name of Pensioner	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement	Name of Pensioner.	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement.
	£ s d			£ s d.	
Allan, H. A.	116 10 0	30 June, 1887	Brought forward	12,491 1 11	
Ahern, William	38 15 0	31 July, 1887	Bray, Joshua	93 3 0	15 March, 1897
Adams, P. F.	579 15 0	31 December, 1887	Booty, C. J.	133 3 0	30 June, 1897
Austin, William	40 10 0	31 " 1887	Brown, John	56 9 0	31 March, 1898
Arnold, W. M. M.	192 17 0	31 October, 1890	Boardman, Bessie D.	22 13 0	7 April, 1898
Abernethy, James	56 4 0	31 December, 1890	Baynard, Wm	37 15 0	31 December, 1898
Atkins, Joseph	123 3 0	31 May, 1893	Beger, Henry C.	88 16 0	31 " 1898
Apsey, Wm.	85 6 0	30 June, 1893	Baxter, J. W.	59 11 0	31 " 1898
Alway, Wm.	26 11 0	31 August, 1895	Baiker, William	58 12 0	31 " 1898
Adams, Jno. Hy. M.	118 4 0	31 December, 1895	Beger, William	33 12 0	14 April, 1899
Alphen, Thos.	99 18 0	31 " 1895	Brown, William	48 9 0	9 January, 1899
Allpass, James Webber	343 7 0	30 June, 1896	Byrnes, F. O. †	133 11 0	30 June, 1896
Airey, Chas. Bourne	139 4 5	30 April, 1896	Beach, John S.	63 14 0	30 September, 1899
Abbott, Wm. A.	259 17 0	31 May, 1896	Baumann, Samuel*	37 11 0	31 July, 1896
Armstrong, W. W.	228 9 0	15 July, 1896	Brown, Fred. W. †	25 7 0	31 " 1896
Alexander, C. S.	253 1 0	15 " 1896	Bacon, F. B.	38 15 0	31 " 1896
Anderson, John	43 10 0	1 September, 1896	Beard, Samuel M.	73 1 0	31 " 1896
Anderson, Robert	61 2 0	22 August, 1896	Bruton, William*	43 19 0	31 " 1896
Anderson, Hugh	55 2 0	28 November, 1897			
Addison, G. W. F.	435 2 0	31 March, 1899	Ciane, William	369 16 3	31 May, 1885
Albers, Otto E. A. L.	71 11 0	16 September, 1839	Colliss, Walter	92 14 0	31 July, 1887
			Canty, M. †	124 9 0	30 June, 1887
			Chsholm, D. H.	200 10 0	30 " 1887
Board, Gregory	102 19 0	30 September, 1889	Canter, R. A.	212 10 0	31 December, 1887
Brackenreg, Caroline	30 12 0	30 " 1889	Corcoran, T. H.	69 18 0	31 " 1888
Berney, Augustus	360 4 0	31 August, 1889	Clarke, Hannah	35 14 0	9 March, 1889
Browne, W. J.	135 8 0	31 " 1889	Croftley, Charles	45 8 0	15 August, 1889
Boone, John	71 13 0	30 September, 1888	Cox, F. W.	138 16 0	13 " 1888
Bolton, C. F.	309 5 0	31 March, 1888	Coleman, James	79 0 0	31 " 1889
Burnell, A. J.	108 10 0	25 January, 1886	Chapman, William	48 2 0	31 " 1889
Byrne, M. M. G.	125 8 0	30 September, 1886	Cane, Frederick	127 7 0	31 December, 1889
Board, W. W.	74 13 0	31 October, 1886	Coles, William	466 13 0	31 March, 1890
Beck, William	167 0 0	7 June, 1887	Carpenter, Abraham	97 7 0	31 " 1890
Brown, Edward	182 6 0	30 " 1887	Cobb, John	277 7 0	23 May, 1890
Bryant, Thomas	129 18 0	16 May, 1888	Carroll, William	74 10 0	31 August, 1890
Bradford, Wm.	55 14 0	31 December, 1888	Crook, S. E.	82 16 0	28 February, 1889
Bonamy, George	156 12 0	30 September, 1888	Carver, J. S.	47 0 0	30 September, 1890
Bourn, E. J.	192 10 0	30 June, 1889	Cowdery, George	451 19 0	14 October, 1890
Bingham, George	160 17 0	30 " 1889	Crawford, Leslie	125 5 0	16 February, 1891
Betteridge, George	42 17 0	30 " 1889	Chapman, Julia	33 8 0	31 May, 1891
Bewes, Joseph	71 8 0	30 " 1889	Clark, Henry	51 5 0	31 " 1891
Burns, James	163 4 0	31 January, 1890	Colley, Edwin	173 0 0	30 April, 1891
Blakers, G. T.	72 14 0	31 " 1890	Cameron, Wm. Wardrop	95 2 0	30 September, 1891
Biggs, Charles	118 4 0	30 June, 1890	Collins, John	283 6 8	29 February, 1892
Blackman, Wm.	321 2 0	31 March, 1890	Couldrake, Thomas	67 2 0	14 December, 1891
Buchanan, Peter	220 12 6	30 June, 1890	Cole, F. R.	92 9 0	29 February, 1892
Barnet, James	592 18 0	31 March, 1891	Canavan, William	93 11 0	29 " 1892
Booth, Wm.	74 3 0	31 July, 1890	Cooke, W. V. M.	173 8 0	31 March, 1892
Brown, J. N.	82 3 0	31 August, 1889	Callaghan, Patrick	54 11 0	19 " 1892
Bennett, L. G. J.	215 6 0	31 October, 1890	Cruickshank, William	77 0 0	30 April, 1892
Blake, Robert	96 10 0	31 August, 1890	Carroll, John	164 10 0	31 December, 1892
Barncastle, John	113 8 0	30 April, 1891	Clarke, E. W.	70 0 0	31 March, 1893
Ball, Jas. Wm.	119 5 0	30 November, 1891	Cooper, L. S.	254 2 0	15 May, 1893
Bennett, Copeland	84 15 0	23 September, 1891	Churchill, Richard	104 0 0	30 April, 1893
Burton, Edmund	333 1 0	31 January, 1892	Chissold, Alfred	106 5 0	31 May, 1893
Brackenreg, Marian	66 8 0	31 March, 1891	Carter, Wm. L.	220 8 0	5 September, 1893
Burn, Jane	98 2 0	31 August, 1892	Cronin, James D.	106 15 11	30 November, 1893
Brain, Thomas	124 19 0	12 February, 1893	Clouting, Jonathan R.	187 8 0	31 May, 1894
Bayly, Wm. D.	118 13 0	2 May, 1893	Camps, Elms	131 0 0	12 April, 1894
Bernard, Wm. L.	122 11 0	30 June, 1893	Cawdell, James	65 18 0	31 December, 1894
Brierly, James W.	102 7 0	30 September, 1893	Challis, Frances Mary	69 6 0	31 January, 1895
Brown, Joseph	73 3 0	14 October, 1893	Creagh, Andrew	66 8 0	31 March, 1895
Byron, Wm.	52 6 0	3 August, 1893	Chapman, Thos. Dark	64 12 0	30 September, 1895
Browne, Geo. W.	57 14 0	3 January, 1894	Clement, Letitia J.	35 15 0	20 October, 1895
Bain, John	149 16 0	31 " 1894	Carpenter, Mrs. Ingo	46 6 0	31 March, 1896
Bundock, Wm. F.	221 19 0	28 February, 1894	Colvin, Thomas	84 14 0	30 June, 1896
Bamford, R. H.	79 13 0	31 May, 1894	Chapman, G. S.	301 6 0	31 July, 1896
Bloomfield, C. W.	229 10 0	30 September, 1894	Cowper, Charles	358 1 0	30 June, 1896
Barclay, Thos.	76 13 0	31 March, 1894	Carolan, J. J.	134 17 0	31 August, 1896
Blunco, John	117 7 0	31 December, 1894	Coghlan, Cornelius	219 19 0	31 July, 1896
Brennan, Wm.	4 16 0	30 April, 1895	Conway, James	58 0 0	27 September, 1896
Bell, James	192 5 0	30 September, 1895	Cumny, John	74 11 0	30 " 1896
Browne, T. A.	204 2 0	30 November, 1895	Chapman, Fred.	227 2 0	30 June, 1896
Boot, Henry E.	105 3 0	31 December, 1895	Chandler, Stephen	35 7 0	31 August, 1896
Byrnes, Wm.	171 1 0	10 September, 1894	Croft, Thos. Geo.	137 15 0	14 January, 1897
Butler, Leonard	105 16 0	31 July, 1896	Clarke, Charles	73 12 0	30 June, 1897
Brooks, J. N.	355 5 0	30 June, 1896	Cassidy, Wm. Geo.	125 6 0	31 July, 1897
Beer, Jno. C.	81 7 0	31 July, 1896	Cooper, Charles	197 15 0	30 September, 1897
Byrne, E. W.	174 7 0	15 " 1896	Colls, Jno. R.	130 4 0	9 February, 1898
Becke, W. H. H.	231 13 0	15 " 1896	Coady, James C.	27 9 0	28 " 1898
Brougham, Patrick	113 8 0	15 " 1896	Crawford, Alexander	325 5 0	31 July, 1898
Burnside, Mary	159 7 0	31 May, 1896	Cavillon, Joseph	70 11 0	31 August, 1898
Baylis, Henry	288 15 0	15 July, 1896	Coonan, Matthew	148 10 0	31 December, 1898
Barrack, George	154 13 0	30 November, 1896	Cousins, James	51 0 0	30 June, 1899
- Forward	£12,491 1 11		Forward	£22,404 4 9	

* Pension under Public Service Superannuation Act. † Gratuity, £620 17s 11d, retained, pension dates from 1st July, 1899.

‡ In Service, pension paid to 31st January, 1895, then reapportioned.

Name of Pensioner.	Rate per annum.	Date of Retirement.	Name of Pensioner.	Rate per annum.	Date of Retirement.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Brought forward	22,404 4 9		Brought forward	32,502 14 1	
Corbett, Wm. Francis*	81 0 0	31 July, 1896	Fitzpatrick, Charles	113 8 0	31 May, 1892
Croft, Albion Chas.*	40 12 0	31 ,, 1896	Fleming, James	120 1 0	31 ,, 1892
Cusack, P. J.†	55 12 0	30 June, 1893	Flanders, John	93 0 0	31 August, 1892
			Folkard, William	67 6 0	6 June, 1892
Davis, John	142 18 0	4 November, 1888	Fowler, Fredk.	140 7 0	30 September, 1892
D'Arrietta, Walter	226 9 0	30 April, 1888	Falconer, James	51 11 0	30 November, 1892
Doyle, M. J.	56 3 0	31 July, 1887	Flannery, Eleanor	121 10 0	31 December, 1892
Donaldson, Robert	106 16 0	31 March, 1886	Finlay, George	57 9 0	10 ,, 1892
Dunkin, John	60 3 0	31 August, 1886	Fawcett, Francis	60 13 0	30 June, 1893
Downey, Patrick	77 12 0	30 June, 1887	Fitzpatrick, G. M.	62 19 0	30 ,, 1893
Dallas, John	36 3 0	31 December, 1887	Frawley, Thomas	46 12 0	14 March, 1894
Denison, Alfred	44 14 0	31 July, 1888	Frewin, Jeremiah	108 14 0	30 November, 1894
Dudding, William	220 15 0	31 December, 1887	Fairweather, Robt. Jno.	177 12 0	30 September, 1895
De Courcy, Thomas	71 10 10	30 April, 1889	Flynn, Roderick	63 3 0	6 November, 1895
Dunman, John	51 7 0	30 ,, 1889	Fletcher, John	79 6 0	31 December, 1895
Dowling, Edward	307 17 0	31 December, 1889	Flynn, Patrick Hy.	367 16 0	31 October, 1895
Drewett, J. W.	418 15 0	18 March, 1890	Fuller, Francis Jno.	64 1 5	31 January, 1896
Dwyer, Patrick	149 2 0	17 June, 1890	Frazer, W. W.	144 18 0	16 June, 1896
Duff, John	145 10 0	31 August, 1890	Foster, Robert	63 9 0	7 July, 1896
Duncan, Fred.	66 17 0	30 November, 1890	Farnsworth, E.	79 9 0	31 March, 1897
Davis, Wm.	66 9 0	30 April, 1891	Ferguson, John	27 18 0	11 ,, 1897
Doherty, J. B.	96 6 0	31 March, 1891	Farquhar, George	229 12 0	30 June, 1898
Dowling, Wm.	88 5 0	15 June, 1891	Foley, Thos. Joseph	115 13 0	31 July, 1898
Drewe, Amelia	67 4 0	31 December, 1891	Ferris, George T.	185 0 0	31 January, 1899
Dyson, E. D.	90 13 0	31 ,, 1892	Ferguson, Alex.	45 0 0	28 September, 1899
Dutton, James	190 8 0	30 April, 1893	Farrell, Robert	75 11 0	31 December, 1899
Dixon, W. W.	99 19 0	30 June, 1893	Ferris, Elizabeth*	53 17 0	31 July, 1896
Davoren, James	39 13 0	6 July, 1893	Fisher, Arthur Money*	175 19 0	30 June, 1896
Dawes, Wm. Lachlan	232 12 0	31 ,, 1894	Freeman, Stephen§	366 14 0	6 January, 1890
Doyle, Peter	285 6 0	8 May, 1894			
Deeves, Richard	63 13 0	31 August, 1894	Greaves, W. A. B.	288 17 0	30 June, 1887
Dennis, James T.	128 11 0	30 September, 1895	Groves, William	52 8 0	31 January, 1887
Dunlop, Thomas	116 10 0	31 March, 1896	Gerard, Francis	160 9 0	30 June, 1887
Donnelly, Stephen A.	207 19 0	30 June, 1896	Goldsmith, Henry	109 6 0	30 ,, 1887
Davies, Hy.	146 10 0	30 November, 1895	Gallagher, Patrick	114 15 0	26 March, 1891
Donaldson, P. R.	270 10 0	30 June, 1896	Gunning, A. P.	36 9 0	31 ,, 1891
Doust, Ebenezer	57 3 0	31 May, 1896	Green, T. Hy.	47 8 0	31 January, 1892
Devlin, James N.	106 11 0	10 February, 1896	Garvan, D. A.	114 16 0	7 June, 1891
Day, A. A.	320 1 0	30 June, 1896	Gordon, H. M.	44 4 0	31 December, 1892
Dean, Peter	74 11 0	30 ,, 1896	George, William	54 19 0	18 January, 1893
Deane, C. M.	84 0 0	30 ,, 1896	George, Robert	111 17 0	30 June, 1893
Drewe, S. C.	85 1 0	30 September, 1896	Graham, Anthony	98 14 0	31 December, 1893
Donald, Robert	78 14 0	7 February, 1898	Gagen, Edward	73 11 0	7 September, 1894
Doig, John G.	88 14 0	24 May, 1897	Guille, R. W.	178 18 0	15 November, 1895
Doyle, Marcella M. A.	88 5 0	11 January, 1898	Gordon, Chas. Edward	326 17 0	13 December, 1895
Drury, Owen	93 13 0	31 December, 1896	Gale, Albert	118 9 0	31 March, 1896
Drewe, Fanny H.	49 10 0	30 November, 1897	Gronwald, Fredk.	126 9 0	30 June, 1896
Dingwall, John	61 16 0	31 March, 1898	Gordon, Henry	213 2 0	30 ,, 1896
Donohoe, Thomas	42 17 0	31 December, 1898	Giles, James	380 8 0	30 ,, 1896
Davidson, Francis	72 17 0	22 March, 1899	Green, J. C.	98 19 0	31 July, 1896
Deering, J. W.	287 8 0	31 July, 1896	Gately, Michael	87 3 0	30 June, 1896
Delaney, Robert	80 19 0	31 ,, 1899	Green, Henry	51 9 8	7 November, 1896
Dunne, Roderick	82 7 0	31 October, 1899	Gambell, William	70 10 0	30 April, 1893
Dick, James A.	141 17 0	13 November, 1899	Guilfoyle, John	75 1 0	1 May, 1898
Doyle, H. C. R.*	55 0 0	31 July, 1896	Grant, Edward Hy.	84 2 0	30 June, 1898
Dunn, Charles*	53 2 0	31 ,, 1896	Gale, Sarah Jane	44 17 0	30 ,, 1898
Drummond, Peter*	96 11 0	18 ,, 1896	Gibbons, J. R. H.*	77 14 0	31 July, 1896
Darley, Cecil West†	520 9 0	.....	Greville, H. J.*	122 13 0	30 June, 1896
			Gibbes, Wm. C. V.*	76 18 0	30 ,, 1896
Eccles, John	180 10 0	30 June, 1887	Higgins, Kate	188 16 0	30 June, 1893
Emmett, J. H.	30 9 0	30 ,, 1887	Higgs, James	208 18 0	30 April, 1890
Easton, G. R.	97 7 0	30 April, 1887	Hollis, John	122 11 0	7 July, 1888
Edwards, George	36 10 0	31 December, 1887	Harrison, J. T.	81 15 0	30 November, 1885
Emblin, J. W.	168 16 0	31 ,, 1888	Hanna, William	32 14 0	31 March, 1886
Evans, G. T.	190 0 0	30 September, 1889	Hawkins, Richard	92 4 0	31 August, 1886
Edwards, J. P.	59 3 0	31 May, 1891	Henderson, M. H.	41 18 0	31 December, 1888
Eldridge, Jno. Thos.	64 1 0	20 September, 1895	Higgs, John	357 7 6	28 February, 1889
Edwards, J. R.	365 15 0	21 November, 1895	Hicks, L. H.	145 0 0	28 ,, 1889
Evans, Thomas	49 6 0	16 August, 1896	Henerie, Patience	21 13 0	28 ,, 1889
Emanuel, John	45 4 0	31 October, 1896	Heron, John	180 0 0	7 March, 1891
Eagar, F. A.	233 9 0	31 January, 1898	Humphreys, John	123 12 0	4 September, 1891
			Herald, Edmund	157 4 0	9 July, 1891
Fitch, John	106 12 0	21 November, 1887	Hanmond, C. R.	135 8 0	10 November, 1891
Fleming, Martin	41 18 0	31 January, 1887	Hayes, Samuel	140 11 0	30 June, 1891
Forbes, Alice	20 8 0	9 November, 1888	Hornidge, M. A.	154 14 0	31 March, 1891
Finegan, J. P.	153 6 4	30 April, 1889	Hawkins, John	52 0 0	30 April, 1892
Fligg, Henry	173 16 0	30 September, 1889	Hayes, William	176 12 0	31 December, 1892
Fuller, Edgar	72 0 0	30 June, 1889	Hoye, John	64 18 0	30 September, 1893
Fay, Michael	100 0 0	31 August, 1889	Harrison, Charles	148 2 0	31 July, 1893
Fitzpatrick, Denis	154 2 0	19 June, 1890	Holdsworth, P. J.	233 7 0	30 November, 1893
Frauks, R. C.	77 8 0	3 ,, 1890	Huggart, W. J.	118 5 0	30 June, 1893
Fewings, E. W.	80 1 0	11 August, 1890	Herring, G. E.	423 18 0	8 January, 1894
Farrell, Michael	72 16 2	31 December, 1890	Hoey, James	210 10 0	31 March, 1894
Frost, Charles	83 5 0	31 January, 1891	Hughan, Oscar	55 11 0	31 December, 1893
Farr, E. J. R.	203 10 0	30 September, 1890	Hartley, Henry Chas.	45 1 0	28 May, 1895
Falconer, Robert	67 7 0	31 March, 1891	Hairsine, Alfred	67 6 0	5 June, 1895
Forward	£32,502 14 1		Forward	£43,082 0 8	

* Pension under Public Service Superannuation Act. † In Service; pension paid to 31st May, 1894, then reapportioned.
 ‡ Pension assigned, July, 1895; in Service. § In Service; Member Land Appeal Court from 7th January, 1890.

Name of Pensioner.	Rate per annum.	Date of Retirement.	Name of Pensioner.	Rate per annum.	Date of Retirement.
Brought forward	£ 43,082 0 8		Brought forward	£ 52,403 0 9	
Halbert, Wm. Aloysius	52 11 0	30 September, 1895	Lawrence, Charles	81 10 0	15 February, 1892
Hipsley, Richard Henry	282 16 0	25 October, 1895	Lewis, George	196 13 0	30 June, 1886
Hayes, W. Jno. Harwood	71 13 0	31 January, 1896	Lee, Benjamin	247 11 0	14 March, 1893
Harriott, T. W.	300 5 0	31 July, 1896	Leer, William A.	62 16 0	30 June, 1893
Hutton, J. M.	112 3 0	31 August, 1896	Lock, John	87 7 0	31 May, 1893
Hall, T. N.	87 2 0	31 October, 1896	Long, William	122 17 0	30 June, 1893
Hammett, Daniel	48 8 0	30 September, 1896	Ling, A. S.	107 17 0	30 ,, 1893
Howell, David	146 12 0	31 October, 1896	Lewis, Robert W.	103 0 0	31 October, 1893
Hamilton, Allen	100 12 0	31 December, 1896	Laing, John	167 11 0	31 March, 1894
Hunter, Archibald	154 19 0	31 July, 1896	Lucas, Peter	172 6 0	30 June, 1894
Hutchison, Henry	42 1 0	31 December, 1896	Lawless, James	97 0 0	31 July, 1894
Halbert, John	39 14 0	31 July, 1896	Louis, Denis	50 15 0	30 April, 1895
Harris, Henry	140 4 0	31 December, 1896	Latimer, James	68 19 0	31 March, 1895
Hazelwood, Charles	11 19 0	17 February, 1897	Levey, Barnett Francis	89 10 0	31 December, 1895
Hubbard, James P.	67 3 0	30 June, 1897	Lee, Jno. Jas.	3 14 0	8 May, 1895
Horniman, Alex.	125 19 0	31 July, 1897	Laing, Jno. Gardner	164 8 11	31 January, 1896
Holland, John	63 3 0	31 ,, 1897	Ledsam, W. G.	92 15 0	1 March, 1896
Herbert, Peter	282 0 0	8 August, 1897	Logan, W. R.	292 7 0	30 June, 1896
Howden, William	62 10 0	11 April, 1898	Lane, J. T.	174 8 0	15 July, 1896
Howard, Michael	71 6 0	13 June, 1898	Lyons, James	85 5 0	31 August, 1896
Henry, Wm. E.	196 13 0	19 January, 1899	Lancaster, John	110 17 0	31 December, 1896
Hutchings, senr., Edwin	86 17 0	30 April, 1899	Low, Hamilton L.	94 9 0	5 May, 1897
Henderson, Margaret	28 15 0	5 February, 1899	Leddra, Joseph	95 6 0	31 July, 1899
Holmes, W. R.*	56 8 0	31 July, 1896	Little, George Lynn*	73 19 0	31 ,, 1896
Irvine, Christopher	94 4 0	31 October, 1889	Moriarty, M. H.	322 6 0	31 July, 1889
Iredale, L. P.	151 19 0	31 ,, 1889	Meares, W. D.	364 11 0	31 ,, 1889
Ikin, Henry	154 0 0	31 August, 1889	Murdoch, George	100 6 0	30 September, 1889
Ironside, F. J.	197 12 0	31 December, 1896	Mawson, Benjamin	44 9 0	31 May, 1887
James, G. C.	58 2 0	30 June, 1887	McGeorge, John	70 3 0	10 February, 1885
Jones, S. W.	549 0 0	31 December, 1887	McCormick, P. D.	76 19 0	30 November, 1885
Jackson, Robert	34 0 0	31 October, 1889	McGregor, Roderick	80 10 0	10 March, 1886
Johns, R. W.	54 12 0	18 March, 1893	Molony, C. C.	73 11 3	30 April, 1889
Jensen, Frits	74 2 0	16 July, 1893	Moppett, T. J.	230 15 0	30 June, 1889
Justelius, Edward	80 19 0	30 June, 1893	Mullampy, John	37 5 0	31 May, 1889
Johnson, Thomas	77 7 0	30 November, 1894	Moxham, William	73 7 0	31 October, 1889
Josephson, Francis J.	110 17 0	31 December, 1895	McCormick, John	33 7 0	31 December, 1889
Johnston, Gilbert	126 1 0	31 July, 1896	Mills, Henry	60 0 3	31 March, 1890
Joyce, Joseph Wm.	74 18 0	30 April, 1898	Muir, John E.	109 8 0	28 February, 1890
Kealy, John	86 12 0	31 December, 1888	McIntosh, James Inglis	85 11 0	10 June, 1890
Kensett, F. J.	95 17 0	30 September, 1889	McKenry, D. J.	209 17 0	30 June, 1890
Kelly, T. A.	67 7 0	1 January, 1891	McDonough, Kate	201 15 0	31 December, 1890
King, Robert	46 0 0	10 June, 1891	Morrison, James	49 0 0	27 ,, 1889
Killick, William	105 8 0	31 December, 1891	Meldrum, T. B.	67 7 0	11 August, 1890
Kinsley, H. H.	41 18 0	31 October, 1892	McLean, John	106 3 0	30 April, 1891
Kemish, Samuel	68 1 0	30 September, 1892	Morrison, Peter	163 7 0	10 January, 1891
King, Eliza C.	183 5 0	16 April, 1893	McDonnell, John	124 3 0	31 March, 1891
Kelly, James	62 0 0	30 June, 1893	Main, James	76 11 0	2 April, 1891
Kirkwood, D. S.	191 9 0	31 January, 1894	Miller, Hugh	84 12 0	30 June, 1891
Kay, James	159 9 0	31 October, 1893	Mulhall, George	148 12 0	30 September, 1891
King, Mark	139 11 0	30 November, 1894	Moffatt, Ada	59 16 0	31 October, 1891
King, Agnes	123 0 0	30 ,, 1894	Mann, W. R.	54 10 0	31 July, 1891
Kennedy, John	121 2 0	31 August, 1895	Munson, Nathan	77 6 0	16 September, 1891
Kingsmill, Arthur Jno.	165 7 0	31 December, 1894	McShane, James	315 11 0	30 June, 1891
Kirwan, John	173 15 0	31 July, 1895	Mulholland, Phillip	155 18 0	30 April, 1892
Keane, Patrick	60 14 0	29 February, 1896	Martyn, Hy.	191 7 0	31 July, 1892
Kneviit, F. H.	86 13 7	31 May, 1896	Martin, James	54 18 0	30 June, 1892
Kellick, George	254 6 0	31 December, 1896	Milton, John	53 6 0	8 September, 1892
Kent, Sarah	26 12 0	31 ,, 1896	Minns, George	105 9 0	31 October, 1892
Kent, William	106 1 0	14 August, 1897	Murray, J. H.	313 11 0	28 February, 1893
Keirnan, Thomas	205 4 0	28 July, 1893	McDonald, Donald	39 17 0	8 May, 1893
Kennedy, Michael	42 14 0	10 October, 1898	Mills, L. M. B.	66 16 0	30 June, 1893
King, William	124 7 0	31 December, 1898	Meyer, Carl	87 7 0	30 ,, 1893
Kelly, John	69 5 0	31 May, 1899	McClelland, Thos. H.	137 7 0	31 ,, 1893
Kensett, A. F.	39 9 0	30 June, 1899	McGarrity, John	109 3 0	31 July, 1893
King, John*	44 19 0	31 July, 1896	Morrison, John	91 1 0	30 June, 1893
Kelly, James J.*	52 8 0	31 May, 1896	Murdoch, Henry	208 18 0	16 October, 1893
Kelly, John*	37 5 0	31 July, 1896	McGrath, John	52 18 0	17 March, 1894
Kellick, Charles M.*	65 16 0	31 ,, 1896	Maddocks, A. S.	89 3 0	31 December, 1893
Kenny, John*	66 19 0	15 ,, 1896	McDonald, J. A.	37 19 0	21 September, 1893
Knox, James†	55 11 0	10 September, 1898	McClelland, James	77 7 0	30 April, 1893
Lambert, George	54 8 0	31 August, 1887	Maxted, Henry Edward	78 11 0	1 January, 1894
Lewis, T. H.	393 4 0	30 June, 1887	McPhee, Alexr. Robert	106 19 0	6 April, 1894
Landers, J. F.	287 8 0	30 ,, 1887	Madden, John Joseph	202 3 0	30 September, 1894
Long, George	164 15 0	30 ,, 1887	McLelland, Hugh	129 6 0	30 ,, 1894
Langton, William	109 7 6	30 September, 1886	Mason, J. J.	143 3 0	31 August, 1894
Lumsdaine, Alex.	77 17 0	9 May, 1888	McBride, Marie	22 18 0	31 December, 1894
Long, I. C.	116 14 0	28 February, 1889	Muddle, Wm. Shirley	182 17 0	30 June, 1893
Lynch, Annie	60 10 0	30 June, 1889	McMaster, Hugh	61 12 0	31 January, 1895
Luterick, Nicholas	71 16 0	30 ,, 1889	McDonough, Martin	50 9 0	28 February, 1895
Landers, George	176 0 0	31 December, 1890	Massey, James	83 5 0	31 December, 1894
Law, Alex.	67 7 0	31 ,, 1890	Mackel, Francis	226 13 0	30 June, 1895
Forward	£ 52,403 0 9		Maley, Daniel	103 13 0	30 November, 1895
			Mayne, Emma	47 13 0	30 September, 1895
			Munday, James F.	107 18 0	31 December, 1895
			Mathews, James Geo.	55 2 0	31 ,, 1895
			Marks, Lyon Jacob	108 8 2	31 January, 1896
			Manning Henry	143 16 0	31 March, 1896
Forward	£ 62,473 11 4				

* Under Public Service Superannuation Act.

† In Service; pension paid to 30th July, 1890, then reappointed.

Name of Pensioner	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement	Name of Pensioner	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement
Brought forward	£ 62,473 11 4		Brought forward	£ 72,067 7 5	
McDonald, John...	36 6 0	11 March, 1896	Pearson, James . . .	411 0 0	6 April, 1892
Moore, Charles	81 17 8	31 May, 1896	Powell, David	222 10 0	29 February, 1892
McLachlan, David .	73 14 0	31 July, 1896	Palmer, George . . .	163 5 0	30 June, 1892
Mackenzie, John . .	212 10 0	31 " 1896	Paton, John	78 14 0	31 July, 1892
McDougall, A. L. . .	146 11 0	15 " 1896	Pass Samuel	124 4 0	31 December, 1892
Marsh, Frederick	310 8 10	15 " 1896	Picard, Alexander	49 4 0	31 July, 1893
Menzies, John . . .	61 13 0	14 June, 1896	Peir, Henry	73 15 0	31 May, 1893
Marshall, Alexr. . .	76 9 0	31 August, 1896	Phillips, Thomas H.	108 7 0	30 September, 1893
Murphy, Mary	30 1 0	12 March, 1896	Pryce, Edward . . .	58 6 0	31 July, 1893
Metcalfe, George	70 3 0	31 October, 1896	Peun, James	86 2 0	31 " 1893
Middleton, C. R.	99 11 0	15 July, 1896	Piper, William F	200 15 0	30 June, 1893
Murray, Harvey . . .	45 11 0	31 October, 1896	Price, Arthur	105 19 0	16 July, 1893
McLean, Donald	152 12 0	31 December, 1896	Pierce, Thomas	49 19 0	31 May, 1894
Mather, Thomas . . .	54 17 0	31 March, 1897	Paiker, William	67 14 0	30 April, 1894
Manning, James . . .	42 15 0	30 June, 1897	Peppenhagen, Christian	18 17 0	31 December, 1894
Macgregor, William	105 14 0	30 September, 1897	Postle, John Davy . .	119 4 0	2 April, 1895
McKelvey, Alex	68 12 0	30 " 1897	Piper, Frederick Chas.	89 14 0	30 " 1895
McPhail, Robert . . .	42 12 0	31 December, 1897	Powe, Marcus B	75 16 9	31 January, 1896
McCarthy, Wilham . .	58 0 0	31 November, 1897	Paton, V. C. John	255 5 0	29 February, 1896
Maxted, Sydney	259 5 0	23 " 1897	Pearson, Robert Mead	361 18 0	31 May, 1896
McLachlan, John	114 11 0	31 August, 1897	Paissions, George	114 10 0	12 August, 1896
Manning, F. N.	428 15 0	12 February, 1898	Plumb, John G.	57 6 0	30 June, 1896
McDonnell, Edward J. .	88 9 0	28 " 1898	Payne, Reuben	34 4 0	30 September, 1896
Murray, Anne A. . . .	17 10 0	13 " 1898	Page, Joseph C. . . .	84 5 0	31 July, 1896
McCarthy, James . . .	9 19 0	31 January, 1898	Plunkett, Thomas	96 14 0	27 August, 1896
McDonald Jane	44 15 0	31 March, 1898	Potter, Charles	428 4 0	10 November, 1896
Moses, George	42 19 0	1 June, 1898	Peters, Jane	49 2 5	31 July, 1896
Melrose, John W. . . .	125 7 0	31 August, 1898	Price, William	78 18 0	31 August, 1896
McKean, George	32 11 0	5 September, 1898	Pain, Jonathan	42 1 0	31 December, 1897
McNabb, John	135 2 0	31 October, 1898	Peak, Levi	130 4 0	15 April, 1898
McDonnell, John . . .	91 14 0	31 December, 1898	Phelan, Patrick	96 6 0	14 " 1899
Moxham, George	166 12 0	30 November, 1898	Pinhey, Charles H. T.*	266 2 0	30 June, 1896
McCatcheon, James Wm	55 16 0	31 December, 1898	Palmer, E. G. W.*	75 2 0	30 " 1896
Memes, James	117 12 0	31 " 1898	Powell, Theodore†	97 8 0	30 " 1896
McDonald, Angus . . .	25 15 0	31 July, 1899	Parry, William†	30 8 0	31 July, 1896
Melville, George . . .	159 3 0	30 June, 1899			
McDonald, Donald	90 12 0	31 October, 1899			
McKenny, Edward W.	194 14 0	30 June, 1896	Robinson, William	131 10 0	30 September, 1888
Muir, John†	31 9 0	31 July, 1896	Rohan, P.	46 12 0	30 November, 1885
Mackenzie, K. A. H	141 19 0	31 " 1896	Rodd, C. T.	74 9 0	31 March, 1887
Machen, Montague S. . .	34 5 0	31 " 1896	Rockliff, Lawrence	93 8 0	31 December, 1887
			Roe, John	343 14 0	31 March, 1888
			Read, William V.	546 10 0	28 February, 1890
Neste, J. R.	133 16 0	30 June, 1887	Ralph, John	26 7 0	31 August, 1889
Newcombe, G. W.	183 15 0	30 April, 1889	Roberts Henry	68 10 0	22 October, 1889
Nicholson, James	56 10 0	30 November, 1890	Richardson, Ralph	106 15 0	31 December, 1889
Neale, John T.	207 10 0	31 March, 1891	Roche, James	83 8 0	15 February, 1890
Nathan, T. F. S	174 4 0	31 December, 1891	Robertson, James J. . . .	228 7 0	7 May, 1890
Newton, George	205 11 0	31 January, 1892	Rose, James	101 7 0	15 August, 1890
Nicholls, John	132 12 0	31 December, 1892	Rice, John	87 4 0	31 May, 1891
Newcombe, William . .	64 16 0	30 November, 1893	Richardson, John	89 1 0	17 September, 1891
Nardin, E. A.	348 3 0	30 June, 1894	Rose, Henry	52 16 0	5 November, 1891
Noon, Aaron	101 7 0	31 December, 1895	Reeves, Henry P.	135 8 0	30 September, 1892
North, Henrietta J. . . .	66 17 0	30 June, 1896	Rien, William	63 19 0	30 April, 1892
Nash, G. C	28 4 0	31 August, 1897	Ritchie, William	92 17 0	31 August, 1892
Newcombe, Henry C. E. .	332 2 0	31 May, 1896	Russell, Bourn	201 10 0	31 January, 1893
Nunn, Joshua W.	138 16 2	31 July, 1896	Roberts, Wilhelmina . .	104 19 0	15 April, 1893
Noble, William	57 7 0	31 December, 1898	Reidy, Maria	27 15 0	31 July, 1893
North, J. H.	17 8 0	31 July, 1896	Russell, Samuel	108 9 0	30 June, 1893
Nihill, Pierce	67 4 0	31 " 1896	Rooke, Frederick C.†	138 9 0	30 " 1893
Nicholl, Thomas W. . . .	120 13 0	31 " 1896	Rorison, James	164 12 0	31 January, 1894
			Rumsey, Edward	168 14 0	31 October, 1893
O'Donnell, George	91 13 0	30 September, 1889	Rush, William Clay	107 5 0	30 April, 1894
Olver, Charles†	360 14 0	22 October, 1888	Regan, Thomas	90 0 0	31 December, 1893
O'Brien, Patrick	45 5 0	31 May, 1892	Ritchie, David A.	111 16 0	31 March, 1895
Olver, Alexander†	472 12 0	12 May, 1892	Rankin, Maria	21 10 0	30 November, 1895
O'Shaughnessy, Mark . .	81 14 0	1 November, 1893	Rudolph, Henry†	95 17 0	30 June, 1890
Orr, Henry	168 0 0	31 January, 1894	Ryan, Michael	48 12 0	29 February, 1896
O'Brien, John	146 0 0	31 December, 1894	Rush, John	51 6 0	31 July, 1896
O'Keefe, Michael	72 14 0	31 May, 1896	Russell, James	30 2 0	31 " 1896
Oldfield, John	96 7 0	30 June, 1896	Rourke, Patrick	43 1 0	31 " 1896
Osborne, Frederick S. . .	137 0 0	25 " 1898	Rivers, William J.	60 4 0	6 " 1897
Ormiston, Charles S.*	78 14 0	31 July, 1896	Robertson, Louis	232 15 0	9 August, 1897
O'Connor, John B.* . . .	87 12 0	31 August, 1896	Reid, Emily	38 10 0	6 November, 1899
Ormiston, R. H.*	126 3 0	17 July, 1896	Ryan, Walter W	56 11 0	31 July, 1896
			Ransford, Perse	62 8 0	30 June, 1896
Pownall, Ellen	34 10 0	30 April, 1888	Small, Robert	257 9 0	31 August, 1889
Parsons, Charles	47 8 0	28 February, 1886	Swyny, John	169 8 0	31 October, 1887
Poole, George	62 8 0	31 May, 1886	Spanswick, George	72 7 0	18 June, 1885
Price, M. A.	31 15 3	31 December, 1886	Small, Samuel	45 15 0	31 March, 1886
Patterson, David	46 19 0	31 " 1888	Styles, Eliza	123 0 0	30 November, 1885
Passmore, W. R. T. . . .	255 0 0	31 August, 1889	Stevenson, Jane	59 1 0	30 " 1885
Purton, Henry	185 5 0	2 October, 1889	Stack, Edward	69 18 0	30 June, 1887
Pegum, S.	69 10 0	31 March, 1890	Sims, Henry	70 7 0	21 February, 1888
Phelan, Samuel	110 8 0	21 April, 1890	Silva, Emanuel	46 13 0	31 January, 1888
Pinnington, Thomas . . .	80 18 0	31 May, 1890	Stevens, Thomas	211 2 0	30 June, 1887
Forward	£ 72,067 7 3		Forward	£ 82,077 17 5	

* Under Public Service Superannuation Act † In Service, pension not drawn
‡ Under Public Service Superannuation Account, re-employed temporarily to 31st August, 1897.

Name of Pensioner	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement	Name of Pensioner	Rate per annum	Date of Retirement
Brought forward	£2,077 17 5		Brought forward	£0,161 4 4	
South, S N	84 18 0	28 February, 1889	Underwood, R G	127 12 0	30 June, 1887
Seale, Michael	174 8 0	31 May, 1889			
Slatyer, Hampton	58 1 0	31 " 1889			
Smithers, Alfred	38 16 0	30 June, 1889	Vetch, John W	74 4 0	31 August, 1887
Slattery, James	45 4 0	31 July, 1889	Vaughan, Patrick	52 16 0	16 March, 1889
Stokes, Benjamin	96 6 0	31 March, 1890	Verdon, W. Hugh	149 14 0	2 December, 1891
Sladen, A W	171 12 0	30 April, 1890	Vick, John W	103 13 0	30 September, 1893
Scott, Innes	47 18 0	11 " 1890	Vincent, Frederick Wm	98 7 0	31 July, 1896
Sharp, Jonathan P	95 17 0	21 September, 1890			
Stubbs, J N	245 8 0	30 April, 1890			
Strong, W E	240 8 0	30 " 1891	Wilkins, William	63 8 0	30 April, 1886
Sulkeld, Benjamin	96 4 0	17 June, 1891	Ward, R. D	40 10 0	16 " 1886
Sullivan, Matthew	86 7 0	31 July, 1891	Woodgate, Edward	150 19 0	31 December, 1886
Sim, Robert	42 16 0	31 October, 1891	Walker, William	47 7 0	31 " 1886
Squires, Josiah	48 9 0	31 March, 1892	Wilson, John	64 9 0	30 June, 1887
Saunders, John	35 11 0	31 December, 1892	Williams, Frank	99 3 0	30 " 1887
Stewart, Thomas	131 8 0	31 January, 1893	Woolrych, F B W.	208 11 0	30 " 1887
Suttie, George	207 2 0	31 July, 1893	Williamson, Thomas	56 15 0	30 " 1887
Statford, Charles	115 7 0	30 June, 1893	Wiseman, John	167 16 0	30 " 1887
Swan, David	118 17 0	30 " 1893	Wilson, William	48 15 0	31 December, 1887
Stevenson, Robert	59 1 0	15 September, 1893	Wood, J H	271 19 0	15 June, 1888
Spencer, E S V.	219 18 0	31 October, 1893	Woodrow, John	74 9 0	28 February, 1889
Statham, E J	374 1 0	30 June, 1894	Williamson J W	104 19 0	24 July, 1889
Stevens, Orlando	87 1 0	31 March, 1894	Williams, Walter	40 10 0	30 June, 1889
Smyth, Eugene	59 6 0	7 September, 1894	Williams, John	107 16 0	31 March, 1890
Smith, Stephen S	221 1 0	30 June, 1895	Wallis, Nathaniel	95 2 0	31 " 1890
Springthorpe, Arthur	124 11 0	30 April, 1895	Walker, S G	74 5 0	30 April, 1890
Scott, Edwin L	145 7 0	10 June, 1895	Wansbrough, C H	121 12 0	9 September, 1890
Symonds, James	86 17 6	29 February, 1896	Wikner, M E	93 19 0	31 December, 1890
Stack, George B	202 18 7	30 April, 1896	White, George F	50 13 0	31 July, 1891
Smith, William	64 1 0	31 August, 1896	Whitehand, William	69 19 0	30 June, 1891
Smythe, William	173 8 0	31 July, 1896	Warman, Thomas	31 4 0	31 May, 1891
Seymour, Albert	82 6 0	31 October, 1896	Webster, James	58 15 0	10 August, 1891
Steel, Jeremiah	88 17 2	15 September, 1896	Weir, Thomas G	84 1 0	31 October, 1891
Skelton, John	84 8 0	28 February, 1898	Wells, Frederick	460 6 0	31 December, 1891
Stace, G H	238 7 0	31 August, 1898	Walker, John H	98 5 0	31 January, 1892
Seaton, John	41 15 0	31 October, 1898	Walsh, Cecelia	34 1 0	31 December, 1891
Smith, Cville	137 17 0	30 June, 1899	Wilson, G	78 14 0	29 February, 1892
Starr, Thomas	55 10 0	30 " 1899	Williams, John	48 17 0	30 April, 1892
Snowdon, Arthur	80 17 0	15 " 1899	Wallwork, Daniel	75 19 0	29 February, 1892
Souter, John M	110 0 0	30 September, 1899	Webster, William	210 0 0	30 September, 1892
Scurlan, Edmund	41 1 0	31 July, 1896	Wyatt, William	79 12 0	30 November, 1892
			Woodall George	143 2 0	15 June, 1891
			Wilson, A S	37 17 0	30 " 1893
Tiddy, Locrin	75 2 0	30 September, 1886	Wheeler, William	92 2 0	30 November, 1893
Thomson, John R	105 7 0	30 November, 1889	Williams, Alfred	254 3 0	28 February, 1894
Tobin, Nicholas	49 2 0	31 May, 1890	Willis, John W	92 14 0	31 October, 1893
Taylor, Janet	51 16 0	30 November, 1890	Warren, J W	71 14 0	31 December, 1893
Thurlow, Jonathan	65 7 0	28 February, 1891	Wyse, John	170 12 0	31 October, 1894
Tanner, James	52 10 0	8 December, 1891	Wright, Ellen H.	29 8 0	31 March, 1895
Temperley, Thomas	69 7 0	30 June, 1890	Wood, A B	176 15 9	30 June, 1896
Thomson, Isabella B	72 8 0	30 " 1892	Wood, Harrie	288 19 0	5 March, 1896
Thompson, William	98 8 0	31 December, 1892	West, John	63 2 0	31 July, 1896
Thomson, Charles H	122 2 0	30 June, 1893	Windeyer, H W C	42 2 0	30 June, 1896
Tillett, G A	318 1 0	28 February, 1894	Wakely, J J B	68 10 0	31 January, 1897
Thomson, Robert Patrick	52 17 0	31 October, 1893	Williams, James	141 11 7	31 July, 1896
Terry, John	86 6 0	14 July, 1894	Woolridge, Robert	90 6 8	15 September, 1896
Tipping, William	133 7 0	31 January, 1895	White, John	63 12 0	31 March, 1897
Taylor, Edward Henry†	54 14 0	24 February, 1894	Wotton, William J E	255 12 0	17 July, 1897
Thomson, Robert Angus	68 6 0	31 August, 1895	Wilkinson, Arthur	34 5 0	31 March, 1898
Taylor, James John	288 8 0	23 September, 1895	Wrightson, Geo David	72 14 0	26 December, 1897
Thomson, Maxwell	74 7 0	31 December, 1895	Wood, M B	36 1 0	31 May, 1898
Terry, George	56 8 0	31 July, 1896	Williams, Walter J.	35 12 0	5 February, 1898
Thorpe, James	161 10 0	31 " 1896	Webb, William	117 10 0	31 March, 1899
Thompson, James B.	175 8 0	30 November, 1896	Waterman, John C	153 2 0	31 January, 1898
Tracey, John	90 6 8	15 September, 1896	Ward, Thomas	127 11 0	30 April, 1899
Toohy, John	70 14 0	31 March, 1897	Walsh, James J	210 16 0	31 July, 1899
Tucker, Alexander	154 10 0	31 July, 1897	Weiss, Fredk A	70 14 0	30 September, 1899
Twine, F W.	127 17 0	13 August, 1897	Williams, Samuel	79 17 0	30 " 1899
Telfer, A T	177 9 0	15 October, 1897	Wills, Richard C*	100 11 0	31 July, 1896
Todd, Richard	102 2 0	10 " 1898	Weatherall, W M*	77 6 0	31 " 1896
Taylor, James W.	39 6 0	31 July, 1896			
Talbot, Henry	32 2 0	30 April, 1899			
Tribe, Edward S	99 8 0	31 July, 1896	Youll, Richard	153 11 0	31 December, 1888
Forward	£90,161 4 4		Total	£97,376 16 4	

The Treasury, 5th March, 1900.

A P PEARSON,
Examiner.

NOTE—The above total differs slightly from the amount quoted by the Actuary, being for pensions having Executive authority, whilst the Actuary's quotation refers to all pensions certified by him, some of which have not reached the Executive stage.

* Under Public Service Superannuation Act † In service, pension not drawn

Appendix No. XV.

STATEMENT of Pensions the payment of which has been recommended to Officers on retirement from the Public Service, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, and the Public Service (Superannuation) Act of 1899, during the year 1899.

Name	Position from which Officer retired	Pension	To take effect from
		£ s. d.	
Donohoe, Thos .. .	Fettler, Department of Railways .. .	42 17 0	1 Jan, 1899
Baynard, Wm .. .	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office .. .	†37 15 0	31 Dec, 1898.
Memes, Jas .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	117 12 0	31 ,, 1898
King, Wm. .. .	Department of Railways .. .	124 7 0	31 ,, 1898
Coonan, Matthew .. .	Gaoler, Justice Department .. .	148 10 0	1 Jan, 1899.
Noble, Wm.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	57 7 0	31 Dec, 1898
Ferris, G. T.	Station Master, Department of Railways .. .	185 0 0	31 Jan., 1899.
Brown, Wm .. .	Pumper, Department of Railways .. .	48 9 0	9 ,, 1899
Barker, Wm.	Pilot Boatman, Marine Board .. .	58 12 0	31 Dec, 1898.
Webb, Wm .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	117 10 0	31 March, 1899,
Henry, W. E .. .	Police Magistrate, Lismore, Department of Justice	196 13 0	20 Jan, 1899.
Davidson, Francis .. .	Station Master, Department of Railways .. .	72 17 0	1 March, 1899
Addison, G. W. F .. .	Stipendiary Magistrate, Department of Justice	435 2 0	31 ,, 1899.
Waterman, John C .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	153 2 0	31 Jan., 1898.
McCutcheon, J W. .. .	do do .. .	85 16 0	31 Dec, 1898
Hutchings, Edwin .. .	Blacksmith, Dredge Service .. .	85 17 0	1 May, 1899.
Baxter, Joseph W.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	37 17 0	31 Dec, 1898
Deering, J W.	District Surveyor, Goulburn .. .	287 8 0	1 Aug, 1896.
Ward, Thos .. .	Station Master, Department of Railways .. .	127 11 0	30 April, 1899.
Phelan, Patrick .. .	Gaoler, Hay Gaol .. .	96 6 0	14 ,, 1899.
Byrnes, F O .. .	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi .. .	133 11 0	1 July, 1899.
Henderson, Margaret .. .	Waider, Bilocla Gaol .. .	28 15 0	6 Feb, 1899.
Logan, W. R .. .	Sub-collector of Customs, Newcastle .. .	†383 11 6	1 July, 1896.
Kelly, John .. .	Warder, Prisons Department .. .	69 5 0	1 June, 1899.
Beger, Wm. .. .	Engineer, Mercantile Explosives Department	33 12 0	14 April, 1899
Smith, C.	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai .. .	137 17 0	30 June, 1899.
Cousins, Jas.	Carter, Mercantile Explosives Department .. .	51 0 0	30 ,, 1899.
Walsh, J J.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	210 16 0	31 July, 1899.
McDonald, A.	do do .. .	25 15 0	31 ,, 1899.
Albers, O E A. L.	Draftsman, Department of Public Works .. .	71 11 0	16 Sept, 1899
Melville, Geo.	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle .. .	159 3 0	30 June, 1899.
Stair, Thos. .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction .. .	55 10 0	30 ,, 1899.
Snowdon, Arthur .. .	do do .. .	80 17 0	15 ,, 1899.
Leddra, Joseph .. .	Superintendent of Lightship, Marine Board .. .	95 6 0	31 July, 1899
Delaney, Robert .. .	Guard, Department of Railways .. .	80 19 0	31 ,, 1899.
Souter, J. M.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	110 0 0	30 Sept., 1899.
Weiss, F. A .. .	do do .. .	70 14 0	30 ,, 1899.
Hopkins, W. O.	Controller-General of Stores .. .	174 0 0	11 Nov, 1898.
Talbot, Hy .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	32 2 0	30 April, 1899.
Ferguson, Alex.	Foreman, Department of Railways .. .	45 0 0	28 Sept, 1899
Dunne, R .. .	O. in C, Whittingham, Railway Department	82 7 0	1 Nov, 1899.
Williams, Saml.	Assistant Signaller, Marine Board Department	79 17 0	30 Sept, 1899.
McDonald, Donald .. .	Marine Board Department, Newcastle .. .	90 12 0	31 Oct., 1899
Beach, Jno. S.	Station-master, Railway Department .. .	63 14 0	1 Oct, 1899
Kensitt, A F .. .	Teacher, Wilbertree, Department of Public Instruction	39 9 0	30 June, 1899.
Freeman, Stephen .. .	Member, Land Appeal Court .. .	*478 10 0	* .. .
Dick, Jas A .. .	Post and Telegraph Master, Postal Department	141 17 0	14 Nov., 1899.
Reid, Emily .. .	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	38 10 0	6 ,, 1899.
	Total .. .	5,580 8 6	

Pension assigned † Pension to be at this rate for the first three years, and thereafter to be at the rate of £72 10s 2d ‡ Part of the pension payable to Mr Logan, viz, £91 4s 6d per annum, is allowed under the provisions of Schedule B of the Constitution Act, the remainder being paid from the Civil Service Superannuation Fund

Appendix No. XVI.

STATEMENT of Gratuities the payment of which had been recommended to Officers retired from the Public Service during the year 1899.

Name.	Position from which Officer retired.	Amount of Gratuity.	Amount of Refund from Superannuation Fund.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Perkins, Jas.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	176 15 2	72 3 5	248 18 7
Schey, C. M.	Sorter, General Post Office	18 11 3	.....	18 11 3
Wiburd, Wm.	Mail Guard, Postal Department	173 4 2	.....	173 4 2
Harkess, Janet	Cleaner, Customs Department	21 2 7	.....	21 2 7
Craig, Jas.	Messenger, Lands Department.....	38 9 2	.....	38 9 2
McAlister H. T.....	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown	29 17 7	1 1 6	30 19 1
Powell, Joseph	Paper Ruler, Government Printing Office	34 6 6	.....	34 6 6
Berry, George	Engraver, Government Printing Office	85 8 1	.....	85 8 1
Tierney, Thos.	Writer, Parramatta Gaol.....	168 15 9	72 11 8	241 7 5
Duff, Edward J.	Telegraph Messenger, Postal Department	5 6 8	.....	5 6 8
Beeby, Florence A.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	117 7 5	54 1 2	171 8 7
Abberton, Louisa	do do	150 2 10	.....	150 2 10
Sullivan, Mary	Sewing Mistress, Department of Public Instruction	73 0 10	31 5 2	107 6 0
Boyce, Chas.	Boatman, Newcastle	83 13 4	.....	83 13 4
Icely, T. R.	Visiting Magistrate, Lord Howe Island	52 6 2	.....	52 6 2
Colgan, Patrick	Guard, Railway Department	171 1 0	.....	171 1 0
Broun, J. M.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	125 12 11	62 9 4	188 2 3
Hattersley, H. I.	Clerk, Railway Department.....	175 0 0	.....	175 0 0
Broomfield, Edward	Caregiver, South Sydney Morgue	60 15 5	.....	60 15 5
Cannon, R. S.....	Clerk, Postal Department.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Bontou, A. F.....	Draftsman, Lands Department.....	410 5 5	123 6 2	533 11 7
Pullen, Richard.....	Warder, Prisons Department	153 19 7	71 6 0	225 5 7
Shepherd, W. T.	do do	158 8 0	71 6 0	222 14 0
Crotty, Wm.	do do	218 14 9	71 19 4	290 14 1
Moore, Chas.	Stamper, Stamp Duties Office	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Harraway, Albert	Warder, Parramatta Gaol.....	130 2 10	71 13 2	201 16 0
Irwin, Samuel	do Goulburn Gaol	186 1 5	74 8 3	260 9 8
Hatley Boyd, F. A.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	174 6 1	89 1 5	263 7 6
Ormiston, C. S.	Government Printing Office	35 10 5	.....	35 10 5
Cannis, Geo.	do	38 1 0	.....	38 1 0
McNeill, Chas.	do	40 1 11	.....	40 1 11
Slater, Henry A.	Hall Porter, Works Department	11 7 3	.....	11 7 3
Low, John	Chief Inspector, Public Watering Places	205 13 7	126 0 11	331 14 6
Roche, Patrick	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	101 7 3	57 7 0	158 14 3
Stupart, H. D.	Schoolmaster, Parramatta Gaol	45 18 11	22 11 7	68 10 6
McGlade, Theresa	Charge Nurse, Lunacy Department.....	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0
Sheppard, W. A.	Telegraph Operator, Postal Department.....	66 13 4	.....	66 13 4
Leape, Jas.	Ganger, Railway Department	128 5 9	.....	128 5 9
Treehy, J. W.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	188 11 3	74 14 5	263 5 8
Fitzroy, R.	Draftsman, Department of Lands	68 18 9	5 16 6	74 15 3
Noonan, Edwd.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	152 14 5	86 12 9	239 7 2
Charker, F. R.	Telegraph Operator, Postal Department.....	*45 12 6	25 6 2	70 18 8
McMahon, Thos.	Sorter, Postal Department	49 9 0	.....	49 9 0
McNeely, T. A.	Operator, Richmond, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.	53 1 8	.....	53 1 8
Love, Thomas.....	Warden's Clerk, &c., Mines Department	15 7 9	.....	15 7 9
Purves, Thos. (deceased)	Draftsman, Lands Department.....	211 9 9	83 0 10	294 10 7
Graham, H. J.	do Public Works Department	92 0 0	59 17 3	151 17 3
Gill, R. G. M.	Sorter, Postal Department	52 18 7	.....	52 18 7
Thorne, Jno. T.	Architect, Works Department	218 13 3	.....	218 13 3
Penberthy, Jno.....	Store Attendant, Coast Hospital	17 2 8	.....	17 2 8
	Total	£ 5,180 17 11	1,411 0 0	6,591 17 11

* Amount of gratuity to be assigned pending the final retirement of the officer, who has been reappointed, from the Service. The refund was recommended for payment separately.

Appendix No. XVII.

STATEMENT showing amounts recommended to be paid in respect of Refunds of Contributions to the Superannuation Account, in accordance with section 62 of the Public Service Act of 1895, during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.

Name.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount.
		£ s d.
Johnson, Whittingdale (deceased)	Stipendiary Magistrate, Justice Department	414 7 4
Fotheringham, Jas.	Marine Board, Treasury Department	47 16 0
Borham, Eliza	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	12 10 1
Bannon, John	Warder, Hay Gaol	33 1 3
Macdonald, Colina F	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	11 11 1
Roberts, Ellena	do do	37 8 1
Gavin, Theresa	Warder, Bathurst Gaol	6 5 9
Hestelow, W. B.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	10 4 5
Lee, Henry Jas.	Post and Telegraph Master, Postal Department	29 14 8
Andrew, Agnes	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	4 14 5
Rogers, Mary A.	do do	8 14 6
Flood, Maud M	do do	12 11 11
Massey, Alice A.	do do	10 8 9
Pallett, France E	do do	6 16 3
Overall, Alice E.	do do	23 2 1
West, Mary J.	do do	28 4 9
Singleton, Alice	do do	4 1 3
Bremner, Mary E	do do	12 9 9
Smith, Norman	do do	23 11 3
Franklin, Isabel	do do	20 9 0
Barton, Laura L A	do do	6 2 10
Tilley, Margaret	do do	112 14 0
Minter, Ada E	do do	17 19 1
Winn, Annie	do do	4 5 6
Crouch, Louisa	do do	7 7 10
du Vernet, Ida M	do do	11 9 7
Amour, Eleanor	do do	29 10 9
Maber, T. F. (deceased)	do do	26 1 3
Couch, John (deceased)	do do	37 16 11
Hosking, Maud A.	do do	6 14 2
Hole, Ina S.	do do	1 5 1
Mealy, Kate	do do	47 0 8
Hatley-Boyd, Sarah C.	do do	129 16 11
Sibbald, Eleanor J. M	do do	76 10 0
Fowles, W. B.	do do	73 18 4
Winsor, Rosanna C.	do do	7 4 4
Badham, Ada	do do	34 14 7
Edwards, James N.	do do	9 4 9
Coleman, Joseph B.	Operator, Post and Telegraph Department	123 8 5
Percy, Wm Hy.	Teacher, Public Instruction Department	49 16 7
Dwyer, Jessie	do do	26 0 11
Klein, James A.	do do	15 2 7
Edmunds, May	do do	9 10 7
Langlands, A. T.	do do	7 8 2
Hogg, Helena	do do	41 14 6
Sharp, Clementina M.	Librarian, Technical College	15 2 6
Thompson, Elizabeth	Teacher, Public Instruction Department	6 2 10
Moclair, John	do do	7 17 3
Scott, William B. (deceased)	Clerk, Postal Department	103 1 8
Brierly, Louisa C.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	68 13 8
Manchester, Mrs. E. C.	do do	36 14 6
Hogan, Eliza A.	do do	56 0 5
Keany, M. W.	do do	54 3 7
Faichney, C.	do do	21 14 1
Marquardt, Julia	do do	33 15 0
Young, Zillah A.	do do	23 18 7
Smith, Arthur K	Clerk, Government Printing Office	9 0 4
Shaw, W. H.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction	60 18 7
Dallas, H. J.	do do	9 1 1
Hanson, Henrietta C.	do do	8 10 7
O'Byrne, Esther M.	do do	6 17 0
Prideaux, Anne	do do	10 18 4
McEvoy, Jane A.	do do	18 19 0
Kelly, Bridget	do do	44 18 1
Shepherd, Mary	do do	15 14 0
Tuckey, Mary E	do do	29 11 6
Groundwater, Eliza K.	do do	7 5 5
Green, Evelyn Mary	do do	11 6 9
Rogers, Mary	do do	15 1 9
Templeton, Annie E.	do do	25 16 2
Thomas, G. A.	do do	6 15 10
Hazlett, Minnie	do do	39 12 6
Lewington, W. F. E	do do	1 14 4
Macfarlane, Kezia	do do	10 19 9
Benyon, Lillian J.	do do	4 13 5
Bache, Ada S.	do do	5 13 11
Barker, Selene May	do do	19 13 0
McDonald, H. N.	do do	14 14 10
Fitzgerald, Alfred	do do	11 3 9
Waldron, Alfreda H.	do do	34 12 1
Ellis, Mary	do do	20 14 2
Whitehead, Isabel	do do	12 2 6
Robinson, Maud	do do	19 7 1
Stewart, E. G.	Post and Telegraph Master, Postal Department	71 0 6
	Forward	£ 2 650 12 3

Name of Officer.	Department from which Officer retired.	Amount refunded.
		£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	2,650 12 3
Walsh, W. R. J.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	95 11 0
Hogg, C. C.	do do	90 13 0
Niland, J. A.	Schoolmaster, Prisons Department	42 11 3
Parry, Ruth	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	30 6 8
Harris, Ernest	do do	10 4 10
Boseley, Geo.	Postal Assistant, Postal Department.....	67 9 7
McAuley, C. T.	Telegraph Operator, do	50 18 5
Nicholls, F. N.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction..... { £45 19 6 less } { £4 11 8 }	41 7 10
Edwards, B. L.	Post and Telegraph Master, Postal Department.....	30 15 10
Hymann, Hy.	do do	11 15 6
Hay, John (deceased)	Telegraph Operator do	27 13 0
Murphy, Danl.	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	71 8 5
Simes, C. A.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	17 17 9
Barr, James	do do	11 8 4
McCoy, Florence	do do	4 16 0
Luney, Edward	do do	65 14 2
Blaney, John	Boatman, Marine Board.....	63 11 0
Johnston, G. D.	Teacher, Public Instruction Department.....	60 8 0
Kenny, Agnes.....	do do	38 15 5
Read, Gertrude	do do	5 8 11
Keech, E. W.	do do	18 15 7
Townsend, Nellie	do do	7 19 3
Anderson, Nellie	do do	5 7 6
Drew, May I.	do do	5 15 10
Geggie, Isabella.....	do do	6 8 4
Hay, John (deceased)	Draftsman, Lands Department	8 1 10
Anderson, J. F.	Clerk, Mines Department	5 3 2
O'Halloran, M. J.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	10 19 0
Abernethy, Ida	do do	1 5 10
Breden, Jessie	do do	11 2 5
Westendorf, Amelia	do do	22 8 4
Coady, Mary	do do	25 3 3
Dowie, J. E.	do do	50 13 8
Francis, Joseph.....	Signal-master, South Head.....	73 17 1
Hatton, C. W. C. (deceased)	Search-clerk, Registrar-General.....	204 19 9
Alexander, Alice	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	6 16 3
Baker, Ethel M. J.	do do	9 14 0
McKnight, Ethel M.	do do	6 16 9
Smith, Amy E.	do do	44 0 4
Foley, Annie M.	do do	25 2 3
Lundy, John (deceased)	do do	38 11 10
Newman, Selina A.	do do	26 12 5
Dryhurst, Alice.....	do do	5 5 3
Parsons, Jos.	do do	9 4 6
Egan, Edward	Warder, Prisons Department.....	73 7 8
Farrington, Henry.....	do do	74 17 7
O'Connor, Wm.	do do	17 9 9
Miller, Lucinda	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	18 13 5
McKinnon, Blanche	do do	6 10 4
Horne, Henry E.	do do	22 1 1
James, Samuel E.	do do	17 9 8
McGrath, Margaret	do do	31 1 0
Maneary, Mary A.	do do	39 1 0
Chetwynd, H. G. W.	Assistant Engineer, Railways	128 13 7
Davidson, A. G.	Boatman, Marine Board.....	61 4 3
Maitland, L. D.	Clerk, Justice Department.....	12 14 4
Moore, Jno. E. (deceased)	Superintendent, Reception House, Darlinghurst.....	119 6 2
McAlister, H. T.	Clerk, Petty Sessions Office, Newtown	*11 17 8
Gustafson, John E.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	19 6 8
Buchanan, Beatrice	do do	49 3 1
Harris, Edith	do do	25 17 8
Aubery, Ida H.	do do	32 5 4
Farry, James.....	do do	19 18 1
Mouldsdale, F. W. (deceased)	do do	57 13 3
Reid, Bodelia (deceased).....	Sewing-mistress, do	20 19 1
Bartley, Emily M.	Teacher, do	4 12 8
Ayling, Thos. H.	do do	13 9 5
Gilbert, Annie	do do	0 15 3
Whiteman, Annie M.	do do	10 2 6
Lackey, Mary F.	do do	10 2 8
Duffy, Austin (deceased)	Letter-sorter, G.P.O.	87 6 1
Stroh, Charles	Instrument-fitter, Postal Department	110 2 0
Askew, Chris.....	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	63 3 7
Atkinson, Ernest	do do	48 16 8
Bruce, Margaret	do do	9 15 1
Bayliss, Elizabeth A.	do do	57 2 2
Turtie, Martha M.	do do	37 14 4
Taylor, James	do do	25 13 8
Claye, Percy (deceased)	Postal and Telegraph Master.....	163 3 4
Parr, Louisa C.	Teacher, Department of Public Instruction.....	2 11 1
Anderson, Bertha	do do	7 8 10
Buttsworth, James	do do	72 16 0
Haffner, Ada L.	do do	9 15 7
Dawson, Florence K.	do do	23 19 7
Elliott, Emma	do do	16 10 1
	Total.....	£ 5,753 11 10

* Amount deducted from salary during period 18/7/88 to 25/11/89 of employment as Sheriff Officer.

Appendix No. XVIII.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities, payment of which has been recommended by the Public Service Board, under the provisions of section 51 of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," during the year 1899.

	£	s.	d.
Nolan, Mrs. Mary, widow of Michael Nolan, Public School Teacher.....	62	10	0
Burton, Mrs. Mary A., widow of W. E. Burton, Court-keeper, Yass	40	0	0
Green, Mrs. Louisa, widow of William Green, Foreman, Railway Department	135	0	0
Total	<u>£237</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

Appendix No. XIX.

LIST of Committees appointed by the Public Service Board during year, 1st January to 31st December, 1899, to report upon applications received for positions in the General Division of the Public Service, and for other positions for which an examination was not held.

Date	Position.	No. of Vacancies	No. of Candidates	Committee.
1899.				
5 January...	Signwriter, Technical College...	1	9	F. Bridges, Chief Inspector of Schools; Dr. Morris, Superintendent, Technical Education; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
6 ,, ...	Male Attendant, Rookwood ...	1	8	Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer; E. Hanson, Acting Director of Charities; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
10 ,, ...	Attendant, Coast Hospital	1	57	Dr. MacLennan and Registrar, Public Service Board.
23 ,, ..	Temporary Clerks, Taxation Department.	50	570	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; C. J. Saunders, Inspector, Lands Department; J. S. D'Arcy, Secretary, Taxation Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
2 February	Temporary Foreman, Darling River Snagging Works.	1	3	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction, and J. W. Grimshaw, 1st class Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers.
27 January...	Inspector under Factories and Shops Act, Newcastle.	1	87	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; T. B. Clegg, Clerk-in-charge, Labour and Industry; W. Cruickshank, Supervising Engineer, Marine Board; and Secretary, Public Service Board.
7 February	Messenger, Land Board Office, Grafton.	1	18	F. H. Wilson, Chief Clerk, Lands Department; A. J. Arndell, Appointment Clerk, General Post Office; and Secretary, Public Service Board.
15 ,, ...	Clerk of Works, Tamworth, New Lands Office.	1	48	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; G. McRae, Principal Assistant Architect; C. J. Saunders, Inspector, Lands Department; J. S. Wigram, Architect, Public Instruction; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
8 ,, ...	Junior Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta.	1	106	Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer; A. W. Green, Chief Superintendent of Asylums; and Secretary, Public Service Board.
17 ,, ...	Temporary Clerk and Paymaster, Moree to Inverell Railway.	1	232	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; F. H. Small, First-class Assistant Engineer, Railway Construction Branch; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
17 ,, ...	Account Clerk and Storekeeper, Moree to Inverell Railway.	1	132	Do do do
23 ,, ...	Probationary Nurses, Coast Hospital.	21	94	Miss McMaster, Matron, Coast Hospital; Miss Gould, Matron, Sydney Hospital; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
17 March ...	Stableman, Coast Hospital	1	52	C. A. Summs, Secretary, Board of Health, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
20 April	Junior Assistant, Plumbing Classes, Technical College.	1	3	O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; J. Y. Nelson, Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
20 ,, ...	Assistant to Lecturer, Engineering Classes, Technical College	1	11	O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; J. Y. Nelson, Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
21 ,, ...	Fitters and Boys, Dredge Service	6 & 10	32, 123	J. Carruthers, Chief Engineer, Dredge Service; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
11 May	Attendant, Female Lazaret, Coast Hospital.	1	5	Miss McMaster, Matron, Coast Hospital, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
16 ,, ...	Caretaker, South Sydney Morgue.	1	252	J. C. Woore, City Coroner; J. L. Williams, Chief Clerk, Justice Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
19 ,, ...	Caretaker, Bourke Wharf	1	57	Captain Jackson, Manager and Collector, Department of Public Wharfs; Captain Edie, Shipping Master; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
1 ,, ..	Gardener at the Vice-Regal Residence, Hill View.	1	63	Hon. P. L. C. Shepherd, M.L.C.; F. H. Searle; J. H. Maiden, Director, Botanic Gardens; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
19 ,, ...	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital ...	1	27	Dr. Violette, Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, and A. R. Gullick, Clerk, Board of Health.
10 ,, ...	Tide-waiter, Moama	1	11	F. H. Walford, Chief Tide Surveyor, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
23 ,, ...	Blacksmith, Technical College...	1	20	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
26 ,, ...	Resident Surgeon, Trial Bay ...	1	6	Dr. Thompson, Chief Medical Officer, and Captain Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons.
6 June .	Housemaid and General Servant, Coast Hospital.	1	26	Miss McMaster, Matron, Coast Hospital, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
31 May ...	ColloTYPE Printer, Government Printing Office.	1	5	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
	Forward.....	110	2,057	

Date.	Position.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Candidates.	Committee.
1899.	Brought forward	110	2,057	
7 June ...	Storekeeper, Coast Hospital ...	1	164	F. F. Hall, Chief Inspector of Stores; A. R. Gullick, Acting Secretary, Board of Health; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
1 July ...	Temporary Clerk & Paymaster, Brewarrina Railway.	2	248	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; J. W. Stawell, Supervising Engineer, Railway Construction Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
7 June ...	Probationary Nurse, Rockwood Asylum.	1	31	Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer; E. Hanson, Acting Director of Charities; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
7 July ...	Sewers and Folders, Government Printing Office.	2	76	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
12 ,, ...	Fitter, Telegraph Department...	1	7	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; J. Y. Nelson, Chief Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
13 ,, ...	Engineer, Electric Light Darlinghurst.	1	33	W. L. Vernon, Government Architect; J. Y. Nelson, Chief Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
22 ,, ...	Lithographic Machinist, Government Printing Office.	1	16	W. A. Gullick, Government Printer, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
31 ,, ...	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood	1	17	Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer; E. Hanson, Acting Director of Charities; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
31 ,, ...	Teacher of Farriery, Technical College.	1	5	A. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock; E. Stanley, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Board of Health; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
14 August ...	Instructor, Boot Shop, Carpenterian Reformatory.	1	12	F. A. Stayner, Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
15 ,, ..	Telegraph Instrument Fitter ..	1	18	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; J. Y. Nelson, Chief Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
18 ,, ...	Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Technical College, Sydney.	1	10	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief, Sewerage Construction; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; H. H. Dare, Draftsman, Bridges Branch; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
24 ,, ...	Probationary Inoculator, Stock Branch.	2	122	A. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock; E. Stanley, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Board of Health; J. D. Stewart, Veterinary Surgeon, Stock Branch; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
4 September	Junior Store Attendant, Coast Hospital.	1	239	F. F. Hall, Chief Inspector of Stores; C. A. Simms, Secretary, Board of Health; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
4 ,, ...	Experimentalist to assist Chemist, Mines Department.	1	9	Professor Liversidge; Dr. Tidswell, Bacteriologist, Board of Health; and F. B. Guthrie, Chemist, Mines Department.
6 ,, ...	Ranger, Centennial Park	1	71	J. H. Maiden, Director, Botanic Gardens; A. Salwey, Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
22 August ...	Junior Attendant, Public Library.	2	29	H. C. L. Anderson, Principal Librarian and Secretary, Public Library, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
13 September	Wood Engraver, Government Printing Office.	1	7	W. Willcoxon, Overseer, Lithographic Printing Branch, Government Printing Office; W. E. Chambers, Assistant Artist and Engraver, Mines Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
22 ,, ...	Bicycle Mechanic, Postal Department.	1	41	J. Y. Nelson, Chief Electrician, Telegraph Department, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
26 ,, ...	Temporary Improver, Government Printing Office.	3	49	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
26 ,, ...	Temporary Girl Assistants, Government Printing Office.	2	150	Do do do
10 October ...	Telegraph Messengers, North Sydney and Suburbs.	6	57	A. J. Arndell, Appointment Clerk, General Post Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
11 ,, ...	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	1	17	Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer; E. Hanson, Acting Director of Charities; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
17 ,, ...	Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Technical College.	1	14	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; H. H. Dare, Draftsman, Bridges Branch; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
22 September	General Servant, Coast Hospital	1	5	Nurse Ford, Acting Matron, Coast Hospital, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
19 October...	Temporary Pay Clerk, The Rock—Green's Gunyah Railway.	1	69	J. Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction; W. C. Grey, Resident Engineer, Railway Construction Branch; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
16 November	Junior and Telegraph Messengers, Postal and other Departments.	50	166	J. Gibson, Chief Clerk, Department of Public Instruction; A. J. Arndell, Appointment Clerk, General Post Office; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
20 ,, ...	Cook, Carpenterian Reformatory	1	5	F. A. Stayner, Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
30 October ...	Bookbinders' Finisher, Government Printing Office.	1	3	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
18 November	Temporary Clerk and Paymaster, and Timekeeper, Koorawatha—Grenfell Railway.	2	199	W. J. Hanna, Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads Branch; F. E. Wickham, Resident Engineer, Railway Construction; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
21 ,, ...	Watchman, Geological Museum	1	6	G. W. Card, Curator and Mineralogist, Mines Department; A. J. Arndell, Appointment Clerk, General Post Office; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
24 ,, ..	Boys (2), Machine-room, and Boy Messenger, Government Printing Office.	3	68	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
30 ,, ...	Government Metallurgist.....	1	23	D. C. McLachlan, Under Secretary, Department of Mines; Professor Liversidge; Professor David; C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department; E. F. Pittman, Government Geologist; H. J. Slee, Chief Inspector of Mines; and Registrar, Public Service Board, as Secretary.
1 December	Fly-boys, Government Printing Office.	2	30	C. Griffiths, Superintendent, Government Printing Office, and Registrar, Public Service Board.
	Forward.....	209	4,073	

Date.	Position.	No. of Vacancies.	No. of Candidates.	Committee.
1899.	Brought forward	209	4,073	
5 December	Fitters (7), Blacksmiths (3), and Marine Engineers (6), Dredge Service.	16	59	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; C. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
12 ,, ...	Telegraph Instrument Fitter ...	1	13	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; J. Y. Nelson, Chief Electrician, Telegraph Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
14 ,, ...	Apprentices to Boiler-making, Fitzroy Dock.	4	91	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; E. J. H. Broad, General Superintendent, Dock Establishment; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
19 ,, ..	Wood Engraver, Government Printing Office.	1	8	W. A. Gullick, Government Printer; W. E. Chambers, Artist and Engraver, Mines Department; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
12 ,, ...	Seamen, Dredge Service	33	209	A. B. Portus, Superintending Engineer, Dredge Service; O. Blacket, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Technical College; and Registrar, Public Service Board.
	Total	264	4,453	

Appendix No. XX.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to advise the Public Service Board in regard to the applications for the position of Government Metallurgist.

WE beg to report that we have held two meetings for the purpose of selecting a gentleman for the position of Government Metallurgist.

In the first place, we have given consideration to the question as to whether it is advisable in the public interests that this appointment should be filled, and have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that it is undesirable to fill the vacancy, as we feel assured that the public can receive no adequate return for the expenditure involved in the appointment and the maintenance of the works.

We wish to point out that since this appointment was made the conditions have been altogether changed. When the question was originally decided, there was no doubt a necessity for some works of the kind in the Colony, and it was in the absence of any such works, and in response to the public agitation at the time for their establishment that they were started.

Since Mr. Taylor was appointed, however, two highly equipped private metallurgical works have been established, viz., at Dapto and at Cockle Creek, and these institutions give the information that is generally desired by the mining community for all practical purposes. Thus we feel that the necessity for Government Works does not now exist.

We further wish to explain that, in order to give the same satisfaction to mine-owners as is afforded by these large privately-owned establishments, it would be necessary for the Government to expend a very considerable capital sum in equipping the works on a much more extensive scale than now exists; and by the non-filling of the appointment there will be the saving of this capital sum, as well as the large annual expenditure that would be required for the maintenance of a proper staff.

Also, in works of this kind it is necessary to constantly renew the plant and procure all new appliances and approaches that may be brought before the public. This would likewise saddle the Government with a large burden, all of which might be saved by the abolition of the works.

We also desire to emphasise the fact that if the Government were to establish works that would fairly compete with private enterprise, the result would be that for half the time the works would be idle, but the staff would have to be paid just the same.

It may be mentioned that when the agitation for Government Smelting Works was initiated in Parliament, one of the principal arguments used was that similar institutions were in existence, and had been found to work successfully, in other parts of the world; and it was desirable that New South Wales should not be behind other countries in endeavouring to work out the metallurgical problems connected with her metalliferous deposits. That this contention was based upon incorrect premises is evident in the fact that there is only one place in the world where Government Metallurgical Works have been successfully established, viz., Freiberg, in Germany, and the conditions which exist there are totally different from the conditions in New South Wales, because the Freiberg works are run in connection with State-owned mines, whereas the New South Wales mines are all in the hands of the public.

Hence it follows that Government works in this Colony, if run on commercial lines, must compete directly with private enterprise. The only alternative is to conduct the Government works on an extremely extravagant scale. The chief contention is that these works should be available for the treatment of small parcels of ore of all classes which may be sent in by mine-owners desirous of ascertaining the best method of treatment. If such a policy be continued it is clear that all the machinery employed would require to be cleaned up after each parcel had been operated upon, inasmuch as each owner would demand the metal actually obtained from his particular ore. An idea of the expense entailed by such a mode of procedure may be obtained when it is mentioned that in similar establishments, which are run on commercial principles,

principles, the method invariably followed is to *buy* the various ores in parcels of all sizes, according to their assay value, and when large quantities have been acquired, to treat, *in conjunction*, those varieties which are mutually suited for any metallurgical process. Thus, at the present time, the argentiferous galena and zinc-blende ores of Broken Hill, Burragorang, and Borah Creek are being successfully smelted with the complex tellurium-gold ores from Western Australia; mixed sulphides, containing a small proportion of copper, are being economically smelted with low grade auriferous slates, which could not be profitably treated *per se*. Many other analogous cases might be quoted to prove that any attempt on the part of the Government to treat small parcels of all the ores occurring in New South Wales must result in very great cost to the State.

If further arguments are needed to show the inadvisability of establishing Government Metallurgical Works on these lines, it may be stated that there is considerable doubt whether the services of a gentleman possessing all the qualifications necessary to the carrying out of the ideal aimed at could be obtained. There are probably very few, if any, persons who, in the course of an ordinary life, have acquired a thoroughly practical experience of the extraction of all the different metals, and any such person could command a very large salary indeed. But if an individual could be found who, in addition to such attainments, possessed sufficient genius to enable him to devise original methods for the treatment of complex ores, it is hardly conceivable that he would accept a salary at all, inasmuch as he could rapidly acquire a fortune in commercial enterprises.

The principal arguments in connection with this question may be summarised as follows:—

- (1.) Government Metallurgical Works have not been established in any country in the world where the conditions are similar to those existing in New South Wales.
- (2.) If such smelting works were run on commercial lines in New South Wales there would be an unwarrantable interference with private enterprise.
- (3.) The only alternative would be to conduct the works in an extravagant manner and at considerable cost to the State, for which the State would get no adequate return.
- (4.) We are of opinion that it is not possible to obtain a metallurgist possessing all the qualifications which seem to have been expected, and especially that of being able to devise an economical process for the treatment of every variety of so-called intractable ore which might be forwarded to him. This is said without disparagement to those who have applied for the position, among whom are some possessing very high scientific attainments and great metallurgical skill and reputation in regard to the extraction of certain metals.
- (5.) There is really no necessity for Government Metallurgical Works in this Colony, as the requirements of the public are provided for by the two very efficient customs Works—viz., at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle; and at Dapto, Illawarra.

For the reasons given above, we have, after mature consideration, to recommend that the position of Government Metallurgist be not filled; and as no good results can be expected from the Works, we consider no further expenditure in connection therewith should be incurred.

We have, &c.,

D. C. McLACHLAN, Chairman.	}	Members.
W. J. H. SLEE,		
T. W. E. DAVID,		
C. W. DARLEY,		
EDWARD F. PITTMAN,		
A. LIVERSIDGE,		

Appendix No. XXI.

List of positions for which applications have been invited by advertisements in the Press during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Date of Advertisement.	No of Vacancies.	Positions for which Applications were invited.
16 January	1	Messenger, Land Board Office, Grafton.
16 "	50	Temporary Clerks, Taxation Department.
25 "	1	Junior Attendant, George-street Asylum, Parramatta.
27 "	1	Temporary Clerk and Paymaster, Moree to Inverell Railway.
31 "	1	Temporary Clerk of Works, Lands Office, Tamworth.
7 February	21	Temporary Nurses, Coast Hospital.
17 "	1	Junior Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Department of Mines and Agriculture.
23 "	1	Veterinary Surgeon, Department of Public Health.*
24 "	1	Third Cook (male), Coast Hospital.
24 "	1	Stableman, Coast Hospital.
4 March	1	Gardener, Botanic Gardens.
Forward	80	

* Advertised in the English papers by the Acting Agent-General.

Date of Advertisement.	No. of Vacancies.	Positions for which Applications were invited.
Brought forward	80	
23 March	2	Junior Attendants, Public Library.
4 "	1	Second Cook, Coast Hospital.
28 "	1	Gardener in charge of the country residence of His Excellency the Governor at "Hill View," near Moss Vale.
28 "	1	Assistant to the Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, Sydney Technical College.
28 "	10	Boys in the Dredge Service.
28 "	6	Fitters in the Dredge Service.
28 "	1	Junior Assistant, Plumbing Classes, Sydney Technical College.
29 "	2	Girls, Government Printing Office.
29 "	1	Sewer (journeywoman), Government Printing Office.
29 "	1	Geological Surveyor, Department of Mines and Agriculture.
5 April	1	Field Assistant, Department of Lands.
7 "	1	Blacksmith, Dredge Service.
11 "	1	Housemaid, Coast Hospital.
12 "	1	Feeder to Ruling Machine, Government Printing Office.
15 "	1	Bookbinder's Finisher (temporary).
21 "	1	Resident Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison.
27 "	40	Postal and Telegraph Assistants.
27 "	10	Cadet Draftsmen.
27 "	1	Attendant (female), Female Lazaret, Coast Hospital.
28 "	1	Third Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department.
28 "	1	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital.
28 "	18	Male Teachers, Smallest Country Schools.
28 "	1	Caretaker, South Sydney Morgue.
2 May	1	Caretaker, Bourke Wharf.
5 "	1	Teacher of Blacksmithing, Sydney Technical College.
15 "	1	Storekeeper, Coast Hospital.
19 "	1	Collotype Printer, Government Printing Office.
23 "	50	Junior Clerkships.
31 "	50	Junior Messengers.
2 June	1	Engineer, Darlinghurst Gaol.
9 "	1	Clerk and Paymaster, Byrock to Brewarrina Railway.
9 "	1	Timekeeper, Byrock to Brewarrina Railway.
13 "	1	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum.
16 "	15	Clerical Emergency Staff.
16 "	2	Apprentices (Female), Government Printing Office.
17 "	50	Professional Emergency Staff.
27 "	1	Telephone Instrument Fitter.
30 "	1	Teacher, Veterinary Science, Sydney Technical College.
3 July	1	Lithographic Machinist, Government Printing Office.
14 "	1	Shorthand-writer and Typist (Temporary).
21 "	1	Probationary Inoculator, Department of Mines and Agriculture.
21 "	1	Assistant Search Clerk, Department of Mines and Agriculture.
28 "	1	Instructor for Boot Shop, Carpenterian Reformatory.
28 "	1	Experimentalist to assist the Chemist, Department of Mines and Agriculture.
2 August	1	Teacher of Veterinary Science, Sydney Technical College.
10 "	1	Cadet Draftsman, Lithographic Branch, Department of Lands.
11 "	1	Wood Engraver, Government Printing Office.
14 "	1	Junior Store Attendant, Coast Hospital.
18 "	2	Junior Attendants, Public Library.
22 "	50	Temporary Compositors, Government Printing Office.
24 "	1	Bicycle Mechanician, Postal Department.
4 September	2	Clerks, Bonds and Contracts Branch, Department of Public Works.
8 "	3	Improvers, Government Printing Office.
8 "	2	Girl Assistants, Government Printing Office.
19 "	12	Engineering Cadets, Department of Public Works.
19 "	1	Inspector of Metalliferous Mines.
21 "	101	Temporary employment in the Dredge Service (personal application).
22 "	1	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum.
22 "	1	General Servant, Coast Hospital.
22 "	6	Telegraph Messengers, North Sydney.
28 "	1	Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Sydney Technical College.
29 "	1	Fitter in the Dredge Service.
29 "	1	Assistant Baker, Macquarie-street, Asylum, Parramatta.
12 October	1	Teacher of Carpentry and Manual Training, Goulburn Technical College.
12 "	1	Assistant Teacher of Carpentry and Manual Training, Sydney Technical College.
12 "	1	Government Metallurgist.
13 "	1	Temporary Clerk and Paymaster, The Rock to Green's Gunyah Railway.
24 "	50	Junior Messengers.
27 "	1	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home, Mittagong.
31 "	1	Bookbinder's Finisher, Government Printing Office.
30 "	1	Cook, Carpenterian Reformatory.
6 November	6	Marine Engineers, Dredge Service.
6 "	3	Blacksmiths, Dredge Service.
6 "	7	Seamen, Dredge Service.
8 "	1	Cleaner (male), Land Board Office, Grafton.
10 "	4	Apprentices to Boilermaking, Fitzroy Dock.
10 "	1	Wood Engraver, Government Printing Office.
10 "	1	Clerk and Paymaster, Koorawatha to Grenfell Railway.
10 "	1	Timekeeper, Koorawatha to Grenfell Railway.
10 "	2	Lads for Machine Room, Government Printing Office.
16 "	1	Telegraph Instrument Fitter.
16 "	2	Fly-boys, Government Printing Office.
24 "	25	Male Teachers, Smallest Country Schools.
8 December	1	Teacher of Veterinary Science, Sydney Technical College.
15 "	1	Carpenter, George-street Asylum, Parramatta.
18 "	50	Switch Attendants.
21 "	1	Temporary Engineering Draftsman, Department of Public Works.
21 "	1	Cadet, Forest Branch, Department of Lands.
Total	721	

Appendix No. XXII.

LIST of positions for which applications have been invited by notices displayed at Local Post Offices.

Telegraph Messengers at—				Telegraph Messengers at—			
				Brought forward... .. 54			
Kiama 1				Wagga Wagga 1			
Nimitybelle 1				Bulli Railway Station 1			
Narramine 1				Cundletown 1			
Pymble 1				Perth 1			
Riverstone 1				Roseville 1			
Mittagong 1				Milperinka 1			
Catherine Hill Bay 1				Turrumurra (first advertisement)... 1			
West Wyalong 1				Kensington 1			
Coolamon 1				Gulargambone 1			
Nymagee 1				Turrumurra (second advertisement) 1			
Barmedman 1				Lithgow 1			
Guildford Railway Station 1				Berrigan 1			
Trangie (first advertisement) 1				Corowa 1			
Bourke 1				Armidale 1			
Candelo 1				Walgett 1			
Wallendbeen 1				Gladesville 1			
Orange (first advertisement) 1				Hillston 1			
Tibooburra 1				Mount Hope 1			
Newcastle 1				Wyong 1			
Gilgandra 1				Dubbo (second advertisement) 1			
Warialda 1				Yass 1			
Glen Innes 1				Junee 1			
Captain's Flat 1				Wahroonga... .. 1			
Bingara 1				Oberon 1			
Guyra 1				Manly 1			
Dubbo (first advertisement) 1				Braidwood 1			
Raymond Terrace 1				Bathurst (second advertisement) ... 1			
Thornleigh 1				Rockley 1			
Howlong 1				Woonona 1			
Scone 1				Dubbo (third advertisement) 1			
Millthorpe 1				Orange (second ,,) 1			
Grong Grong 1				Goulburn 1			
Deniliquin 2				Wentworth Falls 1			
Randwick 1				Albany (second advertisement) 1			
Broken Hill 1				Telegraph Messenger and Junior Letter-carrier at Lawson 2			
Trangie (second advertisement) 1				Switch Attendants at—			
Blackheath 1				Albany (first advertisement) 1			
Lawrence 1				Ryde 3			
Adelong 1				Cobar 1			
Hay... .. 1				Hunter's Hill 1			
Cooperbrook... .. 1				Singleton 1			
Nowra 1				Liverpool 1			
Richmond 1				Dubbo 1			
Albany (first advertisement) 1				Orange (first advertisement) 3			
Bathurst ,, , 2				Katoomba 3			
Jones' Island 1				Bathurst 1			
Coraki 1				Albany (second advertisement) 2			
Mount M'Donald 1				Orange ,, ,, 2			
Mudgee 1				Junior Letter-carriers at—			
Tumberumba 1				Cooranbong 1			
Fernmount 1				Chatswood 1			
Manilla 1							
Forward... .. 54				Total 112			

Appendix No. XXIII.

REPORT of the speech of His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., on the occasion of his proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Civil Service of New South Wales," at their first picnic, held on 23rd January, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY (who was very enthusiastically cheered on rising) responded as follows:—"Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the warmth and of the flattering kindness with which the company has been pleased to receive the mention of my name, and I can assure them that I am extremely gratified by the existence of that sentiment, and by the manner in which it has been expressed. This meeting, I am told, is preliminary to further arrangements, to the formation of a club or association which the Civil Service intend to form, for the purpose of having a common place of meeting, and in order that they may enjoy the pleasures and advantages of frequent intercourse among themselves, and of communion upon topics of interest. This object, within due and legitimate limits, is one that is worthy of sympathy and encouragement; and I trust that it will meet with its full measure of success—the object being to facilitate intercourse, to form a bond of union between the different branches of the Civil

Civil Service, to give them the means of seeing each other frequently—a bond of union and of common policy, engendering an *esprit de corps* which may be highly serviceable to the individuals, and also profitable to the public good, inasmuch as it may strengthen the Service in self-respect, and in public respect by others, and so enable them to become apter to fulfil the duties entrusted to them—duties, I apprehend, of no mean importance—nothing less than the administration of the public affairs under the supervision of the responsible Ministers who are placed over them, in consequence of their possession of the confidence of Parliament—duties to be performed in strict obedience to the laws, and in accordance with confirmed rules, and with the traditions which experience has established in the Departments—rules and traditions which are not to be set aside at the discretion, or, it may be, at the caprice of any individual, however popular, or at the bidding of any favourite, however powerful, whether an individual or a body of men. (Cheers.) Now, on these grounds the Civil Service should not be regarded as a mere band of clerks, to register the decrees of others. In England they stand on a much higher footing. The Civil Service of that country has achieved a high and recognised place in the realm. It is the trusted adviser, the confidant of successive Ministries; it assists all with equal diligence and fidelity, without reference to distinctions of politics. The knowledge of the rules which are laid down, and of the precedents which are to be followed, gives the members of the Civil Service a great influence, inasmuch as they are the guides by which the Ministers, if they are wise, direct themselves—particularly those members of the Civil Service who have, by long experience in years past in their offices, acquired that position which enables them to say, ‘Such-and-such are the precedents which ought not to be departed from.’ Men of this kind have stamped order and stability on the executive administration of England, and they have guarded it from the suspicion that might attach to undue changes, or to what might seem capricious alterations. But if these advantages have accrued in England, they should accrue here, and much more are they needed here, for this reason, that the changes in your political atmosphere, the shiftings of your political scenery, have been of late years much more rapid and frequent than they have been at any time in England. Well then, if at every change of a political leader a change of system is to be introduced into the public offices, what can ensue but uncertainty and confusion? This is to be avoided; and there is another point to which your attention is required. In this country, under your imperfectly-developed and highly-centralised institutions, the Ministers of the Crown wield a large amount of power, and have a very extensive sphere of action. In England the Minister’s power is balanced by many powerful interests which have grown up for centuries, by great local institutions, but above all by the prescriptions of office. Now, as an enforcement of this argument, I will quote the words of the eloquent historian of the Invasion of the Crimea, who, speaking of the Civil Service, says:—‘Then again, a man rightly called a Minister of State is not a mere favourite of his Sovereign, but the actual transactor of public business. He is in close intercourse with those labourers of high worth and ability who, in all great States, compose the permanent staff of the public office; and in this way, even though he be newly come to affairs, he is brought into acquaintance with the great traditions of the State, and comes to know and feel what the interests of his country are.’ Now, in this passage, the permanent officials are not spoken of as mere clerks. No, they are the people who introduce the incoming Minister—the man who has distinguished himself by success and ability in legislative assemblies; they are the people who introduce him into acquaintance with the great traditions of the State, and who, however able he may be, cause him to know and feel what the interests of his country are. Let the members of the Civil Service recollect this—that theirs is no mean employment. (Cheers.) But I will not add more, or lengthen out my address. The sum and substance of it is this: Be your institutions what they may, call them by what name you please, the essence of all freedom consists in this—that each individual shall be subject to the law and to the law alone; to no discretion of a Minister, and to no caprice of a Minister; to the law known and promulgated; to the law confirmed by general acquiescence, and firmly and equally administered; and, as following from this general principle, as to the law, as the direct and undeniable corollary from this maxim, that the public Departments should be administered upon known rules and fixed practices—upon the traditions of office. No doubt the Minister may introduce changes—it may be his duty to do so—but he should introduce them publicly, and at the public call, after reference to Parliament, and with the assent of Parliament. But for the rest he should consult the head of his Department, and be bound by the traditions of his office; and of those traditions the proper and only safe keepers are the permanent officials. And in this capacity the public ought to recognise, to honor, and to uphold them; otherwise, you may depend upon this, that under specious pretexts, and under the vain shadow of responsibility to Parliament, the community may be subjected to as much changeableness, to as many caprices, and to as real a denial of justice in many particulars as is suffered by inhabitants of States where institutions arbitrary in name prevail, but institutions not more arbitrary than yours will prove in effect and reality if this point be not attended to. (Cheers.) Now, with this high idea of the benefits which the Civil Service can confer on the country, I beg leave to propose the toast, “Prosperity to the Civil Service of New South Wales,” and I only trust it may confer on New South Wales the benefits which the great and renowned Civil Service of England has conferred on the Empire. (Prolonged cheering.)

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AGENT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT BY MR. T. A. COGHLAN ON MANAGEMENT OF.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

Colonial Secretary.

ESTIMATES of Expenditure in connection with the Office of the Agent-General for the Colony, as reorganised.

	£
1. Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London ...	1,820
1. Secretary	900
1 Accountant	450
3 Clerks, @ £300	900
1 Clerk	225
1 Commercial Agent	800
1 Inquiry Clerk	350
	5,445

Agent-General's Department.

Commercial Agent and Inquiry Clerk, page 3	670
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Memorandum attached.—J.V., 31/10/00.

T. A. Coghlan, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Agent-General's Department.

Sir,

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 15 March, 1898.

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to advise of the changes and improvements I would suggest should be made in the management of the Agent-General's Office in London. These recommendations are based on detailed inquiries made and evidence taken in London in September last. I have not thought it necessary to submit with this letter the evidence, which is too voluminous to be herein embodied, but I am preparing it in such form as will be convenient for reference should any of the matters discussed require further elucidation.

Management of Public Debt.—The management of the public debt, with the inscription of stock, should be transferred from the Bank of England to the Agent-General's Department. This will bring about a considerable saving. The present cost of this service is £18,455 a year; the work could be done satisfactorily by the Department for £7,500 a year, and the stockholders equally well served. It is claimed that the prestige of the bank's administration of the inscription, &c., is valuable to the Government; but I have not been able to discover that the fact of the banks conducting the inscription adds or has added one penny to the selling price of the stock. I cannot, however, claim for the proposed management by the Agent-General's Department that the stockholder will be better served. It is simply a question of expense to the Government, and if there are no legal difficulties the change ought to be made in the interest of economy, as a yearly saving of £11,000 might be effected.

Shipping Business.—The New South Wales Government has a large amount of freights between British ports and Sydney, the arrangement in regard to such freights being handed over to Messrs. Houlder Brothers, who during the past seven years received £5,670. This, of course, is by no means all profit to Houlder Brothers, as a good part of the sum paid to this firm is absorbed in direct charges, such as lighterage, freights, dock-dues, &c.; but as the office could do the work just as well as Houlder Brothers, and as there is no reason why the Government should assist in maintaining the shipping ring which is alleged to affect injuriously freights to Australia, the freight business should be conducted directly by the Agent-General's staff. The Queensland Government conducts the whole of its shipping business, and makes a material saving thereby, and a considerable advantage would accrue to the Treasury if the New South Wales Government carried on this service with its own officers.

Inspection of Materials.—This is a very important work. The Government imports a very large quantity of machinery, steel rails, pipes, castings, and other ironwork. This is inspected in Great Britain before shipment. The inspection is entrusted to the firm of Sir John Fowler and Company, and the following sums have been paid to the firm during the years mentioned on account of inspection:—

1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,519
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,408
1892	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,384
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
								£24,161

This is an average of £3,452 per annum. Of the sum of £24,161, there was expended on account of Public Works, £6,581, and of Railways, £17,580.

The whole of the amount above set down does not represent profit. The services of the necessary inspectors are retained by Sir John Fowler and Company to test material supplied. These inspectors vary in number according to the quantity of work in hand.

I understand Sir John Fowler takes no part whatever in the conduct of his office; but it may be conceded that, on the whole, the work of inspection has been satisfactorily performed.

I find that the testing of iron and steel is usually done satisfactorily; but this cannot always be said where ironwork has to be fitted before leaving the manufacturer's yard, and cases have occurred when, through imperfect supervision, the Government has been put to large expense in remedying the defects which have been discovered at the time the work was being erected in the Colony.

I have carefully looked into the matter, and can find no satisfactory reason for continuing the present practice. It would be cheaper, and altogether a better arrangement, if the inspections were done under the direct supervision of the Government. If such plan were carried out it would be desirable to have a skilled engineer, and an assistant with a knowledge of drafting, attached to the Department; the services of inspectors could be secured as occasion required. The existence of such a staff in London would enable the Departments to import direct where the services of a middleman are now required. This is largely the practice of the Railway Commissioners, who are thus able to supply themselves with material on more favourable terms than the other Departments.

As showing the Departmental views of the question of supervision, it is no uncommon thing for a tender to be accepted which is not the lowest, because its acceptance gives the officers of the Department facilities for supervision which the lowest tender does not give. This is a further advantage of the plan proposed. America threatens to take the place of England in the supply of ironwork, and articles ordered from America could be inspected at the place of manufacture without involving the cost, as at present, of sending an officer from Sydney, or paying commission to an American firm. The interests of the Colony might also be served in other ways. It is very desirable, for example, to keep the merits of our timber products before the engineering world. At present the Agent-General's Office can only refer in a vague way to the merits of Australian hardwood for railway sleepers, wood-blocking, wharf construction, cabinet-making, and such like purposes, whereas a qualified engineer could speak with precision.

I was astonished to find the general ignorance in England as to the Colony's timber resources, and although wood-blocking is extensively practised in London, the other uses of hardwood are not generally known. If a happy selection were made of a qualified officer, he would also be able to advise the Agent-General in regard to the mineral resources of the Colony, in order to meet the numerous inquiries which are certain to be made, when it is known that such inquiries are likely to be answered intelligently.

I am disposed to think that a competent engineer ought to be attached to the Agent-General's Office, even if the present arrangement in regard to Sir John Fowler is continued. The Works Department need to be kept informed of the progress in engineering and sanitary matters, and an officer acquainted with the Colony's wants would be able to furnish most useful and valuable information to the Department. Special reports are often required on particular subjects; these could be confidently called for if the Resident Engineer were well acquainted with the conditions of the Colony, while this officer could, without being asked, transmit to the Colony information relative to the development of special branches of engineering, which, not being published, would not be obtainable through the ordinary channels. These reports would be sent to the officer in the Colony dealing, or likely to deal, with the question.

I have had the advantage of a discussion with several of the leading officers of the Works Department, who are unanimous in recognising the advantage that such an officer would be to their branches. The interests of the Railway Commissioners must however be studied in this matter, and only a person approved by them should be appointed to London. The engineer ought not to remain longer than five years without being exchanged for another officer from Sydney.

Produce Business.—I am strongly of opinion that under existing circumstances the Government should not undertake produce agency in any form. Trial shipments might be continued at the discretion of the Department, some such means being apparently necessary to awaken the local producers to the possibilities of trade. There should, however, be a produce expert attached to the Department. He would deal with trial shipments when they arrive and report on the possibilities of trade. His duties would be generally similar to those of the Board of Trade attaché to the British Embassies, and his reports somewhat in the nature of the communications received by the Board of Trade from their agents abroad, or of the American consular reports. His reports would be either on his own motion when anything came to his knowledge which would be interesting to colonial producers, or on subjects specially selected by the Department of Agriculture. His work should be entirely in connection with produce, as it would be idle to expect a produce man to make reports on technical or general subjects. If information of the latter class is needed, it could be obtained from the Agent-General, as it is at present.

There are several other important purposes a produce "expert" could serve. He would be able to advise producers and shippers of the defects in the preparation of their goods, and the peculiarities and

and wants of the British market. He could make it his study to find out how it happens that, every care being taken to ensure the shipment of goods in perfect condition, they oftentimes reach the distributor in an inferior condition. He could study the methods of foreign competitors, and advise where they could with advantage be followed. He could interest the large distributing associations in the trial of Australian produce, and he could draw attention to the desirability of introducing into the Colony the cultivation of produce having a ready market in Europe, the raising of which has been neglected in Australia.

The produce agent would have to keep closely in touch with the English and foreign markets, and send in regular reports dealing with the openings for trade not yet availed of, the peculiarities of the demand in various countries, information in regard to packing, transport, preparation of produce, and other matters not ordinarily known to the local producer or exporter.

The produce agent might from his special knowledge be able to advise the Agent-General of the operation of tariffs hostile to the New South Wales producer, but which might be modified on proper representation. It happens that at the present time New South Wales goods are subject in some countries to the maximum tariff, whereas the Colony is able to claim the most favoured nation treatment with the minimum tariff. This is more important than might at first sight appear.

Of course, the work of the produce agent would depend largely upon the instructions of the Department of Agriculture, and there are many special inquiries that he could make for that Department which would be extremely serviceable to the Colony. If it is decided to appoint such an officer, it will be necessary to see that no one but a first-class man is selected; an inferior man, or even a man with a not inconsiderable share of technical knowledge, but lacking judgment, might do an infinite amount of damage.

Inquiry Clerk.—There is an urgent need for the appointment of a clerk who is acquainted with the affairs and resources of the Colony. Not one of the clerks employed in the office of the Agent-General has been in Australia, and though inquiries are answered by the aid of a directory or a Blue Book, in very few cases can a person seeking information go away with the assurance that his inquiries have been satisfied. This is a very great defect in the organisation of the Department. The inquiry branch should be made an important feature in the working of the office, and be the means of economising the Agent-General's time, now often devoted to answering trivial inquiries.

The inquiry clerk might be appointed from the service in this Colony, the person chosen being selected on account of his capacity to deal with inquiries from intending emigrants, and his local knowledge. His knowledge of local affairs ought to be comprehensive enough to allow of his preparing an answer to the antagonistic statements in regard to the Colony which from time to time appear in the English press.

Many of these statements are made by interested parties, and obtain wide currency without contradiction. Of course, the reply to press statements should be made by the Agent-General, but the Department ought to be in a position to deal with them as soon as they appear, and not await, unless in exceptional cases, instructions from Sydney.

To enable the increased work of the Department to be properly carried out, additional office accommodation is needed. The changes indicated in this report could be effected, and a net saving made in the expense of the Agent-General's Office of, at least, £10,000 a year.

I have, &c.,
T. A. COGHLAN.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN, EXCEPTING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1895, AND ON 30TH JUNE, 1899.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made, in part answer to Question No. 1, asked on the 26th October, 1899, by Mr. Affleck, M.P.]

Mr. W. H. Hall to The Government Statistician.

Sir,

Government Statistician's Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1900.

In compliance with the circular of the 27th January last, returns have been furnished by each of the Departments under the control of the Public Service Board, with the exception of the Public Works Department, and inasmuch as the return from that Department cannot be completed for some weeks, it has been considered advisable to close the investigation, with a view to the information already available being laid on the Table of the House. For the purposes of comparison, the financial years ended 31st December, 1895, and 30th June, 1899, have been adopted as the basis of the investigation, and Tables A to E inclusive, attached, indicate the expenditure in connection with each Department during those periods. In accordance with the direction of the Board, the expenditure in connection with the Police administration of the Colony is included; but for the purposes of this statement I have excluded the amounts from those shown under each heading, so that the comparison may be equitable, and not be affected by any factor not relevant to the matter. The following statement indicates, therefore, the actual expenditure of the Departments, excluding the Department of Public Works and Police administration, for each of the financial years ended 31st December, 1895, and 30th June, 1899:—

Department.	Year ended 31st December, 1895.				Year ended 30th June, 1899.			
	Permanent Staff.	Temporary Staff.	Wages Staff.	Total.	Permanent Staff.	Temporary Staff.	Wages Staff.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Secretary	67,867	53,300	15,647	141,814	84,958	47,550	10,870	143,378
Treasury	98,620	83,631	58,672	240,923	177,527	31,893	14,060	223,480
Attorney-General	13,082	1,090	108	14,280	12,991	.....	.....	12,991
Lands	165,229	23,332	21,844	215,405	172,735	3,456	18,853	195,044
Justice	152,528	82,800	1,185	236,513	141,945	50,900	1,939	194,784
Public Instruction	604,279	4,042	2,358	610,679	628,348	1,412	1,986	631,746
Mines and Agriculture	65,845	16,831	10,878	93,552	65,495	6,318	13,184	84,997
Post and Telegraph	307,818	146,066	11,856	465,740	377,420	31,064	14,344	422,828
Total	1,475,266	421,092	122,548	2,018,906	1,661,419	172,593	75,236	1,909,248

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the expenditure for the financial year ended 31st December, 1895, was £2,018,906, while that for the financial year ended 30th June, 1899, was £1,909,248. The expenditure for the latter financial year, therefore, was £109,658 less than that of the former.

It must, however, be borne in mind that during the intervening period, under Departmental regulations in the Public Instruction and Post and Telegraph Departments, there is a system of increases dependent on qualification, and the Legislature has also sanctioned the payment of an annual increment in certain cases, under the regulations of the Public Service Board. The first payment under the Public Service Board Regulations occurred during the financial year ended 30th June, 1899, and in the Departments under consideration amounted to £13,527, while that under Departmental regulations involves

involves an annual payment of £20,491. The increases under Departmental regulations would have taken place even under the condition of things existent prior to the Public Service Board taking charge of the Service, and those under the Public Service Board Regulations may fairly be taken into consideration in arriving at an estimate of the actual savings effected by that body. The following table shows the distribution of the increments in question :—

Department.	Number of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
	No.	£
Chief Secretary	122	1,352
Treasury	101	1,000
Attorney-General	14	130
Lands	114	1,086
Justice	158	1,486
Public Instruction, under Public Service Board Regulations.....	60	675
Do do Departmental Regulations	750	15,000
Mines and Agriculture.....	44	516
Post and Telegraph, under Public Service Board Regulations	765	7,282
Do do Departmental Regulations.....	400	5,491
Total..	2,528	£34,018

Another factor that has to be taken into consideration is the expansion in business due either to Ministerial policy or the normal growth of the business of any particular Department; the latter is most noticeable in the case of the Public Instruction and Post and Telegraph Departments. The increase in expenditure in this direction in the Chief Secretary's Department is mainly due to the extension of business in connection with the sub-departments of Lunacy and the Medical Adviser. In the Treasury Department a larger expenditure was necessary in order to provide for more efficient administration of the Land and Income Tax. Expenditure in connection with the provision of an administrative staff for the Advances to Settlers Board accounts for the increase in the figures for the Lands Department. The small increase in the Justice Department principally arises from the necessity of fresh appointments of Clerks of Petty Sessions consequent on the opening of new offices, the additional outlay being £2,182. In the Department of Public Instruction the increased expenditure is resultant on the extension of educational facilities to new districts, and on the increase of accommodation requisite in rapidly-growing centres of population. No less than 413 new officers were appointed, involving an annual outlay of £38,000, while a further sum of £3,933 was absorbed in salaries of lecturers in various branches of Technical Education. In the Mines Department the sum of £3,854 represents increased outlay in respect of mining administration, while £4,446 was absorbed by the agricultural section. The increased outlay in the Post and Telegraph Department arises from the necessity for making provision to meet growing requirements for postal and telegraphic facilities. The following statement indicates the increase in expenditure in this direction :—

Department.	Permanent Staff.	Temporary Staff.	Wages Staff.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Chief Secretary	9,980	5,918	425	16,323
Treasury	11,475	19,286	.....	30,761
Lands.....	.....	167	.....	167
Justice	5,713	.....	.....	5,713
Public Instruction	44,987	632	1,986	47,605
Mines and Agriculture	8,600	.....	.....	8,600
Post and Telegraph... ..	13,059	3,414	.....	16,473
Total	93,814	29,417	2,411	125,642

The foregoing amounts, due either to Ministerial policy or to the normal growth of business, would have been an increase of expenditure even if the old condition of things existed, and may reasonably be taken into account in determining the amount of savings effected by the Public Service Board.

Apart from the foregoing, there were savings in connection with Prison administration contingencies which amounted to £4,667 during the financial year ended 30th June, 1899, in comparison with the financial year 1895. The reconstruction of the Stores Department shows a saving during the last financial year, ended 30th June, 1900, of £18,762 over the condition of business existing at the time the Public Service Act came into operation. Further savings have also been effected by a revision of the travelling allowances paid to public officers.

The position then is as follows :—

Decrease in expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1899, in comparison with 1895 ...	£109,658
Annual value of increments paid since grading of the Service	34,018
Expenditure due to expansion of business	125,642
Savings in contingencies in Prisons Department... ..	4,667
Savings effected by reconstruction of Stores Department	18,762
Fees previously received by officers now paid into Consolidated Revenue (Estimate) ...	7,000
Amount saved by revision of travelling allowances ... ..	.....
Total	£299,747

The

The amount saved in connection with the change of system in respect of the payment of travelling expenses has been left blank, but as it cannot be less than £18,000, the aggregate savings amount to at least £317,747.

The expenditure is charged to two accounts, viz., the Consolidated Revenue and the Loan Funds, and the following statement shows the distribution for each Department for each financial year in respect of each fund.

Department.	Year ended 31st December, 1895.				Year ended 30th June, 1899.			
	Paid from Consolidated Revenue.	Paid from Loan Fund.	Total Expenditure.	Proportion paid from Loan Fund to total Expenditure.	Paid from Consolidated Revenue.	Paid from Loan Fund.	Total Expenditure.	Proportion paid from Loan Fund to total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	%	£	£	£	%
Chief Secretary.....	141,814	.....	141,814	.....	143,378	.....	143,378	.....
Treasury	240,923	.....	240,923	.....	223,480	.....	223,480	.....
Attorney-General.....	13,190	1,090	14,280	7·63	12,991	.....	12,991	.....
Lands	215,405	.....	215,405	.....	195,044	.....	195,044	.....
Justice	236,513	.....	236,513	.....	194,159	625	194,784	0·32
Public Instruction	610,679	.....	610,679	.....	630,152	1,594	631,746	0·25
Mines and Agriculture	88,804	4,748	93,552	5·07	84,152	845	84,997	0·99
Post and Telegraph	462,518	3,222	465,740	0·69	411,729	11,099	422,828	2·62
Total	2,009,846	9,060	2,018,906	0·45	1,895,085	14,163	1,909,248	0·74

Difficulty has been experienced in determining the number of officers in the Service on the 31st December, 1895, consequent on the fact that the records of several Departments are meagre in their information in respect of officers holding positions under the control of other Departments. An adjustment of the figures furnished by most of the Departments became necessary to prevent duplication. The following statement shows the actual number of officers employed on the 31st December, 1895, and 30th June, 1899 :—

Department.	On 31st December, 1895.				On 30th June, 1899.			
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Wages.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Wages.	Total.
Chief Secretary.....	301	632	119	1,052	507	510	94	1,111
Treasury	405	539	539	1,483	1,062	208	108	1,378
Attorney-General.....	41	4	2	47	41	.....	.....	41
Lands	670	79	269	1,018	670	41	212	923
Justice	772	831	20	1,623	1,166	374	28	1,568
Public Instruction	4,843	29	28	4,900	5,306	6	19	5,331
Mines and Agriculture	254	97	99	470	273	41	141	455
Post and Telegraph	3,405	1,301	105	4,811	3,274	1,610	134	5,018
Total	10,691	3,512	1,181	15,404	12,299	2,790	736	15,825

The foregoing statement shows an increase of officers in the Service at 30th June, 1899, of 421 persons over the number in employment on the 31st December, 1895, but it should be pointed out that consequent on the expansion of business it became necessary to appoint a number of officers, 1,403 of whom were in employment on 30th June, 1899. Of the 1,403, 989 were on the permanent staff, 390 on the temporary staff, and 24 on the wages staff.

I have, &c.,
W. H. HALL.

In forwarding to the Board Mr. Hall's report, I take the liberty of saying that I have carefully gone through the details of the computations, and agree in estimating the savings effected by the Board on the Departments herein dealt with (that is to say, all Departments except the Works) amount to about £317,000 per annum.—T. A. COGHLAN, Statistician, 24/8/00.

A.

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Public Service on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes

Department	Permanent				Temporary								Wages							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes			
	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances	No of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances
	£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	
Chief Secretary	355	76,875	8,772	85,647	632	46,844	11,456	58,300					1,987	261,390	24,186	285,576				
Treasury	405	95,327	3,293	98,620	539	81,921	1,710	83,631					539	58,645	27	58,672				
Attorney General	41	13,052	30	13,082					4	1,090		1,090	2	108		108				
Lands	670	151,384	13,845	165,229	79	23,652	4,680	28,332					269	21,844		21,844				
Justice	568	135,193	17,335	152,528	786	75,910	6,890	82,800					20	1,185		1,185				
Public Instruction	4,843	595,509	8,770	604,279	29	3,935	107	4,042					28	2,358		2,358				
Mines and Agriculture	254	64,876	967	65,843	72	11,842	800	12,642	45	4,189		4,189	93	10,319		10,319	6	559	559	
Posts and Telegraphs	3,405	296,972	10,946	307,818	1,301	134,612	11,454	146,066					79	8,204	430	8,634	26	3,159	63	3,222
Total	10,541	1,429,188	63,858	1,493,046	3,438	378,716	37,097	415,813	49	5,279		5,279	3,017	364,053	24,643	388,696	32	3,718	63	3,781

B.

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Public Service on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.								Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.																				
Chief Secretary	449	£ 73,890	£ 6,246	£ 80,136	510	£ 47,243	£ 307	£ 47,550	...	...	...	...	1	£ 77	.....	£ 77	...	...	...	...
Treasury	1,026	169,210	3,646	172,856	165	26,759	2,312	29,071	...	...	...	...	19	895	.....	895	...	...	...	...
Attorney-General	41	12,991	.....	12,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands	670	156,923	15,812	172,735	28	2,866	423	3,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	251	85	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice	780	126,518	7,062	133,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,646	.....	1,646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Instruction.....	5,289	615,713	9,675	625,388	.....	470	.....	470	1	235	75	310	8	852	.....	852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mines and Agriculture.....	211	46,450	1,857	48,307	35	5,300	19	5,319	2	391	.....	391	136	12,730	.....	12,730	5	454	.....	454
Posts and Telegraphs	3,274	361,682	15,738	377,420	42	1,009	.....	1,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,740	1,563,377	60,036	1,623,413	780	83,647	3,061	86,708	3	626	75	701	183	16,451	85	16,536	5	454	.....	454
Not Graded by the Public Service Board.																				
Chief Secretary	3	650	117	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	10,535	258	10,793	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,738	84	2,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	13,050	.....	13,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	167	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice .....	.....	1,775	.....	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	293	.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	332	.....	332	1	300	.....	300	3	150	.....	150	8	984	.....	984
Posts and Telegraphs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	780	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	2,425	117	2,542	60	3,237	84	3,321	1	300	.....	300	208	24,808	258	25,066	8	984	.....	984
Not subject to the Public Service Act.																				
Chief Secretary	110	21,397	1,572	22,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007	261,564	24,779	286,343	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury	34	4,601	70	4,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	18,517	.....	18,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice	140	5,419	1,171	6,590	369	48,527	1,748	50,275	5	607	18	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Instruction.....	17	2,960	.....	2,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mines and Agriculture.....	62	16,727	461	17,188	4	608	.....	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Posts and Telegraphs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568	30,055	.....	30,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2,406	59	2,465	88	10,966	133	11,099
Total.....	363	51,104	3,274	54,378	1,941	79,190	1,748	80,938	5	607	18	625	2,251	282,602	24,838	307,440	88	10,966	133	11,099

C.

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Public Service, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.								Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.	Number of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

Chief Secretary	53	£ 8,400	£ 1,090	£ 9,490	64	£ 5,916	£ 2	£ 5,918	...	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	2	£ 143	.....	£ 143	...	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Treasury	78	11,055	320	11,375	81	14,163	2,301	16,464	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Justice	111	5,337	152	5,539	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruction	463	44,775	..	44,775	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	8	852	.....	852	...	..	..	..
Mines and Agriculture	44	8,565	35	8,600	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Posts and Telegraphs	227	13,059	.....	13,059	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	976	91,241	1,597	92,838	145	20,079	2,303	22,382	...	...	...	...	10	995	.....	995	...	...	...	...

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Chief Secretary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	282	.....	282	...	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Treasury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,738	84	2,822	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	167	.....	167	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	332	.....	332	1	300	.....	300	3	150	.....	150	8	984	.....	984
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3,237	84	3,321	1	300	..	300	6	432	.....	432	8	984	...	984

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Chief Secretary	9	1,595	28	1,623	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	139	15,476	937	16,413	...	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Treasury	1	100	.....	100	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	..
Justice	2	174	.....	174	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	..
Instruction	2	212	.....	212	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	..
Posts and Telegraphs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	3,414	.....	3,414	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	..
Total	14	2,031	28	2,109	184	3,414	.....	3,414	...	.....	.....	.....	139	15,476	937	16,413	...	...	...	...

7

D.

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Public Service as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Department.	No. of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
		£
Chief Secretary's	122	1,352
Treasury	101	1,000
Attorney-General	14	130
Lands	114	1,086
Justice	158	1,486
Public Instruction (General)	60	675
Do. (Departmental Regulations)	750	15,000
Mines and Agriculture	44	516
Posts and Telegraphs (General)	765	7,282
Do. (Departmental Regulations)	400	5,491
Total	2,528	34,018

E.

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Public Service.

Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
		£	£	£
Chief Secretary	216	23,893	6,000	29,893
Treasury	667	130,092	1,985	132,077
Attorney-General	2	675	.....	675
Lands	50	23,792	9,313	33,105
Justice	64	6,280	400	6,680
Public Instruction	36	3,688	.....	3,688
Mines and Agriculture	47	6,674	800	7,474
Posts and Telegraphs	1,301	131,243	11,453	142,696
Total	2,383	326,337	29,951	356,288

RETURN

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Chief Secretary, on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department	Permanent				Temporary				Wages			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No of Officers.	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total amount of Wages and Allowances
Chief Secretary	35	£ 7,962	£ 225	£ 8,187	10	£ 1,054	£	£ 1,054		£	£	£
Audit Office	42	9,383	40	9,423	1	120		120				
Executive Council	3	1,158		1,158								
Police	61	18,365	1,371	19,736					1,868	246,087	23,842	269,929
Aborigines Protection Board		100		100								
Lunacy	45	10,849	2,538	13,387	413	28,053	9,002	37,055	19	2,716	179	2,895
Master in Lunacy	15	2,655		2,655								
Medical Adviser	86	7,762	3,362	11,124	38	2,102		2,102				
Medical Board	2	170		170								
Government Statistician												
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions	11	3,711		3,711	14	2,340		2,340				
Charitable Institutions	28	6,658	720	7,378	97	5,678	2,337	8,015	10	2,100		2,100
Fisheries Commission	14	2,254	26	2,280	1	26		26				
Fire Brigades Board	2	882	30	912	1	165		165				
Botanic Gardens	5	1,472	360	1,832	4	560	90	650	89	10,344	165	10,509
Military Secretary	5	1,908	100	2,008	2	163	27	190	1	143		143
Electoral Office		1,211		1,211	35	3,733		3,733				
District Government Office					15	2,630		2,630				
Private Secretary to Governor	1	375		375	1	220		220				
Total	355	76,875	8,772	85,647	632	46,844	11,456	58,300	1,987	261,390	24,186	285,576

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Chief Secretary on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the Year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent				Temporary				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue			
	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Persons	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total amount of Wages and Allowances
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.												
Chief Secretary	38	£ 7,210	£	£ 7,210		£	£	£		£	£	£
Audit Office	52	12,980	40	13,020					1	77		77
Executive Council	3	965		965								
Police	7	1,936		1,936								
Aborigines Protection Board		75		75								
Lunacy	42	13,668		13,668	480	44,562		44,562				
Master-in-Lunacy	18	3,063		3,063								
Medical Adviser	112	9,082	4,077	13,159	13	795	254	1,049				
Medical Board	1	20		20								
Government Statistician	16	3,289		3,289		69		69				
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions.	4	876	26	902								
Charitable Institutions	118	13,111	1,635	14,746	12	1,436	53	1,489				
Fisheries Commission	3	356		356	1	26		26				
Fire Brigades Board	1	600	30	630								
Botanic Gardens	12	2,305	412	2,717								
Military Secretary	8	1,806		1,806								
Electoral Office	12	2,108		2,108	4	355		355				
Private Secretary to the Governor.	2	440	26	466								
Total	449	73,890	6,246	80,136	510	47,243	307	47,550	1	77		77

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Medical Board	1	150		150								
Fisheries Commission	1	300		300								
Fire Brigades Board	1	200		200								
Botanic Gardens									93	10,535	258	10,793
Electoral Office			117	117								
Total	3	650	117	767					93	10,535	258	10,793

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Police	55	17,514	1,400	18,914					2,007	261,564	24,779	286,343
Lunacy	12	520		520								
Medical Adviser	33	1,825		1,825								
Military Secretary			120	120								
Fire Brigades Board		160		160								
Fisheries Commission	10	1,378	52	1,430								
Total	110	21,397	1,572	22,969					2,007	261,564	24,779	286,343

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Chief Secretary, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub Department	Permanent				Temporary				Wages			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue			
	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act												
Auditor General	10	£ 3,620	£	£ 3,620		£	£	£	2	£ 143	£	£ 143
Lunacy	5	1,600		1,600	50	4,928		4,928				
Medical Adviser	28	2,462	1,085	3,547								
Charitable Institutions	5	444		444	6	803		803				
Fisheries Commission	1	50		50								
Master in Lunacy	4	224	5	229	5	185	2	187				
Total	£ 53	8,400	1,090	9,490	64	5,916	2	5,918	2	143		143
Not Graded by the Public Service Board												
Botanic Gardens									3	232		232
Not subject to the Public Service Act												
Police	1	1,105	28	1,133					139	15,476	937	16,413
Fisheries Commission	1	150		150								
Medical Adviser	7	340		340								
Total	£ 9	1,595	28	1,623					139	15,476	937	16,413

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Chief Secretary's Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act

Sub Department	No of Officers affected	Total Amount of Increments
Chief Secretary	13	£ s d. 123 10 0
Auditor-General	25	290 0 0
Executive Council	1	2 0 0
Police	3	25 0 0
Lunacy	9	155 0 0
Master in Lunacy	12	161 7 9
Medical Adviser	27	230 0 0
Government Statistician	4	44 0 0
Registrar of Friendly Societies	2	14 0 0
Charitable Institutions	15	180 3 4
Fisheries	1	7 10 0
Botanic Gardens	1	6 13 4
Military Secretary	2	20 0 0
Electoral Office	6	58 0 0
Private Secretary to Governor	1	5 0 0
Total	122	1,352 4 5

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Chief Secretary's Department

Sub Department	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue			
	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances
Chief Secretary	11	£ 1,204	£	£ 1,204
Auditor General	1	150		150
Police	1	50		50
Lunacy	5	816		816
Master in Lunacy	1	150		150
Medical Adviser	53	2,158	3,799	5,957
Government Statistician	19	7,030		7,030
Registrar of Friendly Societies	3	1,341		1,341
Charitable Institutions	98	7,308	2,055	9,363
Fisheries	1	118		118
Botanic Gardens	7	1,030	120	1,150
Military Secretary	3	270		270
Electoral Office	12	2,108		2,108
Private Secretary to Governor	1	160	26	186
Total	216	23,893	6,000	29,893

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Treasury on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
The Treasury	87	£ 23,183	£ 75	£ 23,258	11	£ 962	.....	£ 962	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamp Duties Office	16	3,531	.....	3,531	6	540	100	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land and Income Tax .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	11,263	.....	11,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs	163	41,941	2,524	44,465	203	24,805	600	25,405	1	158	27	185
Government Printing Office...	13	4,782	.....	4,782	173	34,315	99	34,414	466	56,800	.....	56,800
Government Stores Dept.....	15	3,890	100	3,990	22	2,998	30	3,028	3	284	.....	284
Mercantile Explosives	8	2,067	154	2,221	35	4,341	881	5,222	19	135	.....	135
Shipping Master's Office ..	13	2,585	.....	2,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Wharves	5	1,489	150	1,639	18	2,371	.....	2,371	10	708	.....	708
Board of Health	85	11,859	290	12,149	2	326	.....	326	40	480	.....	480
Total	405	95,327	3,293	98,620	539	81,921	1,710	83,631	539	58,645	27	58,672

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Treasury on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

The Treasury	88	£ 18,915	£ 50	£ 18,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamp Duties Office	20	4,230	74	4,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	.....	90
Land and Income Tax	19	3,082	178	3,260	146	25,241	2,301	27,542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs	259	49,111	2,254	51,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Printing Office...	455	66,911	.....	66,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Stores Dept.....	24	4,517	.....	4,517	7	889	.....	889	4	85	.....	85
Mercantile Explosives	42	6,507	.....	6,507	2	100	.....	100	9	123	.....	123
Shipping Master's Office	11	2,064	.....	2,064	1	79	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Wharves Department..	23	3,497	90	3,587	5	321	.....	321	5	597	.....	597
Board of Health	55	10,376	1,000	11,376	4	129	11	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,026	169,210	3,646	172,856	165	26,759	2,312	29,071	19	895	.....	895

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Land and Income Tax .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,738	84	2,822	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Printing Office...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	13,050	.....	13,050
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,738	84	2,822	85	13,050	.....	13,050

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Board of Health	34	4,601	70	4,671	4	115	115
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RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Treasury, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.								
The Treasury	6	£ 292	£	£ 292	.....	£ .....	£ .....	£ .....
Land and Income Tax	19	3,082	178	3,260	76	13,978	2,301	16,279
Customs	12	840	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Printer	4	1,236	.....	1,236	3	139	.....	139
Government Stores Department	9	566	136	702	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Explosives	1	200	6	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Wharves	2	101	.....	101	2	46	.....	46
Board of Health	25	4,738	.....	4,738	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	11,055	320	11,375	81	14,163	2,301	16,464

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Land and Income Tax	43	2,738	84	2,822
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Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Board of Health	1	100	100
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RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Treasury Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	Number of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
The Treasury	25	£ s. d. 234 0 0
Stamp Duties Office	5	43 0 0
Customs	31	314 10 0
Government Printer	18	149 8 0
Government Stores	6	90 0 0
Mercantile Explosives	6	72 10 0
Shipping Master	4	32 11 8
Public Wharves	1	10 0 0
Board of Health	5	54 0 4
Total	101	£1,000 0 0

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Treasury Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
The Treasury	7	£ 650	£	£ 650
Stamp Duties Office	7	2,289	290	2,579
Land and Income Tax	2	899	85	984
Customs	125	50,106	619	50,725
Government Printer	464	63,884	.....	63,884
Government Stores	11	1,362	.....	1,362
Mercantile Explosives	30	3,864	871	4,735
Public Wharves	21	7,038	120	7,158
Total	667	130,092	1,985	132,077

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Attorney-General, on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
Ministerial	5	£ 1,429	£ ...	£ 1,429	...	£ .....	£ .....	£ .....	...	£ .....	£ .....	£ .....
Crown Solicitor	21	6,582	...	6,582	4	1,090	.....	1,090	...	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of the Peace	9	3,126	30	3,156	...	.....	.....	.....	2	108	.....	108
Parliamentary Draftsman.....	6	1,915	...	1,915	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	13,052	30	13,082	4	1,090	.....	1,090	2	108	.....	108

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Attorney-General, on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.				
Attorney-General.....	41	£ 12,991	£	£ 12,991
Not Graded by the Public Service Board.				
Nil.				
Not subject to the Public Service Act.				
Nil.				

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Attorney-General's Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	No. of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
Attorney-General	14	£ 130

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Attorney-General's Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Attorney-General	2	£ 675	£	£ 675

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Lands, on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
General Establishment	666	£ 150,365	£ 13,845	£ 164,210	79	£ 23,652	£ 4,680	£ 28,332	269	£ 21,844	£	£ 21,844
Land Appeal Court	4	1,019	.....	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	670	151,384	13,845	165,229	79	23,652	4,680	28,332	269	21,844	.....	21,844

13

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Lands, on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

	No. of Officers.	£	£	£	No. of Officers.	£	£	£	No. of Officers.	£	£	£	No. of Persons.	£	£	£
General Establishment ...	666	155,893	15,8.2	171,705	28	2,866	423	3,289	3	251	85	336	...	...	...	...
Land Appeal Court... ..	4	1,030	.....	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	670	156,923	15,8.2	172,735	28	2,866	423	3,289	3	251	85	336	...	...	...	...

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Advances to Settlers Board 13 167 ... 167
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Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Lands.....	209	18,517	...	18,517
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RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Lands, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Temporary.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

Nil.

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Advances to Settlers Board	13	£167	£167
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Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Nil.

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Lands Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	No. of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
General Establishment	114	£ 1,086

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Lands Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
General Establishment	50	£ 23,792	£ 9,313	£ 33,105

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Justice on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.			
	Salaries and Allowances Paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Wages and Allowances.
		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£
Head Office	27	7,433	25	7,458	6	623	192	815	...	...	...	...
Master in Equity	11	3,179	817	3,996	1	97	...	97	...	...	...	...
Prothonotary	17	5,239	775	6,014	2	182	7	189	...	...	...	...
Divorce Court	3	216	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curator	5	1,416	20	1,436	3	154	7	161	...	...	...	...
Sheriff	44	7,527	2,523	10,050	41	3,889	931	4,820	16	531	...	531
Bankruptcy Court	9	2,570	632	3,202	1	110	...	110	...	...	...	...
Probate Office	4	1,290	188	1,478	5	541	40	581	...	...	...	...
District Courts	5	1,665	102	1,767	62	3,187	481	3,668	...	...	...	...
Coroners	5	1,357	...	1,357	3	233	76	309	...	...	...	...
Petty Sessions	173	63,624	6,991	70,615	18	3,097	439	3,536	...	...	...	...
Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	...	1,625	...	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court Cleaners .....	...	...	...	...	216	2,482	155	2,637	...	...	...	...
Prisons	181	18,398	3,390	21,788	418	60,174	4,470	64,644	4	654	...	654
Patents and Copyright	9	1,966	23	1,989	3	216	...	216	...	...	...	...
Inspectors under Licensing Acts .....	...	...	575	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registrar-General	75	17,688	1,274	18,962	7	925	92	1,017	...	...	...	...
Total	568	135,193	17,335	152,528	786	75,910	6,890	82,800	20	1,185	...	1,185

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Justice, on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total of Wages and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.																
		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£
Head Office	37	7,985	60	8,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	...	64
Master in Equity	8	2,038	193	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prothonotary and Divorce	8	2,590	116	2,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	142	...	142
Sheriff	133	12,936	2,325	15,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankruptcy Court	9	2,205	161	2,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Probate and Intestate Estates Office	10	2,262	123	2,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	115
District Courts	11	1,996	100	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
Coroners	5	1,368	1	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	...	59
Petty Sessions	187	58,289	1,334	60,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	688	...	688
Prisons	59	12,550	2,123	14,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registrar - General and Examiner of Patents	106	20,393	...	20,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	511	...	511
Court Cleaners	206	1,906	16	1,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	780	126,518	7,062	133,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,646	...	1,646

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£
Sheriff .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	293	...	293
Police, acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	...	1,775	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	1,775	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	293	...	293

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£
Head Office	1	150	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master in Equity	1	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Probate and Intestate Estates	2	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	24	978	...	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisons	112	3,941	584	4,525	369	48,527	1,748	50,275	5	607	18	625	...	...	...	...
Inspectors under Liquor Act .....	...	...	587	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	140	5,419	1,171	6,590	369	48,527	1,748	50,275	5	607	18	625	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Justice, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes

Sub Department.	Permanent			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue			
	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.				
Head Office	10	£ 1,653	£	£ 1,653
Sheriff	40	270		270
District Court	1	29		29
Probate Office	1			
Petty Sessions	25	2,115	67	2,182
Prisons	4	803	85	888
Registrar General	30	517		517
Total	111	5,387	152	5,539

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Nil

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Prisons	2	174	174
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RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Justice Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act

Sub Department	Number of Officers affected	Total Amount of Increments
Head Office	10	£ 94 10 0
Master in Equity	4	27 10 0
Prothonotary and Divorce Court	2	20 0 0
Sheriff	16	150 10 0
Bankruptcy	3	32 10 0
Probate and Intestate Estates	4	40 0 0
District Court	1	20 0 0
Coroners	1	5 0 0
Petty Sessions	65	579 0 0
Prisons	9	90 0 0
Registrar General and Examiner of Patents ...	43	427 0 0
Total	158	1,486 0 0

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes, in the Justice Department

Sub Department	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue			
	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances
Head Office	9	£ 950	£ 40	£ 990
Master in Equity	1	100		100
Prothonotary and Divorce Court	1	120		120
Sheriff	30	2,620	335	2,955
Probate and Intestate Estates Office	3	345		345
District Court	3	350		350
Coroner	2	198		198
Petty Sessions	15	1,597	25	1,622
Total	64	6,280	400	6,680

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes

Sub Department	Permanent				Temporary				Wages			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue			
	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	No of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances
Public Instruction— Head Office and Inspectors, &c	143	£ 41,240	£ -	£ 41,240	1	£ 60	£ -	£ 60	10	£ 826	£ -	£ 826
Teachers, &c	4,476	520,244	8,440	528,684	1	25	-	25				
Technical Education— Staff and Attendants	44	6,267	-	6,267	4	377	-	377	2	65	-	65
Lecturers, Teachers, &c	68	9,143	-	9,143								
Cadet Branch	7	2,066	-	2,066								
Labour and Industry	1	400	-	400	13	2,049	-	2,049	10	1,034	-	1,034
Public Library	29	4,441	130	4,571	2	200	-	200	3	313	-	313
Industrial Schools— Nautical S S "Sobraon"	22	2,906	-	2,906	1	84	-	84				
Parramatta	8	893	-	893								
Shaftsbury Reformatory	7	462	-	462								
Carpenterian "	1	-	-	-	6	520	107	627	3	120	-	120
Observatory	13	2,779	-	2,779	1	620	-	620				
Art Gallery	5	769	-	769								
Australian Museum	15	2,523	200	2,723								
Church and School Lands	4	1,376	-	1,376								
Total	4,843	595,509	8,770	604,279	29	3935	107	4,042	28	2,358	-	2,358

(A) No Salary paid in 1895

(B) Expenditure includes Meteorological Observers, 1 at £50, 35 at £12—£420

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes

Sub Department	Permanent				Temporary				Wages							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue				Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes			
	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Officers	Amount of Salaries	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances	Number of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances	Number of Persons	Amount of Wages	Amount of Allowances	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act																
Head Office and Inspectors of Schools, &c	137	36,540	-	36,540					7	500	-	500	800			
Teachers, &c	4,890	542,876	9,675	552,551												
Technical Education— Staff and Attendants, &c	54	6,555	-	6,555					1	52	-	52				
Lecturers, Teachers, &c	80	11,155	-	11,155												
Cadet Branch	5	1,120	-	1,120												
Labour and Industry	15	2,722	-	2,722					1	235	75	310				
Public Library	37	5,207	-	5,207												
Industrial Schools— N S S "Sobraon"	23	2,967	-	2,967												
Parramatta	11	1,212	-	1,212												
Shaftsbury Reformatory	4	236	-	236												
Carpenterian Reformatory	12	1,117	-	1,117												
Observatory	15	3,120	-	3,120	470			470								
Art Gallery	6	886	-	886												
Total	5,289	615,713	9,675	625,388	470			470	1	235	75	310	8	852		852

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Labour and Industry— Pitt Town Labour Farm				4	332	-	332						3	150	-	150
Bogan Scrub Works								1	300		300			8	984	984
Total				4	332		332	1	300		300		3	150		150

Not subject to the Public Service Act

Australian Museum	17	2,960	-	2,960												
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(c) 36 Meteorological Observers.

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.						
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.		Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.		Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.		
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	Number of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Head Office, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	800	...	800	...
School Teachers, &c.	413	38,000	...	38,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	52	...
Technical Education Staff	7	613	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Lecturers, &c.	22	3,933	...	3,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labour and Industry	6	1,057	...	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Library	3	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial School, Parramatta.	3	214	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	1	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Gallery	1	117	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenterian Reformatory.	7	713	...	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	463	44,775	...	44,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	852	...	852	...

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Labour and Industry, Pitt Town Labour Farm.	...	...	...	4	332	...	332	...	...	...	...	3	150	...	150	...
Bogan Scrub Works .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	300	...	...	8	984	984
Total	4	332	...	332	1	300	...	300	3	150	...	150	8 984 984

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Australian Museum	2	212	...	212
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RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Public Instruction Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	Number of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
Head Office, &c.	35	£ s. d. 347 16 8
Technical Education	4	38 13 4
Labour and Industry	1	26 0 0
Public Library	16	202 0 0
Industrial Schools—		
N.S.S. "Sobraon"	1	15 0 0
Carpenterian Reformatory	1	25 0 0
Observatory	2	20 0 0
Total	60	674 10 0

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Public Instruction Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	Number of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
Teachers and Pupil-teachers (approximately)	750	£ 15,000

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Public Instruction Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Head Office	9	£ 713	£	£ 713
School Teacher	1	25	.....	25
Technical Education	6	482	.....	482
Labour and Industry	8	1,265	.....	1,265
Public Library	5	565	.....	565
N.S.S. "Sobraon"	1	84	.....	84
Observatory	1	150	.....	150
Carpenterian Reformatory	5	404	.....	404
Total	36	3,688	.....	3,688

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Mines and Agriculture, on the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.											
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.			Wages and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes.				
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
Mines	95	£ 26,530	£ 52	£ 26,582	31	£ 5,761	£ 800	£ 6,561	...	...	£	...	10	£ 1,189	£	£ 1,189	...	...	£	...
Scab in Sheep	64	16,722	915	17,637	5	659	...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brands	2	1,719	...	1,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	6	757	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public watering places.	18	3,710	...	3,710	1	156	...	156	2	355	...	355	48	6,156	...	6,156	...	...	...	...
Water Conservation	6	2,640	...	2,640	...	...	...	...	43	3,834	...	3,834	...	...	...	...	6	559	...	559
Agriculture and Forestry.	63	12,798	...	12,798	35	5,266	...	5,266	...	...	...	...	35	2,974	...	2,974	...	...	...	...
Total	254	64,876	967	65,843	72	11,842	800	12,642	45	4,189	...	4,189	93	10,319	...	10,319	6	559	...	559

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Mines and Agriculture, on the 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.											
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.				
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages and Allowances.
Mines	140	£ 30,270	£ 865	£ 31,135	4	£ 538	£	£ 538	...	...	£	...	13	£ 1,723	£	£ 1,723	...	...	£	...
Public watering places	13	2,910	880	3,790	...	...	...	...	2	391	...	391	35	4,357	...	4,357	...	...	...	...
Agricultural and Vine Diseases Act.	44	10,867	112	10,919	2	306	...	306	...	...	...	...	88	6,650	...	6,650	5	454	...	454
Board for Exports.....	2	500	...	500	2	156	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brands	2	620	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pounds and Commons	1	185	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	9	1,158	...	1,158	27	4,300	19	4,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	211	46,450	1,857	48,307	35	5,300	19	5,319	2	391	...	591	136	12,730	...	12,730	5	454	...	454

Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Nil.

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Prevention of Scab in Sheep.	62	16,727	461	17,188	4	608	...	608
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RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Mines and Agriculture, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	Number of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.				
Mines	22	£ 3,854	£	£ 3,854
Agriculture	21	4,411	35	4,446
Stock	1	300	...	300
Total	44	8,565	35	8,600

Not Graded by the Public Service Board.

Nil.

Not subject to the Public Service Act.

Nil.

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Mines and Agriculture Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	No. of Officers affected.	Total Amount of Increments.
Mines	40	£ 471
Stock	1	10
Agriculture.....	1	5
Public watering-places.....	2	30
Total	44	516

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since the 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes, in the Mines and Agricultural Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Mines	36	£ 5,222	£ 800	£ 6,022
Stock	2	123	.....	123
Public watering-places	2	320	.....	320
Agriculture and Vine Diseases Act.....	7	1,009	.....	1,009
Total	47	6,674	800	7,474

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, on 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 31st December, 1895, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid out of Loan Votes.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages & Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages & Allowances.
Post and Telegraph Department	3,405	£ 296,972	£ 10,846	£ 307,818	1,301	£ 131,244	£ 11,454	£ 142,698	79	£ 8,204	£ 430	£ 8,634	26	£ 3,159	£ 63	£ 3,222
do .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3,368	.....	£ 3,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,405	296,972	10,846	307,818	1,301	134,612	11,454	146,066	79	8,204	430	8,634	26	3,159	63	3,222

RETURN showing the number of Officers employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, on 30th June, 1899, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances paid for the year ended 30th June, 1899, from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.				Wages.							
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Wages and Allowances paid from Loan Votes.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages & Allowances.	No. of Persons.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Wages & Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.																
Posts and Telegraphs	3,274	£ 361,682	£ 15,738	£ 377,420	42	£ 1,009	£ ...	£ 1,009	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...
Not Graded by the Public Service Board.																
Posts and Telegraphs	15	780	.....	780	...	.....	...	.....
Not subject to the Public Service Act.																
Posts and Telegraphs	1568	25,825	...	25,825	31	2,406	59	2,465	88	10,966	133	11,099
do	4,230	...	4,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	1568	30,055	...	30,055	31	2,406	59	2,465	88	10,966	133	11,099

A Paid to Officers under Railway Department.

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed since 31st December, 1895, to fill new positions due to the expansion of business in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, together with amount of Salaries and Allowances involved by such new appointments, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes.

Sub-Department.	Permanent.				Temporary.			
	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.				Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Within the Provisions of the Public Service Act.								
Posts and Telegraphs	227	£ 13,059	£	£ 13,059	.....	£ .....	£ .....	£ .....
Not Graded by the Public Service Board.								
Nil.								
Not subject to the Public Service Act.								
Posts and Telegraphs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	3,414	.....	3,414

RETURN showing the amount which has been granted to Officers of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, as increments under the Regulations of the Public Service Act.

Sub-Department.	No. of Officers Affected.	Total Amount of Increments.		
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department (General)	765	£	s.	d.
Increases under Departmental Regulations	400	7,282	0	0
		5,491	0	0
Total	1,165	12,773	0	0

RETURN showing the number of persons who have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff since 31st December, 1895, together with the amount of Salaries and Allowances, and whether paid from Consolidated Revenue or Loan Votes in the Post and Telegraph Department.

Sub-Department.	Salaries and Allowances paid from Consolidated Revenue.			
	No. of Officers.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Allowances.	Total Amount of Salaries and Allowances.
Postal and Electric Telegraphs.....	1,301	£ 131,243	£ 11,452	£ 142,696

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUSPENDED IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1895.)

Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 22 November, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the promise made in answer to Question No. 15, Votes No. 35, 29 August, 1900.]

1. Return showing number of officers suspended in the various Government Departments during the year 1895.
2. The number of such officers who were subsequently granted retiring allowances.
3. The number of such suspended officers who were called upon to resign, but refused any retiring allowance or gratuity.

Department.	Number of Public Servants suspended during 1895.	Number of such suspended Public Servants who were subsequently granted retiring allowances.	Number of such suspended Public Servants who were called upon to resign, but were refused any retiring allowance or gratuity.
Treasury	2	Nil	Nil
Chief Secretary	6	4	4
Attorney-General... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lands	6	Nil	2
Justice*	5	3	Nil
Mines and Agriculture	Nil	Nil	Nil
Public Instruction	3	Nil	Nil
Post Office... ..	57	5	9
Works	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Exclusive of Gaol Warders.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(DISMISSAL OF MR. JAMES S. INCH, CLERK, REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

No.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
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No. 1.

Mr. J. S. Inch to The Registrar-General.

Sir, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, N.S.W., 12 September, 1899.

I have the honor to ask that the enclosed letter may be forwarded to the Public Service Board, to whom it is addressed, together with my memorandum of interim appeal, dated 27th February last, and that of June 15th, under heading "Increment Regulation Reports."

Your apparent appreciation of my services leads me to hope that you will assist me to obtain the desired object at an early date.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. INCH,

Clerk in Charge, Correspondence and Records.

[Enclosures.]

Gentlemen, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, N.S.W., 12 September, 1899.

I have the honor to ask for an interview on the subject of my salary for the past year.

It is my desire to bring under your notice the unbroken series of favourable recommendations which preceded the fixing of same at £230 per annum—*vide Gazette* of 27th February—and to disprove certain statements contained in a report by Mr. Noble, Deputy Registrar-General, dated 20th October, 1898, which was made at a time when he was, as he admits, suffering from some head trouble.

It would ill-become me to disparage a fellow officer, or to make capital out of so great a misfortune; but, I feel sure you will recognise that it is not compulsory for me to permanently sustain the evident prejudice to which I have quietly submitted, pending your fuller knowledge of the circumstances of the staff matters of this Department.

The thanks which you recently directed should be communicated to me, in connection with my suggestions on the subject of leave of absence, were received with gratification.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. INCH.

Sir, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, New South Wales, 27 February, 1899.
 With reference to the Public Service *Gazette* notice of 24th instant, fixing my salary at £230 per annum, I have the honor to state, for your information, that upon certain papers which bore a recommendation of the late Registrar-General that my salary be fixed at £250 per annum, I observed a note against my name in the handwriting of Mr. Barling, then Chairman of the Public Service Board, of which the following is a copy :—"He is now doing work which we graded at £300 per annum—£240."

This note was observed by the then Acting Registrar-General. The papers referred to were received from the Under Secretary of Justice on 7th October, 1898, and returned fourteen days later.

Seeing that only the minimum increment has been granted in my case, it appears to me that the Public Service Board have decided to leave the adjustment of my salary to you.

If such is the case, my only regret is that the matter is still incomplete.

The Registrar-General.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES S. INCH,
 Clerk in Charge, Correspondence Branch.

Mr. Inch is under a misapprehension in supposing that the adjustment of his salary has been left to me. I have made no recommendation, either for or against, in regard to his salary, and the presumption is that the Board have dealt with the matter upon the strength of recommendations which were made before my appointment, and their own investigations.—W.G.H-W., 2/3/99.

Mr. Inch and Records,—Records in accordance with Registrar-General's direction.—J.S.I., 2/3/99.

INCREMENT REGULATION REPORTS.

Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, New South Wales, 15 June, 1899.
 BEING directed—in my capacity as Clerk-in-Charge of Correspondence and Records—to prepare certain reports herein, I have the honor to draw attention to the fact that, owing to my own salary being £230—£70 per annum less than fixed by the Public Service Board at the original grading—I shall, perforce, come within the increment regulations myself. As the Public Service Board, in drawing up the forms upon which these reports are being made, do not appear to have contemplated that responsible officers would receive less remuneration than the £299 limit, my case seems to be somewhat singular; for this reason I respectfully submit the following statement for your information :—

On the 15th March, 1897, I was directed to, and did assume, control of the branch at present in my charge.

Reference to my monthly reports and those of my predecessors will show that I have procured a reduction of staff, and that the hours of work have been reduced to regulation time. Many useful registers have been opened under my supervision, including records of cemeteries and officers, sworn valuers, ministers for celebration of marriages, guardians of minors, and Acts affecting the Registrar-General's Department. I claim to have given a more definite and decisive tone to the correspondence of the Department generally, and, in view of the absence of complaint or dissatisfaction with my work, and of the discretionary power which I am authorised to exercise with regard to inward correspondence, and of the emergent services rendered by me during the past two years, I venture to hope that you may see your way clear to recommend that my salary be brought into agreement with original grading above referred to.

The Registrar-General.

JAMES S. INCH,
 Clerk in Charge, Correspondence and Records.

Submitted.

MINUTE-PAPER.

Subject :—Application of Mr. James S. Inch, an officer of this Department, for an interview with the Public Service Board, on the subject of his salary.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales.
 Mr. INCH's letter of 12th September, addressed to the Public Service Board, with covering letter, is forwarded herewith, together with his letter to me of 27th February, 1899, and his memo. of 15th June, 1899, mentioned in his covering letter.

As Mr. Inch is apparently under the impression that his advancement has been unwarrantably prejudiced by certain action of the Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk, Mr. Noble, I venture to advance the suggestion that, in fairness to Mr. Noble, and in the interests of discipline, Mr. Inch might be afforded an opportunity of stating his case to the Public Service Board.

The reference in Mr. Inch's covering letter to my apparent appreciation of his services is beside the question. I have a high opinion of his clerical ability, and his systematic methods, in connection with the work of his branch; but his attainments are not such as to best qualify him for the position he now holds.

I have, on previous occasions, referred to the necessity for the appointment to the Correspondence Branch of an officer having a fair knowledge of law and conveyancing practice, with a practical knowledge of shorthand and correspondence generally. Such an officer in the position held by Mr. Inch would be of great value to this Department, the correspondence of which is largely devoted to legal matters.

Mr. Inch does not write shorthand, and he makes no pretensions, so far as I am aware, to the possession of any legal knowledge. On the other hand, he has many excellent qualities, which, no doubt, render him eligible for positions in the service, affording more scope for advancement than that in which he is at present placed.

I should not feel justified in recommending any larger increase in Mr. Inch's salary, whilst he is in his present post, than would result from the operation of the increment regulations.

W. G. H-W., Registrar-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 12th October, 1899.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Public Service Board. I may mention that Mr. Noble is at present suffering from a severe illness, and I understand is not likely to be able to return to duty for some weeks.—G.M., 13/10/99. The Secretary, B.C.

No. 2.

The Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk to The Registrar-General.

Sydney, 20 October, 1898.

WITH regard to question No. 7, I desire to say that Mr. Deane the Accountant, and Mr. Young, Sub-Accountant, have given excellent service in their respective positions. The Audit Inspectors have spoken in the very highest terms of the manner in which these gentlemen perform their duties.

With regard to the mistake mentioned, I knew nothing of it personally until afterwards, when the Accountant told me of it, but I could see that it was a simple error, which had been at once discovered by the Accountant's ordinary check and put right immediately, and no harm could possibly result. Mr. Long received

received cheques for signature *directly* from the Account Branch, having implicit confidence in the Accountant. As to the duplicate set of accounts, I have never heard of them; Mr. Long never once mentioned such a thing, and I am quite certain that this statement is absolutely false.

The changes in the Account Branch were made eighteen months ago. Mr. Deane was appointed a Deputy Registrar-General (having the necessary knowledge and training) to assist Mr. Deputy Keele, who was over-pressed with work, but Mr. Long decided to still retain Mr. Deane as Accountant for the present; to relieve Mr. Deane of certain details Mr. Young was appointed as Sub-Accountant, which was a new position. Mr. Inch, who was then a clerk in the Account Branch, being appointed as Corresponding Clerk, *vice* Young. Mr. Inch had applied for the position of Sub-Accountant, but Mr. Young had much greater experience, with higher qualifications, and also was Mr. Inch's senior both in position and length of service.

With regard to the other questions, the Registrar-General has not been asked to furnish a report. They reflect seriously upon my reputation, as well as that of others in the Department, but more especially upon the late Mr. Parry Long. As the particulars afforded could only have been given by an officer of the Department acquainted with its inner working, I would therefore request that you will be good enough to take the necessary steps to have strict inquiries made to ascertain who prompted these questions, and gave such information; and also to give *all concerned* an opportunity to refute the serious charges made therein.

H. J. N.,

Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk.

No. 3.

M.: J. S. Inch to The Public Service Board.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales;

Sydney, 2 November, 1899.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to ask that I may be exempted from the operations of the increment scheme, or, at least, from examination with officers of the £250 limit; for which purpose this might be regarded as an appeal against my grading at the time of the introduction of such regulations.

In support of this application, I would respectfully draw attention to the fact that from the 11th May, 1896, to the 15th March, 1897, I provisionally filled the position of first assistant to the accountant of the Department at a salary of £50 per annum less than the Public Service Board had—after personal inspection of the work and duties of the office—affixed to it a few days before the first-mentioned date. While acting in this capacity I had, by personal effort and suggestion (resulting from a long commercial experience), been able to effect certain reductions of work and staff of the Account Branch by the introduction of new methods, &c., and, admittedly, for this and other reasons I was placed in charge of the Correspondence Branch on the 15th March, 1897, the deposed officer taking up the duties vacated by me. I was eventually recommended for the salary of £300, per annum at which the duties of such position had been graded. That the late Registrar-General had no cause for disappointment in connection with the services rendered by me in this position (which I still occupy) was, I submit, fully demonstrated by his reports under Regulations 77 (old regulation) and 32 (new regulation), and has written recommendations (three), in 1898, that my salary be fixed at £300, £260, and £250 per annum respectively, the last-mentioned being accompanied by a special memorandum (copy attached*), which, I think, indicates how sincerely he desired to obtain recognition of my services. The memorandum addressed by me to the Registrar-General, dated 15th June, 1898, briefly sets out the nature of the services referred to.

Following such recommendations, after an interval of a few months, came the sad end to the career of the late Registrar-General.

On my way to the magisterial inquiry, in this connection, I sought advice from the Department of Justice as to my duty, and tried to obtain an assurance that a full official inquiry would take place with regard to the then existing condition of things in this Department. Evidently my representations were considered reasonable, because I was received with courtesy and thanked, in no formal manner, for the step I had taken.

Having failed to obtain the desired assurance, however, I made certain statements to the Coroner, with a view to strengthening the hands of those with whom the appointment of Mr. Long's successor would rest, and in order that the suppression of certain grave facts might not rest solely with me.

Ample confirmation of this evidence was, and is, available.

On the day of the funeral, 29th September, 1898, a paragraph appeared in the *Australian Star*, written evidently to discredit the evidence given by me at the said inquiry. Mr. Noble (then acting Registrar-General) informed me and others in the Department that he dictated this paragraph to a *Star* reporter at the direction of Mr. Earling, then Chairman of the Board.

On the following day (30th) Mr. Noble used certain intimidating language to me, and also said that Mr. Wilson (of the Public Service Board) had remarked to him at the funeral "That he was very sorry for Mr. Inch," clearly implying in this and other ways that my prospects in the service were nil.

Being advised that I had a good case against the *Star* for libel, in connection with the paragraph complained of, I contemplated taking the matter into Court. But, on further consideration, I determined to wait and approach you, when your knowledge of the facts of the case might be mature. Notwithstanding the prejudice I sustained about this time as a result of the misrepresentations of Mr. Noble, notably in his report of 20th October, 1898, I have hitherto declined to approach you otherwise than through the prescribed official channel.

While not having been called upon to substantiate the statements made by me to the Coroner, I have been afforded an opportunity to report upon relative matters. I venture to think that the subsequent administration of this Department has tended to prove the soundness of my representations, and the necessity for their expressions. As a result of all the successive recommendations of Mr. Long in my favour, previously referred to herein, I was only afforded an increase of £5 per annum under the increment scheme, 1898-9.

Against this, I respectfully submit, the officer who was so largely responsible for the maladministration which had obtained in this Department has been deprived of almost all the legitimate appurtenances

to

* Not attached.

to his position except that of full pay. So recently as the 10th July last he (Mr. Noble) assured me that for fully three months after the death of Mr. Long he had been suffering from some head trouble—a fact which no fellow-officer who had even intermittent contact with him would doubt. I make this application without desire to prejudice anybody, but in the hope that I may obtain the increase of salary which would probably have been awarded had no misrepresentations been made, asking no recompense for the expense and anxiety which I sustained thereby.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. INCH,

Clerk in Charge of Correspondence and Records.

No. 4.

Public Service Board Interview.

On Thursday, 2nd November, 1899, Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office (age, 31 ; service, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; salary, £230), waited on the Public Service Board, in the Chairman's room, regarding his salary.

Present:—Mr. G. A. WILSON, Chairman ; Mr. J. BARLING.

Mr. Wilson : You mention here (*indicating Mr. Inch's letter, asking for an interview with the Board*) a report by Mr. Noble. We have not seen any report by Mr. Noble. It has not come under our notice. We have no report before us.

Mr. Inch : The report was made to the head of my Department.

Mr. Wilson : How can we hear you with reference to a report that we do not know of ;—that report is not obtainable ?

Mr. Inch : I understood from Mr. Williams that it would be placed before you in some form, if it had not been already. He had a copy made the other day.

Mr. Wilson : Did you see what Mr. Williams had made out ?

Mr. Inch : No, sir.

Mr. Wilson : How do you know it was that report ?

Mr. Inch : He had a copy of the original report made the other day—the report I am referring to,—a copy was made in the office the other day. He asked me where the original was, and, somehow or other, it was dealt with apart from me, being a matter concerning me, and I was unable to tell him where it was.

Mr. Barling : Do you wish us to infer that we have got the report—that it was sent on to us ?

Mr. Inch : Not at all.

Mr. Wilson : We want to find out what report it is. If it is something that we have got it is a different thing.

Mr. Inch : It was made for the Registrar-General in connection with the questions which were asked in the House ; and was a report in which it was sought to show that I was the officer responsible for divulging the information ; and, seeing that I have been in charge of the records of the Department for two and a half years, you can quite understand —

Mr. Wilson : That has never been before the Board. The Board have no knowledge of that.

Mr. Inch : If the report itself has not been before the Board, the essence of it has, I take it.

Mr. Wilson : You propose to come here, among other things, to discuss and disprove certain statements contained in a report by Mr. Noble, dated 20th October, 1898, which was made at a time when Mr. Noble was, as he admits, "suffering from some head trouble." I personally have never seen that report. I do not know that report.

Mr. Inch : For anything I know to the contrary, it was forwarded on to you. If it did not reach you, the fact that the report was written and is on record is what I want to draw attention to.

Mr. Barling : Let us try and understand whether the report really came to us, because I do not remember any report coming. I would not say it is not here ; but I do not know that the report is here. I would like to know for certain whether there is such a report.

Mr. Inch : Such a report was made. There is no question about that.

Mr. Barling : If a report were made to the head of your Department, the head of the Department could deal with it. It is no use sending it on to us, to deal with something that we know nothing about.

Mr. Inch : The unfortunate part of it is that it is the one thing in the Department which we cannot find, and it is the one thing which was taken out of my hands to deal with, I being the record clerk. He came and asked me where he was.

Mr. Wilson : You said just now that he had a copy ; but that the original was missing ?

Mr. Inch : There is a press copy in the office letter-book.

Mr. Barling : Who was it addressed to ?

Mr. Inch : It was a report addressed by Mr. Noble to the Registrar-General on the date mentioned, 20th October, I think it is.

Mr. Barling : I want to find out whether it was ever sent here ? [*Mr. J. W. Holliman, Secretary to the Board, was sent for.*]

Mr. Wilson : Mr. Holliman, was any report sent by the Registrar-General, purporting to be made by Mr. Noble, with reference to Mr. Inch within the last week or fortnight ?

Mr. Inch : The copy was prepared this week.

Mr. Wilson : Has any such copy come on from the Registrar-General this week to your knowledge ?

Mr. Holliman : With regard to Mr. Inch ? From Mr. Noble ?

Mr. Wilson : Any report regarding Mr. Inch ?

Mr. Barling : You could not answer it just from memory ?

Mr. Holliman : No.

Mr. Inch : When this report was sent in to Mr. Williams, the reports under the increment scheme were referred to him by you for report, and anything that he may have said then in connection with my case would undoubtedly be affected, I take it, by that report. Whether it reached you in itself or in effect. I am unable to say.

Mr. Wilson : It is from Mr. Williams you must get that evidence.

Mr. Inch : Mr. Williams has had this matter of mine before him, and if he has not explained these things to you of course it is a disadvantage I am placed under which I probably should not be. *Mr.*

Mr. Wilson : Why should he? It is quite true that Mr. Williams knows that you addressed the Board.

[At this stage the shorthand-writer and Mr. Inch retired from the room at the request of the Board. Mr. Holliman remained.]

On resuming, *Mr. Wilson* said : We will have inquiries made about the report which we have not seen, and if we cannot get that to-day you must come another day. You may just address us about the matter of salary to-day.

[At this stage Mr. Coghlan entered. The shorthand-writer and Mr. Inch retired.]

On again resuming, *Mr. Wilson* said : That matter can be explained now.

Mr. Coghlan : It was a question of some report of Mr. Noble's. I did not understand your letter. Your letter said something about "to disprove certain statements contained in a report by Mr. Noble, dated 20th October, 1898, which was made at a time, &c." Before I could deal with your paper, I thought it was desirable to know what this meant, and I sent for a copy of the report; but I then saw that the document was not intended for the Public Service Board, and I refrained from reading it, and sent it back again; but I understand that my colleagues think that, as it has been in the office, it ought to be read. I have not become acquainted with the contents of the report or what the particular charges were—if there were charges in it; you seem to indicate that there were charges in it.

Mr. Inch : I was representing that I had certain motives for getting information which should not have been given.

Mr. Wilson : You see, Mr. Inch, I know absolutely nothing about it.

Mr. Barling : I was absolutely in ignorance of the thing. Each member of the Board deals with matters separately on his own initiative. Mr. Coghlan, when he saw that, sent for the report. I daresay you observed Mr. Holliman whisper something to me, and that is what made me ask you to go out, and that is how we found out that Mr. Coghlan had seen the report. You must have been aware that the report had been sent to the office, and could not understand how we had not seen it. I knew nothing about it, neither did Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Inch : I should not have known anything about the report at all in the first place, only a gentleman, who is a personal friend of mine, mentioned to me that the report had been shown to him in our office, and then afterwards I saw a press copy of it in the office, but the original I have never seen.

Mr. Barling : I think the better way would be for us to see the report now, and when we have seen the report we shall be able to judge what is the best thing for us to do.

Mr. Wilson : I presume you still wish the Board to go into the matter?

Mr. Inch : I was about to say that if Mr. Coghlan will give me an assurance that it has not prejudiced me in any way I would withdraw the matter from you, and simply deal with Mr. Williams on the subject.

Mr. Coghlan : It was to avoid being at all influenced by the report that, when I saw that this was not a matter coming before the Board—if I remember rightly it was a memorandum addressed to the Registrar-General by Mr. Noble—

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Coghlan : And it seemed to me to contain a good deal of other matter; but I can assure you I have not the slightest idea what the insinuations were against you or other officers, if there were insinuations.

Mr. Inch : It was trying to show that I had a motive for divulging information which was entrusted to me in my official position. It was so absolutely, on the face of it, misleading—perhaps, not intentionally so—but I felt in duty bound to draw attention to it officially when some time had passed over; but, as I have your assurance that I have not been prejudiced in your minds by that report, I am prepared to withdraw my present application, so far as you are concerned, if that meets with your approval.

Mr. Wilson : Now, you will address yourself to the matter of salary?

Mr. Coghlan : Mr. Inch, I will leave the matter with my colleagues. [Mr. Coghlan then left the room.]

Mr. Inch : In order not to take up much of your time and to be quite definite I have put the matter in writing.

Mr. Inch then read:—

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 2 November, 1899.

I have the honor to ask that I may be exempted from the operations of the Increment Scheme, or at least from examination with officers on the £250 limit; for which purpose this might be regarded as an appeal against my grading at the time of the introduction of such regulations.

In support of this application I would respectfully draw attention to the fact that from the 11th May, 1896, to the 15th March, 1897, I provisionally filled the position of first assistant to the Accountant of this Department at a salary of £50 per annum less than the Public Service Board had, after personal inspection of the work and duties of the office, affixed to it a few days before the first-mentioned date.

Mr. Barling : Questions were asked in the House exactly on that point, I think?

Mr. Inch : I do not think so.

Mr. Barling : I think it was asked in so many words.

Mr. Inch : I do not think so. I think you are thinking of something else. I think I have a copy of the questions here, sir.

Mr. Barling : However, you go on now.

Mr. Inch continued reading:

While acting in this capacity I had by personal effort and suggestion (resulting from a long commercial experience) been able to effect certain reductions of work and staff of the Account Branch by the introduction of new methods, &c., and admittedly for this and other reasons, I was placed in charge of the Correspondence Branch on the 15th March, 1897, the deposed officer taking up the duties vacated by me.

Mr. Inch : That was one of the points mentioned in this report. It was mentioned that I applied for the position of first assistant in the Accounts Branch and did not get it, and that is why I was dissatisfied. As a matter of fact I was taken from that position and placed in a higher position in another branch.

Mr. Wilson : Who made that statement?

Mr. Inch : That was contained in Mr. Noble's report. It was evidently made under a misunderstanding, I think.

Mr.

Mr. Inch continued reading :

I was eventually recommended for the salary of £300 per annum at which the duties of such position had been graded. That the late Registrar-General had no cause for disappointment in connection with the services rendered by me in this position (which I still occupy) was, I submit, fully demonstrated by his reports under Regulations 77 (old regulation) and 32 (new regulation) and his written recommendations (3) in 1898 that my salary be fixed at £300, £260, and £250 per annum respectively, the last mentioned being accompanied by a special memorandum (copy attached) which, I think, indicates how sincerely he desired to obtain recognition for my services. The memorandum addressed by me to the Registrar-General, dated 15th June, 1898, briefly sets out the nature of the services referred to.

Following such recommendations, after an interval of a few months, came the sad end to the career of the late Registrar-General.

On my way to the magisterial inquiry, in this connection, I sought advice from the Department of Justice as to my duty, and tried to obtain an assurance that a full official inquiry would take place with regard to the then existing condition of things in this Department; evidently my representations were considered reasonable because I was received with courtesy and thanked in no formal manner, for the step I had taken.

Having failed to obtain the desired assurance, however, I made certain statements to the Coroner with a view to strengthening the hands of those with whom the appointment of Mr. Long's successor would rest, and in order that the suppression of certain grave facts might not rest solely with me.

Ample confirmation of this evidence was and is available.

Mr. Barling : What were the grave facts? I noticed that in your evidence. What were the grave facts referred to?

Mr. Inch : There were a number of things, sir. Would you like me to deal with them now?

Mr. Barling : I would just like to know what they were. To me the whole thing was an enigma.

Mr. Inch : I can understand that, and of course it was a matter of surprise to me that I was not sent for and asked for an explanation. There were a number of things.

Mr. Barling : Of course it was not our duty to query anybody about statements they had made.

Mr. Wilson : It was on oath.

Mr. Inch : In the main, for a fortnight before the calamity, the condition of mind of both Mr. Long and Mr. Noble was so patent to the officers and the public that it was continually remarked upon. During the whole week before Mr. Long's death, Mr. Noble was in such an extraordinary state of mind himself that he was wholly taken up with that case of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wilson : That is the George-street property case?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Barling : Is it that case of a mistake in the property?

Mr. Inch : No, that case of Wright, the shorthand-writer. Mr. Wright had made some sort of report complaining about Mr. Noble's treatment of him. The whole of that week before Mr. Long's death, with writing and rewriting reports on that Wright case we turned out more than fifty sheets of foolscap of typewritten matter in connection with that case alone for Mr. Noble. He used to have the case written out—his own report and a report for Mr. Long to sign on top—there were two distinct things. Each time they extended over about six pages, and they were done in the day and taken away at night, and I was consulted, and a number of other officers consulted, as to how this thing could be amended and made stronger and more effective, and every day alike this case was the whole object of Mr. Noble's life in the office. I may say that at the same time Mr. Long had that Macdonald case on—that is the title case; and Miss Thompson, our typist, was away ill. There was such an extraordinary rush of work then that I got approval to get a typist for the time-being, and I had a Mrs. Fischer over, and she was in my room—being a stranger I had to dictate everything to her—and those two gentlemen, Mr. Long and Mr. Noble, sent for me incessantly. Mrs. Fischer can tell you so; she complained time after time. Every five minutes they used to send for me—each one had this big case in hand—and the work of the office was, practically, all in my own hands at that time. I was the confidential officer as between those two men. Individually, and together, I had to attend to them, and I had to attend to the office business as well. Not one of the heads of branches was consulted, or knew what was going on. The whole of the responsibility of the situation was upon me. I will just show you one or two things.

Mr. Barling : Mr. Inch—to what will this tend? Do you want to show that the minds of both those gentlemen were unhinged?

Mr. Inch : I want to prove that to you.

Mr. Barling : Is that what you mean?

Mr. Inch : Yes. Some months before you came into existence as a Board, Mr. Noble had been away from the office for three months from mental collapse. I have letters in his own handwriting here indicating that, and, of course, the medical certificates on his application are procurable.

Mr. Barling : Your idea in bringing these facts forward is to show that any adverse statement that Mr. Noble may have made about you in this report that we have not seen was due to aberration of intellect or unsound mind?

Mr. Inch : To a large extent.

Mr. Barling : You wish to disprove statements that have been made, on the plea that Mr. Noble is not in his right mind?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Wilson : Is not this going away from the question of salary?

Mr. Inch : This is to show that the responsibility was on me at the time.

Mr. Barling : We have asked Mr. Inch to read that letter, and in that letter he has referred to these "grave matters," and we want to know what they are?

Mr. Inch : On the morning of Mr. Long's death I was with him almost all the time, and Mr. Noble was engaged finally revising this case of Mr. Wright's. Just before 1 o'clock I took—I went into my room—I had been over to the Justice Department with all the papers in connection with the Macdonald case, after the final schedule had been made, the certified copies had been prepared, and everything was done; I had taken the papers over myself with my own hand at Mr. Long's request, and then he came in to see me, and somebody pushed the door at the time and interrupted him, and he just stroked his beard in this way, and went out and went into his room. I followed him in, thinking he had something to say. He walked to his washstand and got his hat, and walked along the passage to Mr. Noble's room, and Mr. Noble was engaged with somebody, and he went out and went home, and that was the last we saw of him. Now it was early in the afternoon, probably about half-past 3—Mr. Noble has a little opening

opening in the wall from my room to his room, and he opened this about some business, and I said to him, "Mr. Long is not in; I have tried his door several times," and he said, "No, I will ring up Mrs. Long about it and see if he has left home," and he shut the door—shut the little window—and I heard the telephone go, and he opened the window again and he said, "Mr. Long has left home and Mrs. Long is coming down," and he was rather excited about it, and within three or four minutes afterwards I heard the door open and I went out and into Mr. Long's room and I saw what I saw. Well now I know Mr. Noble's state of mind, and I did not send for him first—that might have struck you—I did not go for Mr. Noble first, but I sent for a doctor.

Mr. Barling: You were the first one who saw poor Mr. Long?

Mr. Inch: The boy just opened the door, and I just stepped along, and I was supposed to have been the first one to see him. I sent down for the doctor and the police, and then I walked into Mr. Noble's room, and he was engaged with Mr. McDermott at the time, and all I said to him was, "Come quickly." Just those two words. And he apparently received a very great shock—it was so marked that Mr. McDermott mentioned the matter to me afterwards. He said, "Didn't it strike you as being very extraordinary that Mr. Noble should have sustained such a shock from your two simple words?" I said, "Of course it did." So Mr. Noble and Mr. McDermott came up behind me in the passage, and I held the door open, and it seemed singular to me that Mr. Noble looked into the room just to the very spot where Mr. Long was lying, and at once became most hysterical, and he put his two hands up to his head and tore his hair, and rushed away to the table at the other end of the room, and threw himself on the board table there, and rolled round and round and across and up against the mantel-piece and careered round in a most remarkable way, and I at once sent for Mr. Packham—he is a strong and cool-headed man—and at the moment when Mr. Noble saw Mr. Packham, he rushed at him and fell on his neck and began to rave and roar and cry most hysterically. Mr. Packham put him up against the mantel-piece and said "Oh, be a man Mr. Noble" or something of that sort, and then we had a look round. Of course I was watching these things very closely, and after a time Mr. Noble became perfectly calm, and went over to Mr. Long's drawers and searched them, and then he went out of the room and rang up Mr. Miller, and he rang up you.

Mr. Barling: And I immediately told him to report it to Mr. Miller.

Mr. Inch: Of course he was most excited.

Mr. Barling: He telephoned to me in a most excited way, but still I did not wonder at that.

Mr. Inch: No, not under the circumstances. Then Mr. Miller came over. He (Mr. Noble) had been perfectly calm until he (Mr. Miller) came. He at once became hysterical again in the same way and rushed at Mr. Miller and Mr. Gould and other people as they came in. I was there the whole time and arranged everything that was arranged about the coffin and about getting Mr. Long undressed, washed, and sent home decently. The whole thing took something like two hours, and then I went out to tea. I came back and there were two fellows in my room—one was an officer of our Department, and another was a lawyer's clerk, and Mr. Noble came bursting in in rather a merry sort of mood and he said "Isn't it a good job I didn't discover him?" I said "Why, Mr. Noble?" He said "Oh, they might have said it was me." Well, it struck me and the others as being a rather extraordinary remark to make. And then we found that somebody had given a report to the *Evening News*, that the revolver in Mr. Long's hand was so tightly gripped that it could not be taken away from him. As a matter of fact the revolver was lying across his open fingers like that. (*Indicating.*) The next thing was after I had given my evidence some representations were made to you as I understand, and this report was put in to nullify all the evidence which I had given.

Mr. Wilson: What report was that? The report you are referring to.

Mr. Inch: After the report of my evidence was published, then Mr. Noble said he came and saw Mr. Barling about it, and he directed him to put a paragraph in the *Star*, to counteract my evidence.

Mr. Barling: It was simply untrue.

Mr. Inch: That is what I have held all along. That is why I am here to-day. Your name has been most freely used in matters of this kind, and I am certain unfairly, and it is just as much in justice to you as to myself that I want this thing cleared up. Then the next thing was that Mr. Noble called a meeting of the heads of branches to ask them to show in some way their respect for Mr. Long unitedly. It was most apparent to me and the others to have something put in the papers to show that we were all unanimous in respect to Mr. Long, and that we were a united department, and although every officer attended not a single officer would consent to such a proceeding, because it was felt that it was sought to use them for some object which was not disclosed. All these things tended to misrepresent the state of affairs as they existed to you, and to hush up inquiry.

Mr. Barling: As far as I remember what took place was this: Mr. Noble came into my room. I read this evidence of yours, and I was very much surprised at it. I could not imagine what was the meaning of it. I was extremely surprised to read the evidence, and I said to Mr. Noble—I asked him what was the meaning of it. Do you remember what your evidence was?

Mr. Inch: That is a copy of the evidence I gave. [*Handing newspaper extract to Mr. Barling.*]

Mr. Barling: I do not think this is what I saw. I was very much surprised at what I saw, because it disclosed a state which I was not aware of in the office, and I asked him what was the meaning of it. Apparently he had not seen the evidence, and I read it to him or showed it to him, and he immediately said, "Oh, that's utterly wrong; I will send some statement to the paper about it."

Mr. Wilson: Didn't you make the correction yourself the next day, Mr. Inch?

Mr. Inch: No, sir; I did not.

Mr. Barling: No, there was something put in the paper when I asked Mr. Noble what it was.

Mr. Inch: Here is the correction. [*Producing it.*]

Mr. Barling: I think I sent a statement to Mr. Gould about it in reply to the questions in the House, and I do not think the whole statement was given.

Mr. Wilson: We are very doubtful what all this is tending to, and we are doubtful whether we should go into all these matters. What are you leading up to?

Mr. Inch: To show the responsibility that has been upon me for a long period.

Mr. Wilson: But is it necessary, in order to show the responsibility, to go into all the detail that you do?

Mr.

Mr. Inch : I want to put it before you, and if you reject it, of course I cannot help it. It seems to me to have a very great bearing upon the case. I want to show here, as I can from these minutes from time to time, that whereas Mr. Noble was apparently in charge, I was really the responsible officer.

Mr. Barling : The tendency of the evidence you have given now is to very seriously impugn Mr. Noble, and he is not here to hear it and answer it.

Mr. Inch : I want to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Noble was well and at the office when I wrote my letter.

Mr. Wilson : You have made certain charges now—in fact, for want of a better word, insinuations—you insinuate that you were not the first man to see Mr. Long, and I gather from that that Mr. Noble was the first one to see Mr. Long.

Mr. Inch : That is presumed.

Mr. Wilson : It is a very serious thing to say about a man that is absent.

Mr. Inch : He is not a dead man.

Mr. Wilson : He is a living man, and, therefore, has a character.

Mr. Inch : I am not saying something that he won't have an opportunity of replying to.

Mr. Barling : Is it your idea to open up the whole case again in its very serious aspect? Is that your idea?

Mr. Inch : I have no desire to do anything at all to cast a reflection upon anybody.

Mr. Barling : Don't you see how serious it is?

Mr. Inch : I do.

Mr. Barling : It is a thing that if there is any value in it at all should have come out at the inquest.

Mr. Wilson : It appears to me that some of the statements which you have made to-day are statements which you ought to have made in a court of justice.

Mr. Inch : I asked for advice on the subject, and I was unable to obtain it.

Mr. Wilson : What advice do you want about telling the truth?

Mr. Barling : You were sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You would not be justified in keeping a single fragment back that you are telling us.

Mr. Inch : I did not quite take that view. These were official matters. These would not affect the verdict of the Coroner in any way.

Mr. Wilson : That insinuation that Mr. Noble saw Mr. Long before you was not an official matter. It was a matter that might have a most important bearing. It was a most serious matter.

Mr. Barling : I find that I have got that statement that I mentioned to you. I said :

With regard to question No. 2, the Chairman of the Public Service Board desires to state for the information of the Minister that the insinuation contained therein, so far as he is concerned, is absolutely untrue. The circumstances referred to, as far as his recollection serves, are as follow :—"After the inquest in connection with Mr. Long's death had taken place, Mr. Noble happened to be in the Board's office, and Mr. Barling asked him the meaning of the evidence which had been given by Mr. Inch as to the strained relations existing in the Registrar-General's Office. Mr. Noble apparently at that time had not seen the evidence of Mr. Inch. The next day Mr. Noble was in the office again. He had then evidently read the evidence, and seemed very much disturbed. He said either that he had corrected the statement, or had given the correct facts to the papers—Mr. Barling forgets exactly which. In speaking to Mr. Noble about the matter, Mr. Barling was not only within his rights in doing so, but it was his duty to ask for any information regarding any matter which might affect the efficiency or proper working of any public office when it came under his notice."

Mr. Inch : Well, you see the tendency of my evidence is to rebut anything that was then said as reflecting upon me to you which provoked those remarks from you.

Mr. Wilson : You told us just now the tendency of your evidence was to show the responsibility you had. That may be quite right.

Mr. Inch : At the same time, it is a dual object. I am addressing you upon my case—upon the question of my salary.

Mr. Wilson : I have the very gravest doubts whether we ought to hear this.

Mr. Barling : The insinuations are most serious against Mr. Noble.

Mr. Wilson : You are making the very gravest insinuations against an absent officer.

Mr. Barling : I should like to know what is the object of that. What is your idea with regard to the thing? Why are you bringing this up against Mr. Noble?

Mr. Inch : If you will allow me to read this right through first I think it will be quite clear. Do you mind my finishing it?

Mr. Inch continued reading :

On the day of the funeral (29th September, 1898), a paragraph appeared in the *Australian Star*, written evidently, to discredit the evidence given by me at the said inquiry. Mr. Noble (then Acting Registrar-General) informed me and others in the Department that he dictated this paragraph to a *Star* reporter at the direction of Mr. Barling, then Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Inch : I should not have known the history of the thing if Mr. Noble had not told me. I want to show that Mr. Noble is the man who is giving information throughout.

Mr. Barling : That is absolutely untrue. [*Referring to the last few words read by Mr. Inch.*]

Mr. Wilson : There is no objection to that statement; but it is the other statements which wander away from the point.

Mr. Barling : These questions were asked in the House about this.

Mr. Inch : Of course, I am practically answering those questions *seriatim*.

Mr. Inch continued reading :

Being advised that I had a good case against the *Star* for libel, in connection with the paragraph complained of, I contemplated taking the matter into Court. But on further consideration I determined to wait and approach you when your knowledge of the facts of the case might be mature. Notwithstanding the prejudice I sustained about this time as a result of the misrepresentations of Mr. Noble, notably in his report of 29th October, 1898, I have hitherto declined to approach you otherwise than through the prescribed official channel.

And in that way I have never been able to reach you.

While not having been called upon to substantiate the statements made by me to the Coroner, I have been afforded an opportunity to report upon relative matters. I venture to think that the subsequent administration of this department has

has tended to prove the soundness of my representations and the necessity for their expression. As a result of all the successive recommendations of Mr. Long in my favour previously referred to herein, I was only afforded an increase of £5 per annum under the increment scheme 1898-9.

Mr. Wilson : What was your salary in 1896?

Mr. Inch : £150 a year.

Mr. Wilson : What is your salary now?

Mr. Inch : £230.

Mr. Inch continued reading :

Against this, I respectfully submit, the officer who was so largely responsible for the maladministration which had obtained in this Department has been deprived of almost all the legitimate appurtenances to his position except that of full pay. So recently as the 10th July last he (Mr. Noble) assured me that for fully three months after the death of Mr. Long he had been suffering from some head trouble—a fact which no fellow-officer who had even intermittent contact with him would doubt. I make this application without desire to prejudice anybody, but in the hope that I may obtain the increase of salary which would probably have been awarded had no misrepresentations been made, asking no recompense for the expense and anxiety which I sustained thereby.

Mr. Inch : Now that is practically what I have to say.

Mr. Wilson : As regards the salary, the Board in January next would have been in office four years. You have already in that time had an increase of £80. Assuming the increment system were in force, there would be an increase of £90 in four years. Is not that proper treatment?

Mr. Inch : I consider I am very much indebted to the Board for the way in which I have been dealt with; but when I have been called upon throughout for special service, and recommended under the regulations referring to distinctive service so regularly, it does seem to me that I might have recently been afforded a further increase.

Mr. Wilson : Do you consider, then, that the Board are simply to register the recommendations of the Department for increases of salary?

Mr. Inch : No, sir; but when Mr. Long, as Registrar-General, called upon me to fill a certain position, which was a very difficult one at the time, and promised me that if I was successful in it I should get the salary, I naturally looked forward to obtaining something like recompense as he indicated. I do not ask for everything that was promised.

Mr. Wilson : Of course, you know that Mr. Long had no right to pledge the Board?

Mr. Inch : The position we had to take up is this: that he being your representative, is in touch with you and at one with you.

Mr. Wilson : But he is not our representative. He is not the representative of the Board. He may be the medium through which the Board communicates its decisions.

Mr. Inch : We have to regard him as such. It was the year when my service was most distinguished and most valuable—when I was recommended for most—that I got least.

Mr. Wilson : The reason of that was this: that you had already got three or four increases of salary. You had an increase from £150 to £175, then from £175 to £225.

Mr. Inch : And then you gave me £5 last year.

Mr. Wilson : Then you had two substantial increases of salary.

Mr. Inch : One you gave me when you had inspected my work, and the moment that was fixed I was promoted to a higher position, and a clerk was saved in the Account Branch. By giving me the charge of things and permitting me to alter the system as I did we were able to do with a clerk less, and the position that you had fixed the higher salary to I filled with additional responsibility and got nothing more than the salary you had given me for the work I was previously doing. Having given every satisfaction there as I can show by the records, I was called upon to take this higher position as clerk in charge of correspondence and records, and things were in a very backward state. Every night of their lives they were late. I can show you by our monthly returns here that all this has been altered and that everything is done systematically at the present time, that records are obtainable in proper form at a moment's notice—in fact, efficiency prevails throughout the branch.

Mr. Barling : I was completely surprised that whatever you had to give was not given at the Court, and I am still more surprised now that I hear what it is. I think everything you have told us ought to have come out in Court.

Mr. Inch : If I had said publicly in the inquest what I have told you to-day, it would not only have ruined Mr. Noble, but it would probably have put you in a very awkward position.

Mr. Barling : It would not have put me in the slightest in an awkward position.

Mr. Inch : I mean as a Board.

Mr. Barling : It would not have put the Board in any degree in an awkward position. In fact, it would have been better, because now the details are to a large extent faded from our minds.

Mr. Wilson : I think we had better see Mr. Hayes-Williams about it.

Mr. Inch : I asked Mr. Williams to go through the whole case with me, and he would not do it.

Mr. Barling : Naturally, I should say, when he hears things like this.

Mr. Inch : Of course, he heard a year ago what you are hearing to-day. I did not lose any time; in fact, Mr. Williams called upon me.

Mr. Wilson : When he took office he sent for you?

Mr. Inch : Yes, immediately.

Mr. Barling : It seems to me, the more I think of it, I think it was your bounden duty to give information to the Coroner at the time. It is all over, and it cannot be tried again.

Mr. Wilson : With regard to your insinuation that Mr. Noble saw Mr. Long and did not admit it, and, secondly, that Mrs. Long twitted him with wishing to wear the crown, don't you see how the two things could be connected?

Mr. Inch : Exactly.

Mr. Barling : And another thing, that he was seeking the position of Registrar-General. Put all these things together—the inference is as sinister as it can be.

Mr. Inch : I was not in possession of the whole of the facts on the day of the inquest.

Mr. Barling : You were in possession of the main facts, and it should have gone to the Coroner.

Mr. Inch : But I had no idea at the time I went to the inquest that fellow officers of the Department could have confirmed the evidence.

Mr. Barling : You have to think only of what is the truth, not to think whether others would confirm it.

Mr. Wilson : You said the Coroner rushed the thing ; but suppose he had rushed the thing and actually closed your mouth, you could have made yourself right by reporting this to the head of the Department or you could have consulted your solicitor. " I had evidence to give and the Coroner shut me up. What can I do ?"

Mr. Inch : I took that very course of action. I went to a solicitor, and he said, " Your duty is very clear. You must either report this matter to the police, to the Under Secretary of Justice, or to the Board " ; so I went at once to the Justice Department the following day and asked them if an inquiry was going to take place, and they said, " Yes, they thought it was," and then we had—I think—Mr. Williams appointed, and he made an inquiry from me. I gave him the evidence, and if he did not take any action, of course, I am not answerable for that.

Mr. Wilson : Is this—what you have told us—in evidence in the Justice Department ?

Mr. Inch : It is in evidence with Mr. Williams at any rate.

Mr. Wilson : There was an official inquiry.

Mr. Inch : I take it that Mr. Williams' inquiry was a Departmental one.

Mr. Wilson : And you gave Mr. Williams the evidence that you are giving us to-day ?

Mr. Inch : Yes, in effect.

Mr. Wilson : That, of course, puts you all right so far as that goes ; that is to say, that you have not kept it back.

Mr. Inch : And then, again, after consulting a solicitor I consulted a barrister also on the subject, and he was very much startled with those matters before him—that Mr. Noble was Acting Registrar-General, and passing titles which might bring the office into unlimited expense.

Mr. Wilson : We must consult with Mr. Hayes-Williams about this.

Mr. Barling : I think so. I think we must see what is the right thing to do with this. But I think, Mr. Inch, you are very much to blame.

Mr. Wilson : Mr. Inch has to some extent put himself right in this way : that shortly after the Coroner's inquiry the Department had an inquiry conducted by Mr. Williams.

Mr. Inch : He was not appointed then. The day after the inquest, where I had given an index to the situation so far as it seemed to me, I consulted a solicitor, and he gave me three courses, either to go to the Justice Department, the Inspector-General of Police, or to you. I went to the Justice Department, and I asked them if an inquiry would take place, and they said in all probability it would. Since Mr. Williams was appointed he held what he considered to be an inquiry, and I gave him the fullest information.

Mr. Wilson : You gave him the evidence that you attempted to give us to-day ?

Mr. Inch : Yes. I had a report also put in, a confidential report to him (of course, I would not disclose it to you because I do not know whether it would be his wish that I should), but the whole matter, so far as I was concerned, was properly recorded and attended to.

Mr. Wilson : In fact, you unburdened yourself to the Department as soon as you could ?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Wilson : We shall see Mr. Hayes-Williams about it. [*Mr. Inch then left.*]

No. 5.

Public Service Board Interview.

On Wednesday, 8th November, 1899, Mr. J. S. Inch waited upon the Public Service Board again in regard to his application for an increase of salary.

Present :—Mr. G. A. WILSON, Chairman ; Mr. J. BARLING.

Mr. Wilson : We are not quite sure whether you finished your statement the other day ?

Mr. Barling : I am sorry I had an appointment to meet someone at the ten to 5 tram, and I could not put the appointment off. I felt that I had hurried you, and, therefore, I suggested to Mr. Wilson that we should see you again so as to give you the fullest opportunity to say what you wish.

Mr. Inch : That is very kind of you, sir. There is a report I made to Mr. Williams.

Mr. Wilson : There is a good deal of matter mentioned the other day that we think is not matter for the Board, but we have decided that you may make your statement to-day if you have any more to say, and of course we shall only deal with the —

Mr. Inch : Relative matter.

Mr. Barling : In the statement we have got here there are certain things left out that took place in our interview, and it arose in this way : We had a conversation, if you remember, and I said to Mr. Garlick (shorthand-writer) " You need not take this down," and I forgot to tell Mr. Garlick when to recommence, and a whole lot has been left out that I was not aware of. It was not Mr. Garlick's fault. In the first place, I remember you were speaking about Mr. Noble trying for the position of Registrar-General.

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Barling : And I explained to you that the Board never had the slightest thought of putting Mr. Noble in the position of Registrar-General. It did not enter their minds.

Mr. Inch : But all that was really outside the scope of my—it was part of my cross-examination by you.

Mr. Barling : It seemed to give additional force to what you said, as if there had been some chance of Mr. Noble getting that position. There was none whatever. It was never thought of. It was necessary to fill up the place for the fortnight. Somebody must be there, and in recommending Mr. Noble for that place it was stated in our minute specially that it did not indicate the intention of the Board in their final recommendation. Mr. Noble was not thought of for the place for one moment.

Mr. Inch : I did not say that you did.

Mr. Wilson : In this statement that you read the other day you omitted to read a paragraph to the following effect :—" On the following day, the 30th," that is the day following the funeral, I suppose ?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr.

Mr. Wilson : " Mr. Noble used certain intimidating language to me, and also said that Mr. Wilson, of the Public Service Board, had remarked to him at the funeral ——"

Mr. Inch : Yes ; do I understand that I did not read that ?

Mr. Wilson : Yes.

Mr. Inch : It was purely by accident.

Mr. Wilson : " That Mr. Wilson, of the Public Service Board, had remarked to him at the funeral that he was very sorry for Mr. Inch, clearly implying in this and other ways that my prospects in the service were nil." Do you still say that Mr. Noble said that ?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Wilson : Would you be surprised to hear, Mr. Inch, that I was not near the funeral ?

Mr. Inch : I was at Mr. Long's house myself.

Mr. Wilson : You say that " Mr. Wilson remarked to him at the funeral ?"

Mr. Inch : I said that Mr. Noble said so.

Mr. Wilson : Would you be surprised to hear now that I was not at the funeral ?

Mr. Inch : I should not be surprised, because I was at Mr. Long's house, and I did not see you ; but I put that in to show you what has been said from time to time about other people—things which are not true, and I do not believe to be true.

Mr. Wilson : And you say Mr. Noble said this to you ?

Mr. Inch : Yes ; you have my signature there ?

Mr. Wilson : I assure you I was not at the funeral.

Mr. Inch : I never thought it was true. If I thought it was true I should not have approached you, gentlemen, with any hopes of receiving promotion. If you had feelings to me, as has been represented, how could I possibly have a hope of promotion ?

Mr. Wilson : You introduced matters the other day that we think—we do not exactly see the bearing of them,—and it is difficult to know what has a bearing until we hear what you have to say, and it is taken down, and, therefore, as far as possible, we will not interrupt you. You can make your statement.

Mr. Inch : If you will allow me to make a reference to the case of Messrs. Bucknell and Butler, as just having some reference to my business. You remember these gentlemen were removed by Mr. Long from the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Office to the Head Office. You gave those gentlemen a hearing in their protest matter, and you gave Mr. Long and Mr. Noble a hearing on the same question. Mr. Bucknell himself openly stated in the office, and stated to my very face, that you had allowed him to say a lot of disparaging things about me ; that you had allowed him to make disparaging representations about me. He said you allowed them to make disparaging remarks, and I did feel hurt at the time that I was not in any way called upon then to make an explanation.

Mr. Wilson : I think the disparaging remarks were in this way : that the whole difficulty arose out of a minute that you wrote in Mr. Bucknell's work. Mr. Bucknell naturally was irritated, and he may have said something that was not complimentary.

Mr. Inch : I want to show you that, notwithstanding all these things, and the fact that the representations of the officer have been made so widely known, and that you have accepted these statements about me ——

Mr. Wilson : How do you know I have accepted them ?

Mr. Inch : You have received them without giving me an opportunity of replying.

Mr. Wilson : I listened to Mr. Bucknell. There is no end to these matters. If I hear these statements, and you make statements about Jones, and Jones makes statements about Smith, where will it end ?

Mr. Inch : I understand that. I would like to show you one thing, as showing the nature of the work by Mr. Bucknell. That was the sort of thing that led Mr. Long to make the move (*showing paper to the Board*).

Mr. Wilson : Mr. Long commissioned you to make a report ?

Mr. Inch : Yes ; I was directed to go and report.

Mr. Wilson : And Mr. Bucknell had some natural irritation at a junior officer reporting on his work ?

Mr. Inch : You notice the spelling of the word " dealer " down below : that was the sort of work. That is the spelling of an officer who comes here and makes statements of that kind. I merely wish to show you that if there was fault found with that man's work, there was some justification for it.

Mr. Wilson : That was not the question I inquired into at all. It was a question as regards Mr. Bucknell's fitness for the new position. The question was as to giving him a new position.

Mr. Inch : But he was appealing against his having been removed.

Mr. Wilson : Yes ; because Mr. Long had no right to move him.

Mr. Inch : I know that. There was some reason for Mr. Bucknell being moved, and there was some reason for the report which I made.

Mr. Wilson : The Board never questioned that. They never went into that matter. The question was as regards Mr. Bucknell's present position in the office : had he suffered, as he considered, degradation ?

Mr. Inch : You see the position I am in. He is the second head of the branch downstairs, and he tells all these fellows that he has been down and blocked my promotion.

Mr. Wilson : I don't care what he tells them ; what have we to do with what he tells them ?

Mr. Inch : It places me in this position : here am I doing work for the Board ——

Mr. Wilson : What do you mean by working for the Board ?

Mr. Inch : Of course we are all under you, and indirectly we are your immediate servants, I take it. However, we will pass from that. I would like to show you some of my monthly reports.

Mr. Barling : You are the servants of the Government, not the servants of the Board.

Mr. Inch : There is a feeling in the Service ——

Mr. Barling : Of course, we are the ones entrusted by Parliament with certain very important duties in connection with the Service ; but still you are really employed by the Government—you are appointed by the Government, not by the Board.

Mr. Inch : I will show you that, as an appendix to a report by my predecessor in office in the Correspondence Branch. All those additional dates represent the dates from which the branch worked back.

Mr. Wilson : What does this prove ?

Mr.

Mr. Inch : I want to show you that before I took charge of the branch there was a large staff, and they were working overtime, and their work was not even up to date ; and I want to show you by my reports that a state of efficiency was brought about, and that the staff is less than it was in those days.

Mr. Wilson : Has there been any re-arrangement made in the work ?

Mr. Inch : Any re-arrangement that has been made has been made at my own suggestion.

Mr. Wilson : I mean are you comparing the same thing ? Is there the same work now that there was then ?

Mr. Barling : Do you mean that these gentlemen on these dates left after time ? They were kept in, but it does not show how long they were kept in ?

Mr. Inch : No ; but they did not get away to time. Now, this is the first report I put in after taking charge of the branch.

Mr. Wilson : This is a very small matter, Mr. Inch—"Departures after 4'45," that is fifteen minutes after the office-hours.

Mr. Barling : Before he took charge these men had to be kept back after that time, and, when he took charge, very few had to be kept back.

Mr. Inch : These are the reports immediately after I took charge.

Mr. Wilson : Are you comparing exactly the same things ? Is there the same work in the branch as there was then ?

Mr. Inch : There was exactly the same in these reports that I am going to show you. There was no difference at that time. I am showing you reports now immediately after I took charge. The Registrar-General said he would put no restriction upon me ; so I suppose I can hand these in. The report was really no report, you see, before I took charge.

Mr. Wilson : Who instituted this form of report ?

Mr. Inch : That was instituted by Mr. Pinhey. I was just saying that whereas the reports by my predecessor were only bare answers to the questions stated, when I took charge, I gave something more, and gave some idea of the business that was being done—in other words, I made it more secretarial.

Mr. Barling : This was during Mr. Long's time ?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Wilson : Those are reports made by you since you took charge ?

Mr. Inch : Yes, and they show the reform I brought about.

Mr. Barling : I may tell you that Mr. Long, and especially Mr. Noble, used to speak in the very highest terms about you.

Mr. Inch : That is one of the things that is so difficult to understand.

Mr. Barling : And that is what made me so astonished when I found, according to Mr. Noble, that you had taken up an antagonistic position in regard to him, because until that time Mr. Noble was always speaking in your favour.

Mr. Inch : And rightly too. I can prove it by reference to all the heads of branches in the Department. Those reports will show how I took over the stores from eight branches in the office and consolidated the stocks, and I found in some branches there was over £10 worth of stock of green silk, and yet other branches were re-ordering ; and the whole of these stores have been under my care since. There was no Ministers' register when I went to the Department, and under the Act it is necessary to record the name of the Ministers in a register kept in the Department, and shortly after I got into the Department a solicitor came in and said, "I want to see the Ministers' register," and there was not one in the Department. They simply took the previous year's *Gazettes*, and stuck them in a book and made additions line by line.

Mr. Barling : I can quite see why you are showing this, because it tends to show your value to the Department ; and now, is my assumption corrected, that what you said about Mr. Noble was to show that if he has made any statements which are inimical to you they are not to be believed ?

Mr. Inch : Exactly.

Mr. Barling : Is that your idea ? Because you can quite understand that it is no business of ours to inquire into anything that should have come before the Coroner's Court. I understand you are showing these things in order to show that if Mr. Noble has said anything prejudicial to yourself he is not one whose word should be taken.

Mr. Inch : Yes ; but I emphasise the fact that I do not attribute it to wilful misrepresentation on Mr. Noble's part, but rather to some defect which I allege he from time to time suffers from mentally.

Mr. Barling : That might be true ; but, do you not see, you go far beyond that ? The inferences from what you say about Mr. Noble are something terrible, quite apart from anything you say about yourself. I am not quite certain whether you fully realise the importance of your remarks with regard to Mr. Noble.

Mr. Inch : I do, sir. Did you purpose letting me peruse the report ?

Mr. Barling : I do not mention this to suggest that you should make any alteration ; but I do not think you quite see the purport of your remarks about Mr. Noble. You say now that what you say shows aberration of intellect ; but what you say here (*indicating the notes taken at the previous interview*) means more than that.

Mr. Inch : That may be so. You know the human mind is a remarkable thing.

Mr. Wilson : But common-sense people must draw common-sense conclusions.

Mr. Inch : If Mr. Barling will be specific I will say what I mean.

Mr. Barling : Here I pointed out to you that it seemed to me that it was your bounden duty to give information at the Coroner's Court at the time of what you told us ; and the more I think of it the more I am impressed with that view of the case.

Mr. Inch : But I think I remarked afterwards that the whole of those facts were not before me until after I had been to the court.

Mr. Barling : But, of course, the more important ones were before you. Then it goes on here : "With regard to your insinuation that Mr. Noble saw Mr. Long, and did not admit it ; and secondly, that Mrs. Long twitted him with wishing to wear the crown, do you not see how the two things could be connected ?" You said, "Exactly." And then I said : "And another thing, that he was seeking the position of Registrar-General. Put all these things together, the inference is as sinister as it can be."

Mr. Inch : I might have added that ———

Mr.

Mr. Barling : Do you not see that is no business of ours, and we are only just trying to find what the bearing of that has on your appeal now. And now I understand you mean that you are showing these things to indicate that in your opinion Mr. Noble, to put it plainly, was off his head ; but this (*indicating the notes of the previous interview*) would mean a good deal more than that.

Mr. Wilson : You say you were not in possession of all the facts ? You were in possession of one of the most material facts, and that is that Mr. Noble had seen Mr. Long before you had.

Mr. Inch : I do not say that, but that would seem to be so.

Mr. Barling : How would that bear on your plight if Mr. Noble had seen Mr. Long before he admitted it ?

Mr. Inch : You remember at the time—I say if he really saw the body, then the evidence he gave to the Coroner was not true. I have to establish this : you, gentlemen, by indication (implication ?) accuse me of having divulged the information upon which those questions of Mr. Griffith were asked.

Mr. Barling : How did we do that ?

Mr. Inch : You were trying to prove the other day by suggestion that the wording of my letter to you was, as it were, on similar lines to the wording of the questions.

Mr. Barling : I think what you said was this : you here yourself stated there was something in my handwriting on the papers, such as, "He was doing the work that Mr. So-and-so was doing." The curious thing is that exactly that question was asked, and what was on it was on a confidential paper which should not have been with the papers, and which you, as the confidential clerk there, saw.

Mr. Inch : It was not in my capacity of confidential man that I saw that, because somebody else saw that.

Mr. Barling : But you answered that Mr. Noble had seen it, and Mr. Noble had been talking to Mr. Griffith.

Mr. Inch : But here is another thing : you know me by reputation as an intelligent officer. If I had been going to ask that series of questions myself, is it likely that I should have put my case so prominently forward, and made an attack upon you, gentlemen ?

Mr. Barling : I think you misunderstand again ; we are not accusing you, even by implication, of that.

Mr. Inch : I must have misunderstood you.

Mr. Barling : You brought it up, and then I pointed out what was very patent in the questions. There seemed to be a question aimed directly at something that could only have been put in by somebody who knew, who had seen this pencil memorandum of mine.

Mr. Inch : Now a number of people saw that pencil memorandum. I can produce them before you. You know Mr. Noble and two other gentlemen were placed upon the Land-tax Commission of inquiry of some sort. Well now, certain confidential reports were called for by them—returns rather. Well now, I saw Mr. Noble collect a whole room-full of our officers, and hand those most private and confidential reports to them just to startle them with the importance of the commission you had given them. Now, I saw the final recommendation of that sub-board—had it in my possession in my own room. It was given to me to rule up before any of you gentlemen saw it, and another officer at least saw it, because he came to me in the evening and said, "It would look very funny if this appeared in the *Star* to-morrow night, wouldn't it ?" I only mention this to show you how information has got out.

Mr. Barling : Do not think we are blaming you for it.

Mr. Inch : I accept your assurance to that effect, because I assure you I have felt it very much.

Mr. Wilson : We have not raised it at all ; and as regards Mr. Noble, and anything you have had, of course confidential officers must be trusted.

Mr. Inch : I had nothing to do with that Commission. Every particle of that was brought up to Mr. Long and myself, and we were asked for our opinions on any matters that cropped up, and any legal opinions that were given in that report were given by Mr. Long ; the work of his own hand, in front of me, because I saw him write them ; and I do not suppose the other gentlemen on that Committee know, because the work that Mr. Noble did was done at home, as far as they knew. I mention this as tending to show the truth of my representations.

Mr. Wilson : That report was not acted upon.

Mr. Barling : It all bears upon this point : you are showing, in your opinion, the unreliability of Mr. Noble ?

Mr. Inch : Yes ; mental unreliability. Now, the day before Mr. Long's death—I omitted to tell you this the other day—Mr. Packham observed his state, and I observed it, and Mr. Packham came and saw me, and then we went together into Mr. Noble's room and we urged Mr. Noble to take some action, either to put somebody incessantly in the room with him, or to make representations to the authorities—we had both been into the room, and Mr. Long was sitting looking down his room, and had not noticed us going in—and this remarkable answer was given by Mr. Noble to us : "I cannot do anything, because Mr. Long is so suspicious of me." I just mention this in connection with those questions of yours just now. Well, now, five minutes before the opening of Mr. Long's door by the boy, he (Mr. Noble) was talking to me through the wall, and his last words to me were, "Do not tell Mr. Packham." I said, "Why ?" He said, "Oh, he makes such a fuss." I told him (Mr. Packham) afterwards in conversation that he (Mr. Noble) had forbidden me to see him, and Mr. Packham blamed me afterwards for not telling the Coroner ; but I did not want to drag Mr. Packham into it unnecessarily. Mr. Packham had not been subpoenaed by the police to attend.

Mr. Barling : It seems to me that you have made an entire mistake. Those are matters that should have come out then.

Mr. Wilson : Those are considerations that a witness has no right to consider, whether a man has been summoned by the police, and not wanting to bring him into it.

Mr. Barling : You were sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And a witness is bound to give information of everything he knows on the matter of the subject of the inquiry.

Mr. Inch : It seemed to me that these were matters that would come out at an inquiry which must ensue.

Mr. Barling : The inquiry ensuing would not be as to Mr. Long's death. The departmental inquiry would be as to how the office was carried on.

Mr.

Mr. Inch : Up to the time of the inquest I declined, as it were—you know it seemed repellant to me to consider these matters in the way in which I was bound to consider them after other matters transpired.

Mr. Barling : What you mean to say is this : when you thought Mr. Noble had taken an antagonism towards you, you thought it was your right to bring this forward so as to show the unreliability of Mr. Noble?

Mr. Inch : No ; I would not have brought it up in that way ; that would have been very selfish. It seems to me that when Mr. Noble, after the inquest, took such exceptional steps to hush up an inquiry, then the matter appeared to me to be very serious ; but not until then.

Mr. Barling : Was the inquest then over?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr. Barling : Do you mean to hush a departmental inquiry?

Mr. Inch : Yes, exactly, because it would impair his prospects. I do not want to call officers of the Department down here and examine them about certain things ; but, if you insist upon it, I can show you out of the mouths of reliable men in the office, other than myself, that it was quite settled in Mr. Noble's mind that he was to have the position of Registrar-General. He was quite settled—until the very day of Mr. Williams' appointment he was perfectly satisfied that he would have the appointment.

Mr. Barling : There was not the faintest intention of giving it to him.

Mr. Inch : I quite believe that.

Mr. Wilson : The Board determined, when superseding Mr. Pinhey, that it was necessary that the position should be held by a solicitor, and that of itself would disqualify Mr. Noble.

Mr. Inch : Yes, but he seemed to think otherwise ; and the very fact of my going to the Under Secretary of Justice and telling him, through Mr. Williams, on my way to the inquest—I said, "Mr. Williams, I want to see Mr. Miller," and he said, "Very well, I will see him," and he came out and said, "Mr. Miller says if you have anything to say will you say it to me?" I said, "Well, I feel that I am in a very serious position. I feel that I am the only man in the Department who can approach you and say that it will not be safe to place any further responsibility upon Mr. Noble," and, if I remember rightly, Mr. Williams said, "Well, thank you for coming over, it rather confirms our own opinions," and then he mentioned that Mr. Barling had spoken to him on the telephone about the excited way in which Mr. Noble had communicated to him the previous evening.

Mr. Barling : I was not a bit surprised at the excitable way he spoke to me on the telephone, because I think anybody under the circumstances would be very excited.

Mr. Inch : Naturally.

Mr. Barling : It never struck me as anything remarkable—the excited way in which he spoke on the telephone.

Mr. Inch : So you see that my action was not covert in any way. I was perfectly straightforward. I went to the next authority and made my representations in a perfectly open way.

Mr. Barling : Did you tell Mr. Williams, of the Justice Department, all the things you have told us here?

Mr. Inch : No, I did not. You see all these things I was not aware of at the time.

Mr. Barling : But as far as you were aware at that time?

Mr. Inch : No, we did not go through everything. Mr. Williams was not prepared to hear it all. He went to see Mr. Miller, and he came back and said, "Mr. Miller says his advice to you is to go to the inquiry and stick to facts."

Mr. Barling : It could not possibly have been better advice.

Mr. Inch : It was the very best advice in the world ; but you see the position I was in. Mr. Noble, you are aware—I was Mr. Noble's junior officer. Supposing I had brought in these, as it were, confidential facts, there would have been nothing at the inquiry, as I knew by the men who were called, to support me in any way, and I thought "I shall merely besmirch the character of Mr. Noble, perhaps unjustly, knowing as I do that he is eccentric, and it is far better for me to say what I must say, and sufficient to provoke an inquiry after this inquest is over," I have had legal advice since, as I told you the other afternoon, and the tenor of the advice was to congratulate me upon the action I had taken rather than otherwise. "You have really lost nothing by keeping back. You have protected Mr. Noble if your assumption was wrong ; but, on the other hand, if he was not right, then you gave the authorities sufficient notice to hold a proper inquiry."

Mr. Barling : But it seems to me that the proper inquiry was held in the Coroner's Court. It is a proper inquiry for the Government to inquire into the management of the office ; but touching the death of Mr. Long, it was the Coroner's duty to do that, and everything bearing on that ought to have come out.

Mr. Inch : You must understand me that I am perfectly satisfied, and am to this day, that Mr. Long committed suicide, so that I think that has a very considerable bearing on the subject.

Mr. Barling : The inference would be quite different from this statement of yours here. Persons would not infer that from your previous statements to us.

Mr. Inch : But I think you have it specifically stated there.

Mr. Barling : Oh no, I do not think so.

Mr. Inch : Where you said "What is your insinuation?" I think my answer to you was, "Simply that Mr. Noble was in the room before I was."

Mr. Wilson : And then I asked you, "Did you see the connection?" and you said "Exactly."

Mr. Barling : "Mr. Wilson : With regard to your insinuation that Mr. Noble saw Mr. Long, and did not admit it ; and, secondly, that Mrs. Long twitted him with wishing to wear the crown, do not you see how the two things could be connected. *Mr. Inch* : Exactly. *Mr. Barling* : And another thing, that he was seeking the position of Registrar-General. Put all these things together—the inference is as sinister as it can be." Do not you see you could not get any other idea from it?

Mr. Inch : I have given you absolute facts. As I said there, I only know what Mrs. Long said about his wearing the crown from Mr. Noble's statement. She may never have made such a remark. The only source of the information is from Mr. Noble.

Mr. Barling : I understand you to say now that you have no idea but that Mr. Long committed suicide.

Mr. Inch : I never had.

Mr. Barling : And you do not intend anyone to infer that you believe anything else?

Mr. Inch : No, I never have.

Mr.

Mr. Wilson : The different points were these : You mentioned that Mr. Noble was desirous to be Registrar-General ; that Mrs. Long had twitted him with the desire to wear the crown ; and that he himself had said that Mr. Long was suspicious of him, and that ——

Mr. Inch : You might make it that he says that Mrs. Long had twitted him.

Mr. Wilson : And then that he said that it would be awkward for him if he were the first ——

Mr. Inch : Yes ; “ What a good job I did not discover him, because they might have said it was me ; ” that was in the presence of witnesses.

Mr. Barling : Further, you were certain that almost up to the time that Mr. Hayes-Williams was appointed Mr. Noble was satisfied in his own mind that he would get the appointment.

Mr. Inch : Up to the very day. I could confirm that beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr. Wilson : Now, Mr. Inch, to a reasonable, common-sense man, do not all those points lead to a conclusion ?

Mr. Inch : That is not the question. The question is what I thought.

Mr. Wilson : The question is not what you thought, but what would any reasonable judge of evidence think.

Mr. Inch : If that evidence alone was put before any reasonable man he would naturally say that Mr. Long had committed suicide.

Mr. Wilson : He would naturally say that such of those facts as were within your knowledge you should have given to the Coroner.

Mr. Inch : But when we come to analyse which of them were in my knowledge at the time of the Coroner's inquest a very different state of affairs appears.

Mr. Wilson : You knew that he knew before you ?

Mr. Inch : I believed it, but I did not even know that ; that is to say, I did not know of confirmative evidence.

Mr. Wilson : Have you any confirmative evidence now ?

Mr. Inch : I have officers who formed that conclusion at the same time.

Mr. Barling : Now what is your conclusion. What do you wish us to infer from it ?

Mr. Inch : My conclusion is that Mr. Long committed suicide ; that Mr. Noble discovered his body, and being in a weak state of mind himself at the time was afraid to make it known, and all his peculiar actions subsequently were with a view to preventing an inquiry which might impair his prospects of obtaining the position which he had so long coveted.

Mr. Barling : That is exactly your idea ?

Mr. Inch : Yes, exactly.

Mr. Barling : But how would that impair his prospects—the fact of his having seen the body first ?

Mr. Inch : To any ordinary man it would have no effect. In his own mind he was weak. He is a peculiar-minded man, and it bore in upon him that it would never do for him to be first on the scene because he was the next officer in command, and it appeared to him that some motive might be attributed. It was sheer funk on his part, and all those misrepresentations that followed really were the result of the great funk which was upon him in the matter.

Mr. Barling : I begin to see more clearly your argument in the matter. Mr. Wilson and I were perfectly astounded to read your evidence the other day, but now I begin to see more clearly your object. Obviously it is seeking to prove that Mr. Noble was really off his mind. He was unhinged.

Mr. Inch : That is right.

Mr. Barling : And all these prevarications were due to an unstable state of mind. He was afraid certain inferences would be drawn from the facts if they were known, which would be prejudicial to him, and it all arose from the fact of his being unhinged ?

Mr. Inch : That is right.

Mr. Barling : You are sure that is the right inference you wish us to draw ?

Mr. Inch : That is exactly what I wish—That is exactly the representation I wish to make.

Mr. Barling : Of course I wish to say again, it is not our business to inquire into the facts of Mr. Long's death.

Mr. Wilson : We are not inquiring.

Mr. Barling : We are not inquiring in any way, except so far as it bears on your appeal.

Mr. Inch : That statement was to show that that state of mind was prevalent before. That is a report of Mr. Deane, the Accountant. You notice there he says there were some arrears (*showed the paper to the Board*). I want to show you that on the very same day that that report is dated Mr. Noble puts down there “ Please say what arrears there are, if any.” Now an officer in charge of an office like ours, and an officer making a report like the Accountant, and to receive a question like that on the top of it, I think it shows that even at that time his mind was not quite right.

Mr. Wilson : Why should not Mr. Noble make that inquiry ?

Mr. Inch : There is a report on a certain date, which says that there are some arrears in this branch, and on the same date the gentleman is asked to state what arrears there are, *if any* ; that is as much as to say “ You are a liar.”

Mr. Barling : It does not show here what date Mr. Deane had made this report ?

Mr. Inch : This is the date of the report (*indicating*).

Mr. Barling : Then what you wish to point out to us, to show Mr. Noble's state of mind, are these words “ if any ? ”

Mr. Wilson : It probably is an unconscious phrase. It is, perhaps, unconscious cerebration ?

Mr. Inch : Now look at that report (*showing another paper*). I want to show that this report was made while Mr. Noble was on that committee work of yours, and I was acting during the whole of that time in the dual capacity of submitting officer and correspondence clerk ; and I want to show you that after showing the business of the month that I had accomplished, and referring to Mr. Noble's business, he puts on here that I attended to the detail work of the correspondence, when I was in charge of correspondence all the time, *and was doing all the work almost that Mr. Noble ordinarily did*.

Mr. Barling : You mean that Mr. Noble minimised what you did ?

Mr. Inch : Although, as you say, he was down here speaking well of me, he puts that on here, showing that I did the detail work of the branch when I was really doing Mr. Noble's work.

Mr. Barling : You think that is really minimising your work ?

Mr. Inch : Yes.

Mr.

Mr. Barling : You were the clerk in charge of correspondence, and now he says that you were doing something else, although you were at that time doing something more.

Mr. Inch : Yes; at the very time that that was written, he was down here speaking well of me, and saying I was a first-rate officer.

Mr. Wilson : The fact of the matter is, Mr. Inch, that Mr. Noble and Mr. Long were so constantly bringing your name before us for an increase of salary that we thought it was time to stop. Of course we have to consider all public servants, and you were brought so constantly before us for increase of salary that the Board really got —

Mr. Barling : It could not go on. You see we have to look at the whole Service. We have not only a small office to deal with. We have to look at the whole of the Service.

Mr. Wilson : It is not a private business. Those in charge of a private business can do what they like; but we have to look at the other officers in the Service. I assure you that those gentlemen were constantly asking for increase of salary for Mr. Inch.

Mr. Barling : That was what made me so astonished at the attitude that Mr. Inch apparently took up subsequently to Mr. Noble.

Mr. Inch : But all this time I was sticking to Mr. Noble, and doing his work. He was away for probably six or seven weeks on leave in 1898, and during the whole of that time I acted in his position; and then during the time he was on this Commission work, sometimes we did not see him for a whole week, and all that time I was acting for him. And this year he has been away well into his third month now, and all that time I have been entrusted with the charge of the business, and I have never asked for any consideration for it; and Mr. Noble's friends come up there, and I have to receive them and act towards them, and I have acted towards him all this year, in the most cordial way; but when I find out that, as it were, my career is blocked, then I realise that there must be a cause, and the only thing I know of is this report of Mr. Noble's, which I have referred to.

Mr. Wilson : We have not seen that; and I have said that the Board were so often met with demands for increase of salary to you that we had to consider the claims of other officers.

Mr. Barling : We saw Mr. Hayes-Williams this morning. He said he could not tell where the report had gone, and he had no recollection of sending it to the Board, and could not tell what had become of it. And we explained to you the other day—we spoke very decidedly at first, and then we rather hesitated. Mr. Holliman mentioned something to me, and then we found out that, at the request of Mr. Coghlan, a copy of that report was sent down some days previously. But I have not seen it yet.

Mr. Wilson : We have not seen it now.

Mr. Barling : Of course we shall read the report now it has come out in this way; but at the present time I have not seen the report, and neither has Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Inch : You remember the D. R. scheme—the scheme to transfer all the duties of the Registrars in the country to the postmasters. A certain letter was sent out to me one day to write in this matter, and I took it in to Mr. Long, and Mr. Noble was there and another gentleman; and I said to Mr. Long, “Do you want me to write this letter exactly as it is given to me with the facts wrong, or do you want me to point out discrepancies?” and he said, “I think you should point out if there is anything wrong;” and I said, “You are making representations here that if this thing is carried out there will be a saving of £4,000 a year,” and I said, “That is not right,” and he said, “Why not?” I said, “Why the whole affair is only £3,900, and you could not make £4,000 out of it.” And Mr. Long was embarrassed, and Mr. Noble sang out from the other end of the room, “That is all right; you do not understand”; and I bowed and left the room. And there was another one, £700—saved in salaries. He had to write to you, saying that there was no saving at all on the salaries; that there had been some saving in the contingencies. You remember those incidents. I knew all these things. And then, again, there was that case of Mr. Wright's. Of course, that has only happened after Mr. Long's death, and after the inquest. I told him (Mr. Hayes-Williams) that Mr. Long had never seen the case of Mr. Wright, as it was finally written out; but, as a matter of fact, the matter which issued from our office eight or nine days after Mr. Long's death was only written the day of issue, although it was reported to have been on Mr. Long's table on the day of his death.

Mr. Wilson : What is that again?

Mr. Inch : The two unsigned reports—the report of Mr. Noble and Mr. Long, both unsigned—were sent to the Justice Department some eight or nine days after Mr. Long's death, with a covering minute stating that these were on Mr. Long's table for signature on the morning of his death. Well, they were only written the day they left the office, the whole thing, and it is known right through my branch.

Mr. Wilson : You are prepared to state that of your own knowledge?

Mr. Inch : Yes. Well, now as soon as Mr. Williams came in he sent for me; and, without making any fuss, or putting in any reports to that effect, I put in a report, and I simply said I strongly recommended that Mr. Wright should be reinstated at once, and he asked me, “Why?” and I told him. I strengthened Mr. Williams' hands, and all these difficult things, which might have been made a lot of, were dealt with promptly in a proper way. As I said the other day, it is singular that the malcontents in the office came rushing up to my room, and thought that I was going to lead them on to harass everybody in there, and I really prevented a series of questions being asked in the House which it was intended to have asked, by the fact that I was able to represent that in all probability Mr. Williams would adjust matters in the Department; and so Mr. Williams will tell you that his senior officers have congratulated him upon the phenomenally quiet year in the Department, and I take a very great deal of credit to myself for that.

Mr. Barling : You want us to understand now that a number of officers in the Department were going to move Members of Parliament to ask questions, and your influence prevented them doing it?

Mr. Inch : Yes. It is very difficult for one to state everything in the way it might be said; but I do not know whether you are seized with what my duties are in the ordinary way. I do not think any officer in the whole Service is entrusted with the same duties as I am. I open everything that comes to our Department, and have done ever since I was in charge of the branch—my predecessors never did—and the discretionary power is left with me to distribute all that matter. If I think a thing should go to Mr. Williams I send it to him; if I think it should go to any other officer I send it to the other officer. On the 3rd October, that is—the day after the Bank Holiday—we had by the first post in the morning over 300 letters. I opened all those, and I did not think it was necessary to send a single one of those to Mr.

Williams,

Williams, and I did not send one. Probably some of them would reach him in due course in connection with applications under the Act. I just mention this to show you the wide range of my duties and the information and knowledge of the Department which I must have to be able to fill my position with credit as I have done in the past. Then to receive and despatch all the mail matter for the whole Department. Any duties which do not belong to anybody, anything in the post which I cannot say belongs to any branch, is miscellaneous, and I have to deal with it myself. We have something like 1,250 ministers registered for the celebration of marriages, and there is something every day happening in connection with these—either the Bishops have misspelled their names, or they are moving, or they have had some trouble with the church authorities and the church authorities want their names struck off, or the question of the power of parents under certain circumstances to give consent. All these matters crop up, and I have to minute my papers and represent the case to the Registrar-General, which I do, and invariably he accepts my advice and takes the action which I suggest. Then the question of the appointment of guardians of minors all over the colony is a matter which has been left to me. Where it appears there is a vacancy for a guardian, I take the first action by sending printed circulars to the Registrars and procure nominations from the local benches of magistrates. When a suitable nomination has been received I prepare my minute for the Chief Justice, and the recommendation is made for the appointment, and it goes through in due course. Then there is the matter of sworn valuers. There was no Sworn Valuator Register kept before my time. I took the trouble to get all the names of the existing sworn valuers together, had a Register compiled, wrote up the history of each one, and as the appointments occur now so they are posted up. The Bankruptcy Act, I think it is, requires that if any of them go insolvent they shall be struck off, and we have to watch these matters. Then any minors in Sydney who require consent are always referred to me for the whole Metropolitan district, and I have to examine these minors, find out whether they have parents, if so under what conditions they are living, and to cross-examine them about innumerable questions and matters, and ascertain whether the cases are right for the guardian to give consent; and never in a single instance has a consent been refused by the Registrar-General when I put it before him. I need hardly say that sometimes very delicate matters crop up, because the great majority of the girls who come to us are in an unfortunate condition, and they are often prepared to tell us the most deliberate untruths in order to get our consent rather than face their parents; so I have to ascertain by certain means whether their parents are really alive, and if necessary to have searches made in our own records, and very often these matters are very delicate, and I have always given satisfaction to the Registrar-General in these matters. And then I have to give a certificate to the Registrar-General each week that all the surplus moneys right through the Department have been properly taken up and suitably accounted for. Sometimes we have large sums of money—almost every day we have considerable remittances—and very often we send back many pounds in the week. Of course, I receive them, in the first place, in the incoming post, and then despatch them and record the despatch throughout the Department; or, where I do not do it personally, I have to give a certificate that it has been done properly. And, then, I have my own staff to supervise, and the five junior messengers in the Department, and I have to attend to the whole of the business of the Department—that is to say, if anything goes wrong with the water-pipes, or if any painting has to be done, or any petty cash vouchers, or anything of that kind, to be dealt with; if any business has to be done in the way of purchasing emergency stores, putting petty cash matters through, I have to attend to them; and the location of the offices on the W.C.'s, and all the miscellaneous work has somehow drifted into my room, and I am looked upon as a responsible officer. And then, notwithstanding the fact that I am a responsible officer—always regarded as the head of a branch in the Department—I am drawing a smaller salary than a number of gentlemen who only occupy minor positions without responsibility. Take the case of Mr. C. Fry; he is in receipt of a larger salary. I do not want to single out Mr. Fry particularly, but he is receiving a larger salary than I am, and he is doing the Land Titles Index, which has, in the past, been done by officers as low as £150 a year.

Mr. Barling: You know Mr. Fry had a very large reduction in his salary.

Mr. Inch: Yes; I am sorry for Mr. Fry, too; but I am just mentioning this as an instance.

Mr. Barling: You mean that Mr. Fry, doing very much inferior work to you, is getting a higher salary?

Mr. Inch: His work is not so responsible, because it is checked. He has, really, no responsibility upon him.

Mr. Barling: I have a very good idea of his work.

Mr. Inch: It is involved, no doubt, but in the past it was considered that it might be entrusted to an officer at £150, and it was done. By the way, Mr. Fry put a statement before you the other day showing the *pro rata* increases we have received, and, unfortunately for him, his reference to me was misleading, because his figures were quite wrong in connection with my own case, although he believed they were right; so I hope you will not take that as authentic, so far as regards me. Then there is the case of Mr. Rossiter. He is a personal friend of mine, and I am very sorry for him, but he is getting £300 a year for doing work which never carried anything like the salary of my position. I know the Board are not to blame for this.

Mr. Wilson: Mr. Rossiter would get a place at £300 a year if the Board could find a place at £300 a year to give him. Anything you say about these officers will not in any way prejudice them.

Mr. Inch: I do not wish it to. I am quite sure of that. I come here as one of the heads of branches in the Department, ranking something like seventh, I think.

Mr. Barling: You are using their names just to show that they are getting larger salaries than you are getting, and yet they are not holding as responsible positions as you?

Mr. Inch: They are not front-rank men. I am classed with the senior officers of the Department, yet I am getting a lower salary than other officers not in the same class.

Mr. Wilson: How do you mean you are seventh?

Mr. Inch: That has been the order of the officers ever since I have been there. [*Handing list to Mr. Wilson.*]

Mr. Wilson: Surely, you would not put yourself before Mr. Kloster?

Mr. Inch: No. We ought to leave the last one out. That is only an innovation. The other order is the order as it has prevailed for eight or nine years at least.

Mr. Wilson: You are talking now of the positions, not of the men who are holding them?

Mr. Inch: No, irrespective of the men. That order was fixed by Mr. Pinhey.

Mr.

Mr. Wilson: Mr. Pinhey may be right or wrong; but, of course, we do not model our arrangements by Mr. Pinhey.

Mr. Inch: I am sure of that; but I think you will allow me to tell you that history is the foundation of all knowledge, and we may use it if it is of advantage to ourselves. That is practically all I have to say, except that, perhaps, outside my own branch I have been able to make suggestions to Mr. Williams; as soon as he came into the Department—to show you how thoroughly loyal I was to him—I pointed out some very serious matters which required attention in different parts of the office; for instance I said to him, “There is no proper check on ministers’ marriages at present.” Since then I suggested that a new lot of registers and marriage certificates should be printed in proper form, and numbered right through like cheque-books and issued for receipts. All cancelled forms to be so marked and forwarded as if for registration. The present system is laborious, incomplete, and irritating to both ministers and registrars, and causes hundreds of letters to be written per annum. That is to say, even up to the present time we appoint a minister, we send him a lot of marriage certificate forms. They are not numbered. We know what we send him, and, perhaps, he spoils two or three, and he throws them into the fire, and he celebrates a marriage, and he forgets altogether to send us the certificate. A person comes down and says, “I want a copy of my certificate”; and we say, “There was never such a marriage.” I assure you I put hundreds of these cases before Mr. Williams. There were fifty the other day. He (the clergyman) said he had found fifty in his cupboard, and he sent down to see whether they were registered, and they were not.

Mr. Barling: I wonder you do not make it incumbent on the parties themselves to notify you?

Mr. Inch: In New Zealand they make everybody who is contemplating marriage go to the registrar and pay a fee, and then they are registered as eligible, and then they check the registrar’s return by that. There was a very sad case in connection with the Presbyterian Church a little while ago. Some doctor married a lady in Sydney. There was no record of the registration of marriage, and the lady’s friends were in a great state of consternation. We found out that this man had not been registering any marriages at all. There was a fearful row about it. We had the greatest trouble to keep the matter out of the court; and still our people have done nothing. I drew Mr. Williams’ attention to it at once. There is a reason for the delay now. They are contemplating altering the Act, and I think Mr. Williams is waiting until that is done, and he is going to see to the whole thing. Well, then, I consider that pointing out that matter of Mr. Wright’s to Mr. Williams in the way I did was of exceptional value to him, because it enabled him to do justice to Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wright does not know to this day anything about it; and it certainly relieved the Board of a case which might have troubled them somewhat from the representations which were being made, and it enabled the Registrar-General to put Mr. Wright in a position where he has remained ever since, perfectly happy so far as we know. Then there is the case of Mr. Spark. You had him down here the other day.

Mr. Barling: I inquired into Mr. Spark’s case very fully. Of course I have not finished with it yet.

Mr. Inch: Mr. Spark’s work is purely checking. He is a thoroughly good man, but his work is simple, and purely checking. It is a difficult and awkward, wearing position he has got; but as compared with mine, where I have to write most difficult matters—there are some of my original drafts here, which I might leave with you if you care to peruse them, showing you the most difficult matters I have to deal with; whereas Mr. Spark, who gets much more salary—his work is really certifying to the work of copyists.

Mr. Barling: Mr. Spark’s complaint is that he was removed from an important position to the position which he now occupies.

Mr. Inch: As he occupies that position now, it seems to me that his duties are less valuable than mine.

Mr. Wilson: Of course, some regard must be had to an officer’s service.

Mr. Barling: Those matters are not dealt with yet. I have not had the reports fully written out. When they are they will go to Mr. Hayes-Williams.

Mr. Inch: Then I suggested to Mr. Williams that, as there had been so many changes in the Department which I did not think the Board was cognizant of, and many of the changes being unsuitable both to the clerks and to the heads of branches, that he might call the heads of the branches together, and let each man select the men who would suit him best; and, after that was done, I thought there would be certain men over that no one would ask for, and that the Board might then be asked to confirm the new arrangement, and he would thus be ensured of a quiet life and an efficient department. I have nothing more to say, gentlemen, except to ask you to allow me to put in these copies of testimonials and minutes. I would like to thank you for the exceedingly patient hearing you have given me, and for the assistance you have given me in the matter of putting my case before you.

Mr. Barling: Have you said everything you wish to put before us now?

Mr. Inch: I think I have. I cannot recall anything more that I desire to say.

Mr. Barling: I am glad we have given you an opportunity, because I felt at the last meeting that you were a little bit hurried.

Mr. Wilson: I do not think, Mr. Inch, that we shall be able to look at that draft correspondence. We have not time to look at that.

Mr. Barling: There may be some confidential matters there. We can find that out from Mr. Williams.

Mr. Inch: I will simply ask this, that if any question of my ability should crop up, you will afford me an opportunity of demonstrating it.

Mr. Wilson: We have always heard the best accounts of you.

Mr. Barling: Your ability has never been questioned for one moment.

Mr. Inch: You will notice amongst those testimonials there is one from Mr. John Dunlop, under whom I served about twelve years ago, and I have the pleasure of enjoying his friendship at the present time—I was doing their shipping for them twelve years ago—and then Mr. Proctor, of the *Herald* office—there is a testimonial from him there. No doubt you have some personal knowledge of him. He would not misrepresent anything, I think.

No. 6.

The Secretary of The Public Service Board to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Registrar-General's Office.—Interview of Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, with the Public Service Board, regarding his salary.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 19 December, 1899.

IN view of the extraordinary character of some of the statements made by Mr. Inch at the interviews which he had with the members of the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Board to forward a copy of the Shorthand-writer's notes, and to say that the Board would be glad to have a report from the Registrar-General on those parts of Mr. Inch's statements which relate to matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

The necessity or otherwise for action in regard to those of Mr. Inch's statements which do not so relate is, of course, a matter entirely for the permanent head of the Department to determine.

I am to add that the delay in forwarding these papers is due to the absence of the Shorthand-writer on duty at the Divorce Court, which prevented the transcription being proceeded with.

J. W. HOLLIMAN,

Secretary.

Forwarded to the Registrar-General.—G.M., B.C., 21/12/1899.

No. 7.

The Registrar-General to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 January, 1900.

Referring to the statements made by Mr. J. S. Inch, an officer of this Department, at interviews accorded him by the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th November last, which were forwarded to me for report on the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to request that consideration may be given to the questions. First, whether Mr. Inch has upon his own statements and admissions been guilty of conduct which justifies his dismissal from the Service, or, if not, second, whether he can be considered a fit person to occupy his present position, and third, whether his immediate suspension is desirable pending some other position being found for him.

My reasons for making this request will probably present themselves to you upon a perusal of the notes of the interviews referred to, and I need only add that as I am unable to feel any confidence in Mr. Inch, I deem his immediate removal from his present position desirable in the interests of the Department.

I have, &c.,

W. G. H.-WILLIAMS,

Registrar-General.

[Confidential.]

MINUTE-PAPER.

Subject :—Interview of Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, with the Public Service Board, regarding his salary.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales.

THE Public Service Board ask for a report from me on those parts of the statements made by Mr. Inch at the interviews accorded him by the Board, which relate to matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

These matters are, I take it,—First, the question as to whether the Chief Clerk, Mr. Noble, suffers from time to time from some mental defect as alleged by Mr. Inch (page 32) which would unfit him for duty; second, the question as to whether Mr. Inch's services have been such as to entitle him to special consideration as regards salary; and third, the question as to whether Mr. Inch has not, by his own statements and admissions to the Board, demonstrated his unfitness for his present confidential position.

I can deal with these only so far as my own knowledge extends, viz., from the date of my appointment—18th October, 1898.

As to the first matter, it does not appear to have any bearing upon the question of Mr. Inch's salary, and, if dealt with at all, it will, I presume, form the subject of an independent inquiry. From my own observation of Mr. Noble, I do not consider that any such inquiry is necessary.

As to the second matter, I would refer to my minute of 12th October, 1899—covering Mr. Inch's application of 12th September—in which it is stated that I should not feel justified in recommending any larger increase in Mr. Inch's salary whilst he is in his present position than would result from the operation of the Increment Regulations. I hold the same view to-day as I held on the 12th October last in reference to Mr. Inch's salary.

As regards the question of Mr. Inch's position, however, there is much more to be said. The post of Clerk in Charge of Correspondence and Records should be filled by a discreet, trustworthy, and loyal officer who is able to appreciate to the utmost the confidential nature of the position. The statements made by Mr. Inch to the Board, in my opinion, show conclusively that he entirely misconceives what is due from him. To my mind, he has sought to advance his own importance at the expense of the character and reputation of his superior officer, Mr. Noble, upon whom he has endeavoured to attach a stigma, the mere suggestion of which may place that officer under a suspicion that will cling to him for years; and he appears to have made use of confidential information, not only with the intention of bettering his own case—which is itself inexcusable—but also for the purpose of degrading his senior officer in the minds of the Board, upon whom the future advancement of that officer to some extent depends. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that Mr. Inch is not a fit person to occupy such a position as that of Clerk in Charge of Correspondence and Records in this Department.

I have now to deal specifically with certain of Mr. Inch's statements, which, unless explained, are liable to give rise to misapprehension.

As to the so-called report of Mr. Noble's, of the 20th October, 1898, which Mr. Inch professes to assume has prejudiced him with the Board, and certain statements in which he asks to have an opportunity of disproving, he says, page 1: "He (the Registrar-General) asked me where the original was, and somehow

or

or other *it was dealt with apart from me*, being a matter concerning me, and I was unable to tell him where it was." Again, at page 3, he says: "The unfortunate part of it is that *it is the one thing in the Department which we cannot find, and it is the one thing which was taken out of my hands to deal with, I being the Record Clerk. He (the Registrar-General) came and asked me where it was.*"

These remarks entirely misrepresent the matter. Mr. Inch having referred, in his letter of request for an interview with the Board, to the alleged report, a question was raised as to the contents of the report, and I made inquiries of Mr. Inch, as I had no recollection of it. He then explained that it was a memo. written by Mr. Noble when certain questions which were asked in the House relative to the Department were being dealt with. I at once told Mr. Inch that, to the best of my recollection, the memorandum had never been acted upon. I did not make the inquiry of him as Record Clerk, but merely for the purpose of ascertaining what it was that he referred to; nor did I, when I learned this, expect that it would be in his custody as Record Clerk. As to its being "the one thing which we cannot find," it will be seen from what I have said that the form of expression is inappropriate; and as to its being "the one thing which was taken out of my" (Mr. Inch's) "hands to deal with," I may say that this form of expression is even less happy than the former one, Mr. Inch's position not being one which gives him the right to deal with any matters except under instructions.

At the foot of page 3 Mr. Inch says: "When this report was sent in to Mr. Williams, the reports under the increment scheme were referred to him by you for report; and anything that he may have said then in connection with my case would undoubtedly be affected, I take it, by that report." The inference to be drawn, presumably, is that at the time when the increment reports were referred to, Mr. Inch's advancement was prejudiced by the so-called report of Mr. Noble. Any such inference is negated by my memo. on his letter of the 27th February, 1899, which accompanied his application for an interview. As a matter of fact, my recollection of the matter is that, as I did not feel justified in dealing with action taken by my predecessor as regards increments, I minuted the papers accordingly.

At page 18 Mr. Inch interrupts the reading of his communication, dated 2nd November, 1899, at the words, "I have hitherto declined to approach you otherwise than through the prescribed official channel" to add, "and in that way I have never been able to reach you." This is very misleading. Mr. Inch was perfectly well aware that he was quite at liberty to ask for an interview with the Board at any time subsequent to my appointment. As a matter of fact, he did not ask or in any way suggest that he desired to approach the Board until his letter of 12th September last.

Mr. Inch then continued reading, and I must confess I do not quite grasp the meaning of the extract following his remark just quoted. If he intends to convey that I have been influenced in my administration of the Department by anything that he has said, I need only remark that his self-complacency has led him to mistake toleration for appreciation. The fact that I have from the very outset been desirous of having Mr. Inch transferred to some other position affords a criterion as to the value I would be likely to attach to his suggestions or reports.

Still reading from his communication of 2nd November last, Mr. Inch continues (page 18): "Against this, I respectfully submit, the officer"—meaning Mr. Noble—"who was so largely responsible for the maladministration which had obtained in this Department has been deprived of almost all the legitimate appurtenances to his position—except that of full pay." This again, is a misleading statement. Previously to my appointment, as I understand, Mr. Noble, as Chief Clerk, was the means of communication between the Registrar-General and the heads of branches, all departmental matters passing through his hands. This did not accord with the plan of action I proposed when taking charge of the Department, and I at once altered the system, which necessarily led to Mr. Noble's duties and responsibilities being largely curtailed. But it by no means justifies the inference which Mr. Inch, in his carefully-prepared statement of his case, would seek to raise. And whilst on the subject of this statement, so far as it involves Mr. Noble, I may remark that Mr. Inch appears to have adopted a method of laying his case before the Board that is more creditable to his shrewdness than to his sense of honor.

At page 21 Mr. Inch states that immediately I took office I sent for him. The fact is, that I did not send for Mr. Inch immediately, but upon the questions already mentioned being referred to me for report I called for him, as I called for other officers, to tell him that the intimate acquaintance with departmental matters which the questions indicated suggested that information had been divulged which should have been regarded as sacred, and to let him understand, as I had let other officers understand, that, as far as I could, I would deal with treachery and disloyalty in a prompt and effective manner.

At page 22 Mr. Inch says that what he has told the Board is in evidence with me, and adds: "I take it that Mr. Williams' inquiry was a departmental one. I gave Mr. Williams in effect the evidence I am giving to-day." There was no inquiry by me into matters relative to Mr. Long's death. My inquiry was with a view of discovering causes of disaffection and dealing with them. Mr. Inch took the opportunity, as I considered, to disparage Mr. Noble, and, if I remember aright, I declined to allow him to continue in such a strain. In effect, I concluded that he was endeavouring to justify his conduct in regard to the questions asked in the House, some of which he did not deny he might be indirectly responsible for, although he denied that he had instigated them.

At page 23, Mr. Inch says: "I had a report put in a confidential report to him (of course I would not disclose it to you, because I do not know whether it would be his wish that I should); but the whole matter, so far as I was concerned, was properly reported and attended to." As Mr. Inch has referred to this report of his, I attach it just as I received it, together with a copy of my memorandum of 31st October, 1898, a copy of which was handed to each officer occupying the position of head of a branch in the department.

At page 38, Mr. Inch says: "Mr. Noble took exceptional steps to hush up a Departmental inquiry because it would impair his prospects. It is worthy of note that, in the so-called report which Mr. Inch has made so much of, and which was written a few days after I took office, Mr. Noble asked for an inquiry. Certainly I never gathered the impression that he was desirous of hushing up an inquiry. On the contrary, it was at my suggestion that he did not press his request, which I considered would hamper me in the course of action I had laid down for myself when placed in charge of the Department.

At page 48, Mr. Inch says, in reference to Mr. Wright's case, "As soon as Mr. Williams came in (into office) he sent for me, and without making any fuss or putting in any reports to that effect, I put in a report, and I simply said I strongly recommended that Mr. Wright should be reinstated at once, and he asked

Exhibit F.

Exhibit O.

asked me why and I told him." And again at page 55a, "Well then, I consider that pointing out that matter of Mr. Wright's to Mr. Williams in the way I did was of exceptional value to him, because it enabled him to do justice to Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wright does not know to this day anything about it, and it certainly relieves the Board of a case which might have troubled them somewhat from the representations that were being made, and it enabled the Registrar-General to put Mr. Wright in a position where he has remained ever since, perfectly happy so far as we know." Mr. Inch apparently arrives at the erroneous conclusion—as he does at the foot of page 3, in regard to the increment reports—that action was taken on my recommendation. As regards Wright, I can say that Mr. Inch's remarks did not weigh with me one iota. The matter arose before my appointment, and I considered it was one which should be dealt with independently of me. I am under the impression that I minuted the papers accordingly. Being quite new to the Department and naturally anxious to avail myself of every legitimate means of arriving at the causes of the internal trouble that was apparent, I gave every officer an opportunity of unburdening himself. But I received all statements with caution, and endeavoured to avoid being influenced in any way by occurrences prior to my taking office. As regards Mr. Inch, I was especially careful, as I gathered the impression from his own demeanour and actions that his chief aim was not so much the welfare of the Department as the advancement of his own interests.

At page 49, Mr. Inch says, "And so Mr. Williams will tell you that his senior officers have congratulated him upon the phenomenally quiet year in the Department, and I take a very great deal of credit to myself for that." I fear Mr. Inch's mental vision is again somewhat obscured by the shadow of his own importance. I have ventured to take some small credit to myself for the present harmonious working of the Department, but I recognise that any success I have achieved is very largely due to the cordial co-operation of the senior officers, and indeed, with trifling exceptions, of the whole staff. Mr. Inch's ill-concealed animosity to Mr. Noble has not tended to make my task the pleasanter, and his suggestion that his influence has been the means of preventing questions being asked in the House at the instance of officers of the Department I regard as absolutely unfounded.

Again, at page 49, Mr. Inch says, "I don't think any officer in the whole Service is entrusted with the same duties that I am;" and goes on to speak of his discretionary power in reference to distributing correspondence, &c. Mr. Inch takes a large view of what are really quite trifling responsibilities. Whatever his duties and discretions may have been before my taking office, they are now limited, as regards the distribution of correspondence and papers, by specific directions which do not leave much room for the exercise of more than ordinary discretion. All heads of branches to whom correspondence is marked off by Mr. Inch, are instructed that anything out of the ordinary routine, anything in the nature of a complaint, or having any bearing on the efficiency of the administration of the Department,—anything, in short, of a special character,—is to be referred to me for approval of the action proposed to be taken. As a check, Mr. Inch is instructed to note upon a business paper, for my information, anything of the kind mentioned which he has so marked off, in order to ensure the observance of the rule. Mr. Inch's statements in this connection, on pages 49 and 50, must therefore be taken with considerable qualification.

On page 50, Mr. Inch says, "Any duties which do not belong to anybody; anything in the post which I cannot say belongs to any branch, is miscellaneous, and I have to deal with it myself." This is a grossly incorrect and misleading statement. As I have said, Mr. Inch has no authority to deal with any matters outside his allotted duties (which leave nothing of importance to his discretion) except under my own instructions.

Registration of Ministers for the celebration of marriages, page 50.—This work is for the most part purely routine, requiring care and accuracy. Mr. Inch is both careful and accurate. Where questions arise I deal with them personally, the minutes prepared by Mr. Inch being, as a rule, the result of my directions to him.

Appointments of Guardians of Minors, page 50.—This work is not left to Mr. Inch. Since Mr. Noble's absence on sick leave, Mr. Inch has taken the usual formal steps under my instructions. There have not been more than six appointments during the past three months.

Appointments of Sworn Valuers, page 51.—Largely routine work. There have been about six cases dealt with during the past three months.

Consents to Marriage of Minors, page 51.—This work calls for some tact and discretion, but as Mr. Inch invariably consults me before sending in any doubtful cases, his responsibility is not great. There has been an average of eight cases per month during the past year.

Surplus Moneys per post, page 51.—Before my appointment there was no proper check on moneys returned per post. To place the responsibility where it should rest, I directed Mr. Inch, as the head of the Correspondence Branch, to furnish me with a certificate, upon the weekly list prepared by the Sub-Accountant, that all moneys sent to the Correspondence Branch for return have been duly forwarded to their respective destinations.

Miscellaneous Work, page 52.—Mr. Inch does a considerable amount of this since Mr. Noble's illness.

Order of Seniority of Officers.—List marked "D" in pencil does not show officers in proper order of seniority or responsibility, nor was I aware that it was ever so regarded.

Marriage Registrations, page 54.—Mr. Inch's remarks on this subject touch upon a difficulty that has existed for years, and will continue, notwithstanding all precautions, so long as the law remains unaltered. The remark at page 53, "I assure you I put hundreds of these cases before Mr. Williams," must not be deemed to reflect any special credit on Mr. Inch. Any such cases as those referred to are reported to me, as they are discovered, by the Deputy Registrar-General in charge of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, and the reports, of course, pass through the hands of Mr. Inch in his capacity of Correspondence and Record Clerk, on their way to me. Since Mr. Noble's absence on sick leave, Mr. Inch frequently, without any authority, places a submission note on the papers—usually nothing more than the word "submitted" over his initials—before sending on to me these and other reports and papers—entirely superfluous action, which he, perhaps, considers entitles him to the further designation of "Submitting Officer." The case of the doctor—on page 55—which Mr. Inch mentions, occurred before my time, and nothing has since transpired with regard to the matter.

Mr. Inch's suggestion on page 56 did not meet with my approval.

Referring

Referring again to the question of the appointment of Guardians of Minors and Sworn Valuers, I should say, in justice to Mr. Inch, that he claims credit for a great deal of work in connection with these matters which I have been under the impression was done under the direction of Mr. Noble. As that gentleman is still absent on sick leave, I am unable to refer to him, and have therefore given the approximate number of cases dealt with during his absence.

In conclusion, as I have no desire that Mr. Inch should not have every credit that he deserves, I repeat what I have stated on previous occasions that I have a high opinion of his intelligence and general ability. He has been of considerable assistance to me during Mr. Noble's absence, and has voluntarily taken upon himself a quantity of miscellaneous work.

The recommendations of my predecessor will no doubt be given due weight as regards any claim Mr. Inch may have for special service prior to my appointment. My remarks, as before stated, have reference only to matters within my own knowledge.

W.G.H.-W.,

Registrar-General.

No. 8.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Subject:—Interview of Mr. J. H. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, with the Public Service Board, regarding his salary.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 January, 1900.

SUBMITTED, in reference to the Public Service Board's minute of 19th December ultimo, on paper 99/18,982 herewith.

Having read the evidence given by Mr. Inch before the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th November last, and also the letter and report of the Registrar-General, both dated 22nd instant, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Inch is a dangerous and an unscrupulous person, and I concur with Mr. Hayes-Williams that his removal from his present confidential position is very desirable in the interests of the Department.

I am further of opinion that, judged by his statements before the Board regarding his superior officer (Mr. Noble), he is unfit for any other position in the Public Service. The statements made by him on pages 11, 12, and 13 are of such a character as throw suspicions of the very gravest kind upon Mr. Noble in connection with the death of Mr. Long. While at page 15 he says he "has no desire to do anything at all to cast a reflection upon anybody," and at page 20 he states "if I had said publicly at the inquest what I have told you to-day, it would not only have ruined Mr. Noble, but it would probably have put you (the Board) in a very awkward position," at his second appearance before the Board, *six days afterwards*, he said (see page 40), "You must understand that I am perfectly satisfied, and am to this day, that Mr. Long committed suicide," &c. ; and in answer to Mr. Barling (page 41) he said in effect that he never had any other idea than that Mr. Long committed suicide. Why, therefore, did he in his previous statements use language which must be regarded as conveying very sinister and grave suspicions in regard to the action of Mr. Noble (who he alleges had long coveted Mr. Long's position) at the time of the discovery of Mr. Long's dead body? On page 12 it is shown that he stated that when I myself arrived, after being telephoned for, "Mr. Noble at once became hysterical and rushed at Mr. Miller." This is a very gross misstatement of what actually took place on that occasion. Mr. Noble certainly for a few moments showed strong feeling when I entered his room, but was otherwise very quiet, and certainly never did such a thing as "rush at" either Mr. Gould or myself. I saw nothing whatever in his manner to lead me to believe that his mind was in any way unhinged.

After careful consideration, I cannot but regard Mr. Inch's statements in any other light than an exhibition of the most vindictive spirit towards Mr. Noble, against whom, it is clear, he has a strong animus, and I consider that his attempts to seriously damage Mr. Noble's reputation as an officer and his character as a man, as disclosed in these papers, while endeavouring to greatly magnify his own importance, prove him to be entirely wanting in that sense of honor and fairness which are essential in a public officer.

This very serious matter is one which has arisen chiefly out of an inquiry that has been instituted by the Public Service Board, the members of which are in a better position to judge the case than I am, inasmuch as Mr. Inch's evidence was given before them, and they had the opportunity of noting his manner and general bearing while he was making his statements and answering the questions put to him by them. My opinion is formed from a perusal of the papers sent to me by the Board, and also the report of the Registrar-General (Mr. Hayes-Williams), who is very well acquainted with Mr. Inch and the duties he performs, whereas I have but a very slight knowledge of him personally.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Noble's state of health is such as to prevent him from being heard in his defence. He is, I understand, slowly recovering from a very severe attack of pneumonia supervening upon influenza.

G.M.

While I agree with much in the above minute, it appears to me that it will be necessary to hold a full inquiry before Mr. Inch's position can be clearly established, and steps might be taken to proceed with such inquiry at once.—W.H.-W., 21/3/1900.

The Secretary of the Public Service Board to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street,
Sydney, 23 February, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite your attention to my communication of the 19th December last, asking for a report from the Registrar-General regarding certain statements made by Mr. J. S. Inch in the course of an interview with the Public Service Board, and to request that you will be so good as to expedite the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary, *per* R.A.G.

Submitted.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), 23/2/1900.

MINUTE.

MINUTE.

Subject:—Conduct of Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk in the Registrar-General's Department.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 March, 1900.

Submitted.—With reference to the Minister's minute of 21st instant, I would suggest that the following charge be preferred against Mr. Inch, viz. :—

“That he did, at interviews accorded him by the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th November last, on the subject of his salary and position, unjustifiably seek to advance his own interests and impertance at the expense of the character and reputation of his superior officer, Mr. Noble.”

This charge might be communicated to the Public Service Board, with a request that they will inquire into it under the provisions of section 51 of the Public Service Act.

J.L.W.

(for Under Secretary).

Approved.—W.H.-W., 26/3/1900. Urgent. The Secretary to the Public Service Board.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), B.C., 26/3/1900.

No. 9.

Public Service Board Inquiry.

At 10.30 a.m. on Friday, 25th May, 1900, Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, appeared before the Public Service Board to answer a charge formulated against him under section 51 of the Public Service Act.

Present:—Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board ; Mr. F. BRIDGES, Deputy-Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. W. G. Hayes-Williams, Registrar-General, attended on behalf of his Department.

Mr. J. S. Inch was present on his own behalf.

Mr. E. G. Baker, Shorthand-writer to the Public Service Board, was sworn to faithfully take and transcribe the notes of the inquiry.

Mr. Delohery: You are formally summoned to appear before the Board, Mr. Inch, under section 51 of the Public Service Act, upon the following charge:—

“That you did, at interviews accorded you by the Board, on the 2nd and 8th November last on the subject of your salary and position, unjustifiably seek to advance your own interests and importance at the expense of the character and reputation of your superior officer, Mr. Noble.”

I want to ask you how you plead to that?

Mr. Inch: Do I understand this is the only charge?

Mr. Delohery: That is the charge as set out. I merely want to take your formal plea, and the inquiry will be held afterwards. It is not necessary to go into the evidence to-day, but at a later date.

Mr. Inch: Well, before replying to you in that way, I would like to address you.

Mr. Delohery: I first want to know your plea. This is merely a formal matter; afterwards, if you deny the charges, you can make any reference you like.

Mr. Inch: It has occurred to me, sir, that if you would withhold for a moment the making of this charge might save a very great deal of bother and a great deal of unpleasantness. My position is this, and I think the Registrar-General knows it: I have tried time after time to get before the Board in connection with my salary.

Mr. Delohery: We are not going into that at all. I merely want to know your reply to the charges preferred against you. Are they true or not?

Mr. Inch: Absolutely untrue.

Mr. Delohery: That is all I want. You can afterwards give any evidence you like about your salary when the inquiry is being held.

Mr. Inch: I would like you to restrain a certain person from taking part in the case, except when called upon to do so. I say there are certain persons whom I intend to call as witnesses, and whom I ask you to restrain from taking any part in the case. I want to call them as witnesses, and I take it they cannot officiate in the case if I do that; and in order to do that I want to supply their names now and I want them restrained from taking any part in the case other than in the capacity that I shall call them as witnesses.

Mr. Hayes-Williams: What does that mean?

Mr. Delohery: I understand you want to call Mr. Williams as a witness?

Mr. Inch: I do, sir.

Mr. Delohery: What evidence can he give?

Mr. Inch: I understand, according to the information laid by Mr. Williams, that these things occurred in November last.

Mr. Delohery: The interviews?

Mr. Inch: Yes. The charge distinctly limits my conduct to what occurred in November last.

Mr. Delohery: Yes, before this Board; you came here and made certain statements.

Mr. Inch: I did.

Mr. Delohery: That was the charge made against you—that you made these statements for certain purposes, and that they were untrue. What evidence can Mr. Williams possibly give?

Mr. Inch: I shall reveal that in due course. This is a very serious matter to me, and to many other people; that is why I ask you for a moment to withhold the making of this charge formally. I have given this case very careful consideration, and taken very good advice about it; and it seems to me that, in the interests of all parties concerned, that it would be very much better if the Board could have seen their way clear to resolve this into a conference in the presence of Mr. Williams and myself.

Mr. Delohery: We must act according to the law. There are certain charges made against you, and we shall have to hold an inquiry.

Mr. Inch: Well, I shall have to take the point that this information is improperly laid; it is so serious a matter for me.

Mr.

Mr. Hayes-Williams: Allow me, one moment. Mr. Inch has spoken of his desire to call me as a witness. It seems to me no improper thing, my representing the Justice Department, and at the same time being called as a witness; I cannot see any difficulty there.

Mr. Inch: I must admit that the Registrar-General cannot appear in two capacities at once.

Mr. Hayes-Williams: Well, it very frequently occurs in a court of law.

Mr. Inch: This is my position: I am a married man, and there are seven people dependent upon my salary.

Mr. Delohery: It does not matter whether you are married or not; we have to inquire into your conduct. I want to know what date will suit you?

Mr. Inch: I want your expression of opinion.

Mr. Delohery: I will not express an opinion.

Mr. Inch: Will you allow me to be represented by counsel?

Mr. Delohery: Yes, you can be represented. You may have a solicitor if you wish.

Mr. Hayes-Williams: I would like to make clear at once that the Department have nothing to do with Mr. Noble's appearance in the matter at all. I am simply here to endeavour to indicate a principle, and the individual rights or wrongs of the parties themselves have nothing to do with myself as representing the Department. Mr. Noble being involved, the Board might say that he should be represented.

Mr. Delohery: That can be dealt with afterwards, when we have arranged for the date.

Mr. Inch: Will you give me authority then to appear with the assistance of counsel or a solicitor?

Mr. Delohery: Yes. You understand you are asking for a solicitor. We need not grant this concession; it is because we consider it a very serious charge against you. It is no right; you ask for it, we grant it to you. Every assistance will be given you in this matter, so that you may thoroughly understand the charges preferred against you.

Mr. Inch: I understand the charge is merely a formal one. I told Mr. Williams I had already established a case which would justify the Board taking other action than this. I quite expected the Board to have called upon Mr. Noble to express himself rather than me.

Mr. Bridges: It is scarcely right for Mr. Inch to tell the Board what they should do.

Mr. Inch: I was merely expressing an opinion.

[Inquiry adjourned to Thursday, 7th June, 1900, at 10 a.m.]

THURSDAY, 31ST MAY, 1900, 10 A.M.

Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk in the Registrar-General's Office, appeared before the Public Service Board, to answer a charge formulated against him under section 51 of the Public Service Act.

Present:—Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board; Mr. F. BRIDGES, Deputy-Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. W. G. Hayes-Williams attended on behalf of his Department.

Mr. Cargill appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. J. S. Inch was represented by Mr. Garland, instructed by Mr. John Stinson.

After argument, the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1900, 10 A.M.

All the parties being present, *Mr. Garland* states he is prepared to tender evidence to prove the truth of the matters contained in Mr. Inch's letter.

Mr. Hayes-Williams states that he is of opinion that Mr. Garland must first satisfy the Board that the statements made by Mr. Inch defamatory of Mr. Noble were essential or reasonably necessary to the presentation of his case to the Board.

Mr. Garland contends that Mr. Inch was justified in making the charges.

The Board are of opinion that the matters referred to are outside the scope of this inquiry, whereupon *Mr. Garland* states that he has no evidence to offer, and, therefore, withdraws.

The transcript and application for an interview from Mr. Inch are put in. It is agreed that Mr. Inch's evidence before the Coroner, as reported in the *Star*, and also his correction in a subsequent issue, be regarded as part of the case.

The Registrar-General to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales,
Sydney, 4 June, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter addressed by me to the Public Service Board in reference to the inquiry now proceeding upon the charge preferred against Mr. J. S. Inch, and to request that you will be good enough to have same forwarded to the Public Service Board as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.,

W. G. HAYES-WILLIAMS,
Registrar-General.

Forwarded to the Public Service Board.—G.M., 4/6/00. The Secretary, B.C.

The Registrar-General to The Public Service Board.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales,
Sydney, 4 June, 1900.

Gentlemen,

In reference to the inquiry now proceeding upon the charge preferred against Mr. J. S. Inch, an officer of this Department, and to the ruling of the Board of Inquiry that, before evidence of the truth of Mr. Inch's statements can be admitted, he must establish that they are essential or reasonably necessary to the presentation of his case at the interviews referred to in the charge, I have the honor to state that,
with

with a view to shortening the proceedings, I will be prepared on Tuesday next to admit that such of Mr. Inch's statements reflecting upon Mr. Noble as relate to the following matters may have a bearing upon the question of his position and salary, and that upon those statements he is at liberty to offer evidence, viz. :—

The alleged aberration of intellect, and consequent unreliability of Mr. Noble.

The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble has made representations prejudicial to Mr. Inch.

The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble has minimised Mr. Inch's duties or services to his (Mr. Inch's) prejudice.

The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble improperly used intimidating language to Mr. Inch.

I have, &c.,

W. G. HAYES-WILLIAMS,
Registrar-General.

No. 10.

Public Service Inquiry.

At 10 a.m. on the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 11th days of June, 1900, Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Department, appeared before the Public Service Board to answer charges formulated against him under section 51 of the Public Service Act, and embodied in the submission paper produced and marked "S."

Present :—Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board ; Mr. F. Bridges, Deputy Member.

Mr. W. G. Hayes-Williams attended on behalf of his Department.

Mr. J. S. Inch was present, and represented by Mr. Garland, instructed by Mr. Stinson.

Mr. Cargill attended on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Noble was also present.

This deponent, *James Stephen Inch*, on his oath saith as follows:—I am Clerk in Charge of Correspondence and Records in the Registrar-General's Department ; I have been eight and a half years in the public service ; I previously had about ten years' general commercial experience ; in the public service I have been clerk in the account branch, second and first assistant to the accountant, the latter position now being described as that of sub-accountant, and my present ; I have occupied my present position over three years ; when I first came in my present position I received £175, next year I received £225, and for two years £230 ; the Board attached a salary of £300 to the position ; the salary of the first assistant was fixed at £237 10s. ; Mr. Parry Long was head of the Department on my appointment ; he was Registrar-General at that time ; my duties when I was first appointed were practically the same as now, except that Mr. Noble up till that time had borne the greater portion of the responsibility of the position and its kindred work,—by kindred work I mean, for instance, the distribution and reading of letters after registration was performed by him before and for a fortnight after my appointment to the post ; Mr. Noble personally supervised appointment matters, and leave of absence matters, and matters concerning the appointment and changes in connection with the ministers of religion and the celebration of marriages ; after my appointment to this position, a great number of changes were made in the Department ; Mr. Long made an effort to deal with a certain class of officer in the Department whose presence he found was rendering it impossible for him to maintain discipline and even common safety in the control of his Department ; Mr. Long frequently consulted me on those matters ; shortly after I went into the branch, and up till the day of his death, Mr. Long's relations with me were most confidential, but more particularly from the date upon which Mr. Noble went on leave for a month in the early part of 1897 ; that was the first leave Mr. Noble took after my appointment to the branch ; some ten years ago, some frauds took place in the Department ; after those frauds the then Registrar-General was retired ; Mr. Pinhey was then appointed ; during his term of office a case, known as Campbell's case, came before the Court, in which the Chief Justice made some very strong comments ; in consequence of those remarks, Mr. District Court Judge Fitzhardinge was appointed a Royal Commission, and made a report, in which he made some stringent comments on the working of the office ; when the Public Service Board came into existence, Mr. Pinhey was retired and Mr. Parry Long appointed ; in reference to my remarks in regard to the letter, I said there were certain officers with whom he proposed to deal, and he complained bitterly in connection therewith to me that Mr. Pinhey had not, immediately after the exposure in connection with the Hiddleston frauds, performed the duty for which he, Mr. Long, considered that Mr. Pinhey had been expressly appointed, viz., to sweep the office of all who had any connection with such frauds, or might have been held responsible by their long continuance, under the immediate observation of such officers ; Mr. Long told me that all through the office impecunious officers were connected with each other by indorsement and cross-indorsements in connection with financial obligations ; I mean mutual backing of bills ; I have read the allegations against me ; with regard to the first, referring to Mr. Noble's alleged aberration of intellect, I wish to state that in 1894, when Mr. Noble was in charge of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, he was very ill, and procured leave of absence for three months on a medical certificate, which I have not seen ; but I saw three letters from Mr. Noble, written about that time, to Mr. Pinhey, the Registrar-General, in which he referred to the fact that his head had completely given way ; I know that before that, while he was accountant, he told me that he was under Dr. Scot-Skirving, who said that he would lose his intellect altogether unless he took extended rest ; Mr. Noble was absent on sundry occasions during Mr. Long's term of office without application or medical certificate, the last occasion the month before Mr. Long died ; Mr. Long told me in connection with that case that it was the old head trouble, which he had seen coming on ; I understand that in connection with that absence Mr. Noble went under a small operation, an officer of the Department informed me ; Mr. McDermott gave me certain information ; just before Mr. Long's death the whole of Mr. Noble's attention was concentrated on the Wright case, and in connection with other business Mr. Noble was quite incoherent both in his notes and conversation ; this was a matter of general comment at the time ; in connection with the Wright case, when Mr. Wright's letter was handed in, I opened it ; that was about ten days before Mr. Long's death ; after having registered it, I took it into Mr. Long's room, and handed it to Mr. Noble in his presence ; he handed it to Mr. Long in turn ; when Mr. Long had read it, he turned to Mr. Noble and said, " Oh, why did you say such a thing ? " to which Mr. Noble replied, " This officer must be dismissed this time ; " then Mr. Noble

commenced to write a memorandum with a view to Mr. Wright's dismissal ; this was written and re-written day after day, until I think it was the Saturday morning before Mr. Long's death ; I was then in the Registrar-General's room, Mr. Packham was present, and Mr. Noble brought in a draft memorandum in connection with Wright ; Mr. Long was dictating to me in connection with a large property case which was then absorbing all his attention, and Mr. Noble begged his attention to the draft memorandum, and commenced reading it ; seeing that Mr. Long was quite unable or unwilling to attend to the matter, Mr. Noble left the room with the papers ; during this time Mr. Noble's attention was so absorbed with this memorandum that he did scarcely anything else ; it was not possible for me to obtain his serious attention to anything else ; he told me to put Mr. Long's work aside in connection with the property case (McDonald's case), and attend to his work in connection with the memorandum, which was of more importance ; on the other hand, Mr. Long insisted upon everything else being put aside for the McDonald case, demanding also a great deal of my personal time and attention in that connection ; Mr. Long died on Tuesday, the 27th September ; on the Monday Mr. Packham and I waited on Mr. Noble, as the highest official in the office next to Mr. Long, and begged him to take some action with regard to Mr. Long, who was apparently suffering from mental strain ; this was on the 26th ; Mr. Noble appeared to be quite unable to appreciate the situation, and said he could do nothing as long as Mr. Long was so suspicious of him ; on the 27th Mr. Noble was still engaged in revising the Wright memo., and at lunch time, when Mr. Long walked into his room, after calling to me, he was still engaged in the revision of the memo. ; about half-past 3 Mr. Long's door was opened with Mr. Noble's key, and his body discovered ; after sending for the doctor, I went to Mr. Noble's room, and he and Mr. McDermott were together ; I said, "Come quickly," and they both followed me into Mr. Long's room ; upon entering the room, Mr. Noble glanced in the direction of the body, and immediately became hysterical ; he caught his hair with his hands, and put his arms up, and rolled on the table ; he afterwards got up, and ran to and fro in the room, sobbing and saying different things ; he said, "If we could only have anticipated it" ; he frequently used the word, "Oh, oh," and was incoherent ; I sent for Mr. Packham ; he came in, and Mr. Noble rushed to him and embraced him ; he began to sob and behave most hysterically again ; Mr. Noble left the room and rang up Mr. Barling ; Mr. Miller came over ; Mr. Noble had calmed down then ; he, however, resumed his hysterical demeanour, in a somewhat diminished form in Mr. Long's room ; two hours afterwards he seemed quite himself again ; I was in my room with Landers and a clerk in the office of Mr. Evans, the solicitor, about 7 p.m. the same evening, and Mr. Noble came in quite happy ; his mood was entirely changed ; he made some remark to the effect that it was a good job he did not discover the body ; I said, "Why, Mr. Noble?" ; he said, "Being next in seniority they might have said it was me" ; the next day I gave evidence at the inquest ; the *Star* of the 28th gives my evidence almost verbatim ; the evidence I gave was absolutely correct ; in the *Star* of the 29th September a statement appeared ; I had a conversation with Mr. Noble about that ; he had been speaking to me on the morning of the 29th, and accused me of giving evidence to injure him ; he stated that Mr. Barling, the Chairman of the Board, had sent for him and directed him to correct it in the public press, after he had stated to Mr. Barling that I referred solely to the Bucknell protest case, and that he Mr. Noble, following Mr. Barling's direction, had given a reporter the corrective statement which would appear that day ; I made no reply to that except that, as there was an inquiry pending, I did not feel at liberty to discuss the matter ; the same afternoon I was at Mr. Long's house in the drawing-room, after the conversation ; I saw Mr. Noble approach Mr. Barling and say that it would appear that afternoon, or words to that effect ; last July, Mr. Noble and I had another conversation about the paragraph ; he said that for three months after Mr. Long's death he had been suffering from a pain in the head which made him forget things, and he was afraid to look ridiculous in the eyes of other people ; he mentioned that he had at times sent for the shorthand-writer, and been quite unable within an hour to give her a short memorandum ; he said he was unable to do so for an hour ; he said he had been practically told to insert the paragraph by Mr. Barling ; I made no reference to any inquiry in my evidence ; when I said he was worried over official matters I referred to the relations which existed between Mr. Long and Mr. Noble and the heads of branches ; when Mr. Noble went away for his first leave after his appointment as Chief Clerk, Mr. Long, told me, on the first morning of Mr. Noble's absence, that he had not received from me all he should have received in the way of business, in short he blamed me for suppressing from him matters which should have been dealt with by either him or Mr. Noble ; I refer to general business ; I assured him that I had sent him all the matters which would have gone to Mr. Noble had he been in the office ; Mr. Long was not satisfied about this, and went to my clerk's room and asked him certain things ; Mr. Long distrusted Mr. Noble after that ; if there was anything important on, as a deputation or anything of that sort, Mr. Long would procure my presence instead of Mr. Noble's ; from that time Mr. Long put more work on to me which should have belonged to the senior position, this was so apparent that one officer, Mr. Button, charged Mr. Long with allowing me to run the office ; Mr. Long was not in accord with the Examiner of Titles, and the case of McDonald's gave Mr. Long a great deal of worry ; the unimportant official inquiry was the Button protest ; I did not refer to it ; after the 29th September Mr. Noble's behaviour was unaccountable, his actions were not consecutive ; I put some letters before him for signature while he was acting as Registrar-General ; I produce one ; Mr. Noble put his pencil down it and said it was incorrect, and that there should be two letters, and asked me to consult Mr. Lewis about the matter ; I did so by memo. which appears on the back of the letter, and finding Mr. Lewis satisfied with the letter, I withdrew the spoilt copy and had it rewritten, and signed by Mr. Noble ; he signed it without comment the day after ; while he was still acting Registrar-General I placed the Chatswood papers before him in reference to the appointment of the District Registrar, with a minute for the appointment of Mrs. Ford ; I produce the minute upon which all the corrections are in Mr. Noble handwriting ; I produce another minute in which the alterations are in Mr. Noble's writing ; I used to detach the drafts from the papers and place them in a drawer ; when I heard the inquiry was coming on I took them out of the drawer and now produce them ; I produce also a draft dictated by Mr. Noble, the alterations in which are in his writing ; I also produce another memo. in Mr. Noble's writing ; Mr. Noble held the position of Acting Registrar-General for about a fortnight ; Mr. Noble acted as Chief Clerk for almost twelve months after Mr. Hayes-Williams' appointment ; after that he was absent continuously for five months ; when he came back I got leave of absence ; when Mr. Hayes-Williams became Registrar-General he called for reports from the officers on the working of the office. He had called upon me to do so some days previously. I produce a copy of that report ; it is the draft ; shortly after Mr. Williams took office the changes made in my duties

were

Exhibit A.

Exhibit B.

Exhibit C.

Exhibit D.

Exhibit E.

Exhibit F.

were very slight, the higher duties of my position were confirmed to me; I produce a memo. confirming the report; Mr. Noble had been the submitting officer for the whole Department in connection with general business, but Mr. Hayes-Williams directed that his branches should be self-contained, and the head of branches responsible to him direct, instead of through Mr. Noble, as heretofore; under this arrangement I had power to grant short leave of absence to the members of my own staff; to the extent of half a day—a power which had previously not been enjoyed by the deputies; I had interviews with Mr. Williams, in which I placed certain facts before him; I was several times recommended for an increase of salary; in 1899 I lodged an appeal against the decision of the Board; I saw a press copy of a memo. with reference to certain questions in the House, and I took it that the latter part of it referred to me, namely, that I was the officer who supplied the information; in my letter to the Board I referred to that part of the memo.; the Board then granted me an interview, and I put in a memo. everything I intended to say; no intimation was given me that the inquiry was to be confined to my application for increased salary, and I was under the impression that it referred also to the other matters referred to in my letter. With regard to charge 3, I rely upon my statement as to my work in page 45 of the transcript. In reference to charge 4, I may say that in a conversation which took place after Mr. Long's funeral, Mr. Noble said that unless I was prepared to remain absolutely quiet I might find myself out of my position, and that Mr. Wilson had made the remark to him the previous day that he was very sorry for me. He said that Mr. Wilson had indicated that I had no prospects left.

To Mr. Hayes-Williams: I have given my case a lot of thought, and the conversations referred to are well impressed on my mind; I repeat now that the statement in the transcript, page 36, that I went with Mr. Packham into Mr. Noble's room, and we urged Mr. Noble to take some action—either to put somebody incessantly into the room with him, or to make representations to the authorities. Mr. Packham more particularly urged Mr. Noble to take this action; I retired from the room when this particular thing was referred to, because I knew it was going to have reference to myself. I was not in the room when the definite proposition was placed before Mr. Noble by Mr. Packham; the only proposition made while I was in the room was that some action should be taken; we explained our affection for Mr. Long, and that something should be done; and because we had observed Mr. Long's condition; I then retired; I do not know what occurred between Mr. Packham and Mr. Noble afterwards, except by what I was told; Mr. Noble said to me, "I cannot do anything, as Mr. Long is so suspicious of me"; Mr. Packham was not then present; it is correct, as the transcript states, that Mr. Noble made that statement to us; I call it a remarkable answer in the light of the way it developed; it is correct to say that we urged him to put some one incessantly in the room with him, or to make some representation to the authorities; I keep a diary in reference mostly to private matters; my present diary contains reference to office business; last year I kept one, but it related almost wholly to private business; I made very few official notes in it, if any; I made notes of incidents that occurred in the office; occasionally, Mr. Noble's name appeared in them; some of them referring to Mr. Noble were of a complimentary character; they could not be called a record, complete or incomplete, of Mr. Noble's incapacity as an official; I made a memo. on the 10th July, of Mr. Noble's statement to me about his head trouble; my object in making that note was that as I had addressed the Registrar-General several times about my salary, and the publication of the paragraph in the *Star*, and the opinion said to be held by the Public Service Board with regard to me and my prospects and received from him a confirmation of Mr. Noble's statement of the Board's attitude to me, I had addressed the Registrar-General and received a promise from him to obtain for me a satisfactory transfer to some other department in the Public Service; after a lapse of some months the Registrar-General told me that he had been unable to effect his purpose; on the 15th June I addressed a memo. to the Registrar-General, of which I produce a copy; I made the note for my own protection in connection with my personal case; I made several other notes, in reference to Mr. Noble; I also got together any papers relating to the supposed prejudice in my case; I made notes for my own protection from the time I supposed my position was threatened; I did that from the time of Mr. Noble's declaration that my prospects had been blocked through the evidence I gave at the inquest; I do not think I did so prior to that; I became aware of Mr. Noble's leave in 1894 or 1895, because I was a member of his staff just before that time; I never saw the official papers in that matter until I handed them to you; I had a search made for them at that time, owing to an invitation from you to discuss the whole situation of the office; those papers would bear on that matter in relation to the report I submitted to you after the discussion, in this way, that you had asked me what desirable reforms were necessary in my opinion, and I expressed my opinion in that report; I did not proffer certain information; you invited me; I was in your room about some matter on or before the 26th October, 1898, when you expressed a wish to speak to me about another matter, and went over and locked the door; you commenced that conversation rather unpleasantly, so far as I was concerned, but after something over an hour the interview terminated upon the understanding that I should submit a report, which I did the following day; you had permitted me to procure some papers before the commencement of the interview. This (the papers relating to the leave) was amongst them; the reason of the leave was a matter of common knowledge in the Department; I never saw the papers in the Chief Secretary's Office, and I only know their contents from what Mr. Noble said; the papers consisted of three letters in Mr. Noble's writing, one or two office memos., and reference to the original papers; the three private letters were attached to the papers; I placed them upon sheets of foolscap and re-attached them to the papers; they did not appear to me to be private letters; I found them with the official papers; letters shown me are those referred to; letters dated 28/2/95, commencing "Dear Mr. Pinhey," 4/2/95, commencing in the same way, are the letters I referred to before the Board, as per transcript, page 9; I considered I was justified in using those letters in my own case, only as regards the removal of prejudice; I made other memos. besides those I spoke of; I made them for use for the purpose of the removal of prejudice; the drafts I produced to-day remained in my drawer until comparatively recently, about the middle of last year; they are not the papers I had in my hand when I went over to the Justice Department; I have shown them to my solicitor, and to no one else collectively; my clerks saw some of them separately, in connection with the papers; I have shown them to no one but officers; I know Mr. Walter Thompson, a solicitor; I first met him in his father's house, I think about the time of your appointment; I do not think I met him before or even knew him by sight; I do not think I produced certain office memoranda showing Mr. Noble's incompetency; I have no recollection that I told him on the first occasion I met him that I believed or knew that Mr. Noble was mad; I never said I believed he had
shot

shot Mr. Long ; I never used words that would raise that inference ; I do not think I flourished in my hand a bundle of official papers ; I do not recollect offering to show him some papers ; I do not think I said I was doing Mr. Noble's work ; I have no recollection of discussing Mr. Noble with him in any way ; I have no recollection of saying that I thought I ought to be chief clerk ; I do not think I ever said I was doing Mr. Noble's work except when he was away ; I have made the remark that one of us would have to go, on more than one occasion ; that remark was made more particularly as a result of the alterations you had made ; I did not think I was competent to be chief clerk ; I recommended the office should be abolished in 1898 ; after you had made your re-arrangements in the Department, Mr. Noble sought to recover from me certain of the duties which had once been performed by him, and I had protested to you, and matters remained as they were ; but under the new arrangement there was only work for one competent man in the two positions ; I did not feel that I was that man, as I placed myself entirely in your hands for transfer ; in reference to the questions asked in the House, I did not formulate 1, 2, and 3, and I did not suggest then nor did I furnish the information on which they were based ; I admitted I was indirectly responsible for them ; I admit I might have been indirectly responsible for question 7 ; I mean by being indirectly responsible by saying that every one in the office had seen the press paragraph, and all knew that I had written to the Minister for permission to take proceedings, and, in view of the official publicity given the day before by the *Star* paragraph, I discussed the matter quite freely both in and out of the office ; at least a dozen persons in the Department must have been aware that two cheques were drawn for one amount ; I only heard of it second-hand myself ; I know Mr. Rossiter ; I have referred to him as a friend of mine ; I would not say he is a personal friend ; I did not discuss Mr. Noble more with him than with other officers ; I have discussed Mr. Noble with other officers, or they with me, in reference to more unpleasant things attributed to Mr. Noble by other officers ; the reference came from them ; Mr. Gilham was one of those officers ; he has stated that he intimated to the Board that had Mr. Long not died when he did the office would have been ruined by Mr. Noble and his methods ; I heard Mr. McDermott, in the presence of a number of officers, say that it would be a positive calamity if he (Mr. Noble) were made Registrar-General ; Mr. Keele read me several pages of notes referring to Mr. Noble, upon which he was going to base a reply to the Registrar-General's invitation of the 31st October, 1898 ; a number of officers had appealed to the Registrar-General in 1897, and a series of questions were asked in the House by Mr. McGowen in connection therewith ; some of these officers had freely expressed themselves about the untruth and deception to which they had been subjected ; I consider the allegations they made were more serious than any allegation of aberration of intellect ; I have often heard officers charge Mr. Noble with being unscrupulous and revengeful ; I suppose there were no two officers in the department who did not discuss these matters ; I believe that Mr. Rossiter is a friend of Mr. Griffith, M.L.A. ; I asked permission to approach the Board previous to the interview ; I did so by means of a letter to the head of my Department in the form of an appeal ; the memo. of the 27th is not a direct request ; that is not the one I refer to ; I consider that the memo. of 27th February, 1899, is a request to have my case referred to the Board ; prior to that date I made no such request to you ; by my remark on page 18 I meant that the only way I could reach the Board was by an appeal against my grading, and so long as I believed, as I did believe for months after your appointment, that you were specially empowered to attend to salary matters, more especially in view of the arrangement which existed between us about my personal case, I could not possibly have access to the Board apart from you ; my arrangement with you was that you told me you had a thorough understanding with the authorities, and, further, that you wished for a legal shorthand-writer in my position, and asked me if I would not mind taking any action, but leaving the matter of a transfer to another position with as good, if not better, prospects than the one I then occupied ; I am quite sure that accurately represents what passed between us ; I did not for some time after your appointment assume an antagonistic attitude towards Mr. Noble ; I was reprimanded on one occasion, but so unjustly that you, upon my subsequent representations, tore up your reprimand in my presence ; that was not done at my request ; I did, at the suggestion of yourself, put in a formal withdrawal whereupon you destroyed the minute ; when I came to the Board I had your assurance that you had not reported on the suggestion of your predecessor with regard to the increments ; I was under the impression that something had been said by you, but that formal report had not been sent in ; that is how I explain the last part of the concluding answer on page 3 ; at the time I was in the Account Branch there was an accountant ; some time after I left the branch, Mr. Young was appointed to the title which had been denied to me ; I occupied the second position in the Account Branch ; the present accountant is relieved for a great portion of the day of the Account Branch work, but he is still actually accountant ; I am not aware that for some time prior, and ever since your appointment, he has performed none of the duties of the Account Branch, except in the absence of the sub-accountant ; I know the sub-accountant performs a great many of the duties that were performed by the accountant in my time ; I still assert that my position was similar, as regards duties, to that now performed by the officer known as the sub-accountant ; I had nothing approaching a quarrel with Mr. Noble in reference to the *Star* paragraph ; he spoke rather hotly, but I said nothing ; I had no ill-feeling towards him ; I was about 6 feet from Mr. Barling when Mr. Noble spoke to him on the day of the funeral, and I overheard the remark ; Mr. Long was not in the habit of receiving deputations to any extent ; when I referred to that in my evidence I had in my mind particularly the Dunn case ; it was over the question of the registration of a marriage, and there was a lot involved in it ; at that time I had charge of the work in connection with the registration of ministers ; Mr. Dunn, the Minister, was off the list, and the question was whether we should place him on the list or not, when certain of the public were supposed to be clamouring for proceedings to be taken against him ; he was a Presbyterian minister ; the deputation consisted of clergymen ; my age is 32 ; I was about 23½ years when I entered the Department ; my commercial experience dates from May, 1881 ; I was then 13 or 14 ; I went to the Department of Justice to ask advice as to whether, under the circumstances of Mr. Long's death and Mr. Noble's condition, I was responsible and should take any action ; at that time I had foreseen the calamity which did happen and could see that there would probably be a serious mishap in the future ; I anticipated something from Mr. Long's condition of mind.

Taken and sworn before us at Sydney, }
 this 5th day of June, 1900,— }

JAMES S. INCH.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This

This deponent, *James Stephen Inch*, recalled on his oath, saith as follows :—

To Mr. Hayes-Williams: I went to the Justice Department to get advice as to whether I was responsible or not; I did indicate to the chief clerk, Mr. Williams, generally that there was something wrong; I gave the matter consideration before going there; it did not occur to me that there were other officers in the absence of Mr. Noble who were entitled to take full responsibility; Mr. Gilham has been in the Department about thirty years; he is Deputy Registrar-General, Deeds Branch; Mr. Keele, the Deputy Lands Titles Branch Registrar, had been there over twenty years; they are above me in a way; Mr. Gilham consulted me in the matter; on the night of Mr. Long's death he came to me and asked me if there was anything he could do in connection with the matter as it was then; on the day I went to the Justice Department I considered Mr. Noble was in a condition that would not justify any added responsibility being put upon him; I had reason to think that he was off his head intermittently, from the first day I knew him in 1891; on page 8 I mentioned Mr. Noble's condition of mind, and I mean by that he was very erratic and unable to concentrate his attention; my expression on page 8 that the minds of both these gentlemen were unhinged is rather more strong than I intended; quite a number of officers and others not employed in the Department commented upon Mr. Noble's mind; my own staff did so; Bayliss and Landers, of my staff, both did so; I am not prepared to name any others, nor any members of the public; the rush of work referred to on page 9 may have been partly caused by the absence of Miss Thompson and Bayliss; I had only one permanent officer left on my staff, Mr. Landers, who was registration clerk at £95 a year; from that cause alone we would have to be going at pressure; when I say that the work of the office was practically all in my hands at that time, I mean the departmental and correspondence matters; in saying I had to attend to the office work as well, it is merely a repetition; apart from the McDonald and Wright cases, there was [quite the usual amount of work; I was going at tremendous pressure all the time; I did remain after hours on occasions, I believe; I am very punctual in my attendance; it was not usual to consult heads of branches, except where they were expressly concerned; the Registrar-General, Mr. Noble, and myself were the three staff officers of the Department, and it was between us three that departmental business was transacted; I mentioned the matter in the way it appears in the transcript to illustrate how my responsibility would occur while apparently senior officers were in the Department; the entire absorption of the attention of Mr. Long and Mr. Noble upon the cases which caused them respectively such intense anxiety is the situation to which I refer on page 9 of the transcript, adding to that the fact that I considered their minds were irresponsible; Mr. Noble did scarcely any work during this period beyond the Wright case; I became aware of that because I was very frequently with him, and most of the work he would do would come through my hands; Mr. Long at times during that period interviewed the public and attended to office matters in a perfectly natural manner; the McDonald case was a complicated title matter; I wrote all the letters in the case; Mr. Long indicated to me what I should write; I assisted in the preparation of the schedules, the checking of documents, and the arrangement of interviews, and in negotiations with the Justice Department; I was over there twice; I took the papers over and obeyed the instructions of Mr. Long to arrange to have them placed before the Crown Solicitor; I did not do anything in the matter that a confidential clerk could not have done; the responsibility lasted from about a fortnight before and until I was relieved by the inquest; I did not consider my responsibility ended when the inquest was concluded; my solicitor advised me to approach the Justice Department again; on page 11 I said I knew Mr. Noble's state of mind; I mean by that that I knew he was exceedingly unwell and unreliable; Mr. Noble preceded me into the room, when I said to him, "Come quickly"; I pushed the door open for him; the body was lying to the back of the door, which opened inwards; on page 12 I mean by saying, "Of course, I was watching these things very closely," that I was in presence of a calamity; I had no reason to be suspicious of Mr. Noble at that time; I was not excited; I was never cooler in my life; as cool as I am in my ordinary office business; I am not likely to be mistaken as to anything that occurred; I am quite sure of that; on page 12 I say that Mr. Noble came bursting in in rather a merry sort of mood; I do not say he spoke in a flippant sort of way; I mean that he was in excellent spirits; on page 13 with regard to the way the revolver was held, I wished to infer that some person with a definite motive had given that information; I read the evidence taken at the inquest; I do not remember Constable Scott stating that the stock of the revolver was grasped with the thumb and forefinger; the report referred to on page 13 was published before the inquest; I saw the *Evening News* report of the evidence; on page 13 I refer to Mr. Noble calling a meeting to show some respect for Mr. Long; in making the statement which follows I was not expressing simply my own feeling, it was conveyed to me by others; Mr. Long was not popular with his officers; the objection taken by the officers might have been caused by that fact as well as a thought or feeling that it was intended to use it for some object not disclosed; on page 13 the expression "All these things," I presume I am referring to the notice in the papers, Mr. Noble's interview with Mr. Barling and the contemplated result of the meeting; the interpretation that I put on these things, that Mr. Noble was seeking to hush up an inquiry; I am under the impression that that opinion was fairly general amongst the heads of the branches; on page 14 I think in referring to the responsibility upon me I had in my mind in addition to the time immediately preceding Mr. Long's death, the various times when Mr. Noble was absent from the office on the Lands Tax inquiry; that responsibility only continued after the date of your appointment until the time I had the interview with you. I felt that my responsibility continued, despite my solicitor's advice, until I had unburdened myself to you; Mr. Barling read a statement to me on page 16 with regard to the reply of the Minister to question 2 in the House; I had never seen or heard of the statement before the interview of the 2nd November; my remark in reference to Mr. Barling's statement read to me is quite in order; I did not wish to infer that Mr. Noble had given the information upon which the questions were based; certainly as regards a great portion of them I have read the questions and consider them to some extent an attack upon him; I wished the Board to infer that Mr. Noble had permitted the information to escape, not that he had supplied it for a definite purpose; on page 18 "the other representations" referred to are the statement in the *Star*, and the report; the statement published in the *Star*, and the statement to the Board which preceded its publication; where I use the expression "misrepresentations," and at the top and towards the end of page 18 I refer to the paragraph published in the *Star*, and Mr. Noble's statements to the Board which preceded it; also the report of Mr. Noble of the 20th October; as far as I know I was the only officer afforded an opportunity to report under the circumstance I refer to here; it would surprise me to hear that all the heads of branches were invited to report at the same time; I am aware that a few days after

after a circular was issued to all heads of branches calling for suggestions and reports ; there are ten heads of branches ; there are about 100 officers in the Department ; I have no idea how many responded to that circular ; I do not think that circular is one that would obtain a candid expression of opinion from all the officers ; in some cases it might have been that if Mr. Noble's conduct had been unscrupulous or outrageous in some cases the circular would have brought it out, but not in others ; I should think it highly probable there would be complaints against him ; I should be surprised to know that out of forty-nine responses to that circular only one reflected upon Mr. Noble ; I considered that Mr. Noble had assumed the functions of the Public Service Board, and that that was the cause of almost all the dissatisfaction in the Department ; the report of the 27th October, 1898, covers a large amount of ground, and contains suggestions as to all branches of the Department ; my expression that I considered the suggestions imperative in the interest of the Department were from my personal knowledge of the working of the Department ; if other officers made reports practically containing the same suggestions I should say it would confirm my good judgment ; I had had about seven years' experience in the Department at that time ; I have not been confined to two branches ; I have done special work in addition to the two branches ; I was with Mr. Pinhey in the Fitzhardinge Commission ; I wrote the whole of his report partly at his dictation, and some of the figures I had to work up for him ; in addition to that I am in my present position necessarily conversant with most of the business of the Department ; I am aware Mr. Noble has been in the service over twenty years ; one of my suggestions was that the position of Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General be abolished ; Mr. Noble's position ranks next to that of Registrar-General ; I have some knowledge of the nature of the duties performed by the search clerk and consider them very important ; experience would be the sole factor in determining their value ; I know the length of Mr. Hatton's service prior to his death ; I think he performed the work of search clerk for about fifteen years, but am not certain ; there was a break in his service and I am probably confused about it ; I knew that he was contemplating retiring from his position ; he had addressed me in connection with the probable amount of pension he would receive ; I suggested that the suspension should be at once removed from Mr. Wright, and you wrote a minute with regard to this matter immediately after interviewing me on the subject ; I am strongly of opinion that you acted on my advice ; the impression that you had acted on my suggestion that led me to make the remark at the head of the second page 55 of the transcript ; the minute was written immediately after the interview with you ; I refer to minute indorsed on Msc. Paper 98/2,181 ; I still say that I was under the impression that I had influenced the course taken in Mr. Wright's case by my representations ; at the date of the minute I was aware that certain officers in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch were proposed to be transferred to the Statistician's Department ; I did not discuss with Mr. Rossiter certain alterations in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch before I made my report ; I am not aware that Mr. Ridley, the head of the branch, regards Mr. Elyard as a very valuable officer ; Mr. Elyard has the longest experience in the Department ; I think of over thirty years ; he also approached me with reference to the amount of pension he would receive upon retirement ; he asked me to work it up to see what he would be entitled to ; I also suggested that Mr. Codrington was quite incapable of earning his salary, and should be retired ; he also had expressed a desire to be retired ; they were both my senior officers, as regards salary and service, but they had no rank with me as head of a branch ; I take the view that my position as head of a branch carried larger responsibility than that of the registration clerk in the Lands Titles Office ; I take it that my position was superior to that of any clerk not in charge of a branch ; when I made the suggestion that these officers should be retired, it was partly in view of the fact they had intimated to me that they wished to be retired ; I am aware of Mr. Spark's qualification, and know he is a licensed surveyor ; I knew he was an officer of long service, and that he had for many years occupied the senior position next to the Chief Draftsman in the Draftsmen's Branch, and from which he has been degraded ; he was removed by false representations ; I consider it a degradation to be removed from being second in the Draftsmen's Branch to be Superintendent of Engrossers ; the position of chief of a branch is not always superior in a material sense ; all I know about company law is what I gathered from the correspondence ; I know it is an intricate branch of the law ; I would not expect to pick up a knowledge of it from correspondence, but I had to correctly express it from memos. which were not always consecutive ; I know that Mr. Gilham regards Mr. Forsythe as a very smart and efficient officer ; I made the suggestion about him not with a view to condemn him, but I considered he had not sufficient capacity for the position, as he was not class enough ; I understood that Mr. Napier and Mr. Rossiter had been in charge under Mr. Gilham ; my reference to fees on Real Property Act applications are in reference to the financial aspect of the question only ; I have a general knowledge of certain things under the Act, having been writing and reading correspondence under the Act for the past three years ; my remark that "the weakest branch in the Department just now is the Lands Titles Branch," was having regard to the personnel of the staff ; as regards the working of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, I received and read the whole of their correspondence, and for a considerable time wrote all the letters in connection with that branch ; for the past three years I have had to keep the records, and attend to the appointments concerning all the district registrars in the colony, some 250, and all the ministers registered in connection with the celebration of marriages, and have been consulted or concerned about almost every important action taken in the branch—by Mr. Long, by Mr. Noble, by Mr. Ridley, and by the staff generally, and also by you, who have during the current year made three separate proposals to me about joining that staff ; on two of those occasions you undertook to make substantial recommendations in my favour, in the event of my acceptance ; that is my reply to your question as to what experience I had of the Branch ; my remark with reference to the illegibility of some of the register books is in regard to the Lands Titles Branch ; I do assert now that maladministration had obtained in the Department ; I refer, amongst other things, to the frequency with which he changed the officers in the Department without regard to the Public Service Act ; I do assert that Mr. Noble did frequently make changes, without reference to the Board ; I intended the sentence "against this, I respectfully submit, the officer who was so largely responsible for maladministration which had obtained in this Department," I evidently intended as a contrast to the former paragraph of my letter ; in reference to the statement in my letter that Mr. Noble had been deprived of almost all the legitimate appurtenances to his position, except that of full pay, refers to the alteration of the system of allowing the Chief Clerk to be the intermediary between heads of branches and the Registrar-General, which is practically all the change that was made, power of granting leave of absence, short leave, that is, of periods not exceeding half a day ; I did not make that statement,

meaning

meaning that Mr. Noble had been degraded from his position ; a man might be left in a position with no duties, and yet not be degraded ; I do not say that Mr. Noble suffered from some head trouble three months after Mr. Long's death ; I gave that as his statement ; I do not think he was quite well all the time ; there were one or two noteworthy things which happened, I think, within this period ; on the first occasion Mr. Noble got me in his room, and locked the door ; I was in his room, and the door was locked ; he got into a tremendous passion, and fairly hissed at me, across the table, using the words, " You hate me, you hate me " ; on the second occasion he had seen Mr. Baylis speaking to me, and afterwards he sent for me, and Mr. Bayliss informs me that he closed the door and asked him, without any introductory remarks, " What have you got against me ? " ; there was also the manner in which he signed correspondence ; he used to sign in four or five lines, *e.g.*, he would sign, " W. G. Hayes-Williams, Registrar-General, per H. J. Noble, Deputy Registrar-General " ; these are all matters within my knowledge ; I am under the impression that other people saw that he was not well, and that the public avoided him ; that impression probably led me to add to my letter to the Board, " a fact which no fellow-officer, having even only intermittent contact with him, would doubt " ; I cannot specify any fellow-officer who had the same impression as myself, so long a time having elapsed since the period referred to ; about a year had elapsed when I addressed my letter to the Board ; on page 21, where I say, " I asked Mr. Williams to go through the whole case with me, and he would not do it, " I think I was referring to the fact that when he first interviewed me upon his appointment, I proposed to call witnesses before him which he said he could not allow, limiting me, therefore, to what I could personally say ; there is a considerable omission from the transcript at foot of page 20 ; when I said that you (the Registrar-General) knew what I told the Board a year previously, I was under the impression that you had singled me out ; I meant the Board to infer from my next remark that you sent for me within a few days after your appointment ; the only reason I knew of why you had sent for me was because I had given the evidence that was objected to ; on page 21 I used the expression, " I was not in possession of the whole of the facts on the day of the inquest " ; I mean I was in possession of facts that I considered grave, but that did not relate to the death of Mr. Long ; I put before the barrister I consulted the case generally, and showed him the press paragraph, and told him about the condition of Mr. Noble and of Mr. Long during the previous few days, and what there was at that time to tell ; I probably produced some of the draft minutes that are in evidence, and, on the strength of my statement to him, he seemed to be very much startled, more especially when I told him that Mr. Noble was at that time passing titles under the Real Property Act with no examiner present ; the occurrence of the word " also, " in paragraph on page 25, stating that Mr. Noble used intimidating language is probably accidental ; I assert, positively, that reference to Mr. Wilson is correct ; the remark, " I am sorry for you, as you are sure to get into trouble, " are not the words used by Mr. Noble, I am positive ; In face of the remarks on page 26, I did believe that Mr. Noble had prejudiced me with the Board, and do still believe so ; my reason for still believing it is that I have never been properly described in the Public Service List ; I mean that I am described as a clerk instead of a clerk in charge ; I did not intend, in my remark, to convey the idea that all public servants had a duty to give information to the Board ; lower down I refer to the staff working overtime ; the staff was six in number ; there are now two officers less and one is a shorthand-writer, and the other is a type-writer, and was before ; there are four now ; very soon after I took charge we ceased to copy the letters for the Patents Office ; this was in order to permit me to take on added responsibilities ; my relations with Mr. Noble were such, he always spoke well of me up to the time referred to by Mr. Barling ; I do not consider Mr. Noble unscrupulous ; any wrong that I consider him to have been guilty of I attribute to some mental defect ; the papers upon which the memo. in pencil, mentioned on page 34, went through the usual course to Mr. Noble, who, in the presence of a junior officer of my branch, drew my attention to a sheet of paper with some pencil notes on it ; he said, " This is Mr. Barling's handwriting, I had a chat with him about you the other day, and mentioned to him what is stated here " ; quite a number of other officers were interviewed that day by Mr. Noble in connection with these same papers.

Mr. Bayliss.

Taken and sworn before us at Sydney, }
 this 6th day of June, 1900,— }

JAMES S. INCH,

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This deponent, *James Stephen Inch*, recalled, on his oath, saith as follows :—

In reply to Mr. Williams : My reference on page 47 to the D. R. scheme was brought up by me owing to my conception of Mr. Noble's state of mind ; my reference to the £700 salaries was brought up with a similar object ; at the time spoken of in page 48 of the transcript, in reference to Wright's case, Mr. Noble was Acting Registrar-General ; I look at the report by Mr. Noble and the report by Mr. Long ; Mr. Noble's report is signed, ; the statement in transcript that both reports are unsigned is incomplete ; the date of registration of the blank report purporting to be Mr. Long's is 5th October, 1898 ; that report must have been written on or before that date ; covering minute is dated 11th October ; if I said those reports were written the date they left the office the statement would not be incorrect ; I cannot understand the date of registration on that report ; letter-book shown me contains a press copy of the report, and also an impression of the registration stamp ; a report of 4th October is copied on page 345 ; the next date after Wright's papers is dated 6th October ; I say that the report is not copied in its proper order, having regard to the dates preceding and following the report in the letter-book ; on page 350 I believe it has been stated we have a report, signed by Mr. Noble, which has been placed before Mr. Long ; it is dated 27th September ; this report, if signed and presented, as I believe to have been stated, should have been copied before several after-dated matters which precede it in the letter-book ; on occasions documents have been ante-dated ; having regard to the date of the covering letter, I say that the statement, " Well, they were only written the day they left the office, " the whole thing occurring on page 48, is not a fair report of what I intended to convey ; the statement that the fact was known to the whole of the branch hardly conveys what I wished to say ; I cannot see five material errors in the paragraph of seven lines on page 48 ; I know that reports were written half a dozen times ; I think it is most likely that both of those reports were dictated to the shorthand-writer on the 26th September ; I believed the notes were transcribed on the following morning ; I offer no opinion as to whether the reports sent over to the Justice Department differed

differed from the shorthand notes ; Mr. Long was at this time much occupied with the Macdonald case, and Mr. Noble with Wright's case ; Mr. Long did not, in cases of this kind, depute senior officers to write minutes ; knowing all the circumstances and the relations of the parties in this case, I think it highly improbable that Mr. Long deputed Mr. Noble to write the minute in Wright's case ; the morning these matters were being despatched from our office, the 11th October, my attention was drawn to this case by one of the staff, and I was informed by, I think, Mr. Bayliss, and, from inquiries made, I formed the opinion that all these three reports had been written on that day—that is, on the 11th October, but apparently I was wrong as regards Mr. Long's unsigned draft ; the report of Mr. Noble, which is dated 24th September, and signed by him as on that date, was evidently written on a much later date than it bears, inasmuch as the copy of same in the special letter-book was made almost immediately after it was typed, and does not come in its proper order of date in that book ; I believe the letter was retyped considerably after date and copied, and, therefore, could not have been on Mr. Long's table before his death—I mean, signed by Mr. Noble ; I say there is in the covering minute of the 11th November a statement that the reports were on Mr. Long's table on the day of his death ; I take it that, if a thing is submitted, it is at least on the table of an officer ; I do not draw any distinction between matters that come before me as a confidential officer and things that come to me by some other means ; the two things are distinctly the same ; my explanation of my remark about confidential communications is that information given to me in the presence of a junior officer, and probably known to other officers, I should not regard as confidential ; in reference to the statement on page 35, that a number of people saw that memorandum, I name two ; I would not positively say that any others besides Mr. Noble and Mr. Bayliss saw it ; at page 35, in reference to the statement that I saw Mr. Noble collect a whole room full of officers, and hand them those most private and confidential reports, I can recall four who were in the room at the one time—Mr. Deane, Mr. McDermott, myself, and Mr. Noble ; the others I am not positive of ; I have no doubt there were others, but I cannot say the number ; Mr. Deane and Mr. McDermott were not in confidential positions in departmental matters ; on page 35, the person who, I say, saw the final recommendation as well as I, was Mr. McDermott, and I presume he saw it before I did ; Mr. McDermott made the remark on page 35 ; with reference to the use of the word on the fifth line of page 36, " we " and " our," it is justifiable in view of the actual circumstances ; I do not consider that Mr. Noble's report of the 20th October showed any desire to hush up an inquiry ; I consider the publication of the *Star* paragraph his representation to the Public Service Board, as stated to me, and his endeavour to pass a unanimous resolution in connection with the deceased Registrar-General ; these are the matters which occur to me as having been in my mind on the 8th November last ; on page 43, the position I refer to as being coveted by Mr. Noble is that of Registrar-General—he had been speaking of it for years ; on page 46 I intend to convey that the cordiality displayed towards Mr. Noble was perfectly genuine ; I was quite friendly with him up to the time I sent in my application for an increase—I mean officially friendly ; he did not make me any little presents ; on page 49, where I use the expression " difficult things," on the third line, I include Wright's case, and the matters arising from the state of the Department upon Mr. Williams taking office ; the remark that I do not think any other officer in the whole service is entrusted with the same duties as I am, means any other officer at the same salary, or in a similar position ; until I took office, and a fortnight after, Mr. Noble opened all letters and distributed them ; Mr. Bayliss is my first assistant ; he gets £140 per annum ; I believe he has been acting in my position when I have been away ; I have been away about three months, with the exception of two days, at different times, upon which I resumed duty ; on page 50, in reference to the word " deal," I have been in the habit of acting by myself in this way that I would look into the matter and make a submission as to what should be done ; when I mention " not front-rank men," the expression would include Mr. Rossiter ; that is on page 54.

To the Chairman : Mr. Long was in the habit when going to lunch, or leaving his office, to lock his door and take the key with him ; the door was opened with Mr. Noble's key ; I tried the door three or four times—the first time about 2.15 p.m., and the last time, I think, after 3 ; I did not see him arrive ; on pages 38–39, the Mr. Williams I allude to is of the Justice Department ; the officers were almost openly hostile to Mr. Long latterly ; the Department was in a most unsatisfactory state during his rule.

To Mr. Bridges : When I say that Mr. Long asked me what Mr. Noble did, it occurred through my carrying out his instructions to send in to him all the work that Mr. Noble usually did ; the work was then sent in, and he came out and asked me and my clerks if that was all he did, and then told me that Mr. Noble had deceived him ; on page 345 there is a report dated 4th October in the letter-book, and on pages 350–2 a report by Mr. Noble in the Wright case is copied bearing date 24th September, 1898 ; the book was in my charge.

By Chairman : I never had the key of Mr. Long's room ; my clerk's room is the nearest room to Mr. Long's room.

Taken and sworn at Sydney, this }
8th June, 1900, before us,— }

JAMES S. INCH.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Walter Lindsay Thompson*, on his oath, saith as follows :—I am a solicitor practising at Sydney ; I made a certain statement to the Registrar-General shortly after his appointment ; it was a statement of what passed in an interview between myself and Mr. Inch ; I met him at my father's house shortly after the Registrar-General's appointment ; Mr. Inch produced a number of official documents—a bundle of three, or four, or five—and they had the Registrar-General's stamps on them, originals and drafts. He told me that Mr. Noble was mad ; produced documents in support of it ; he used words that gave the inference that he believed Mr. Noble shot Mr. Long ; he offered to show me the papers ; he said he was doing Mr. Noble's work ; he said that he ought to be Chief Clerk.

To Mr. Garland : This was two or three days after Mr. Williams's appointment ; it was after dinner, between 7 and 8 ; my brother, who is a clerk in the Registrar-General's Department, was present ; the conversation was addressed to me ; I met Mr. Inch that night for the first time ; Mr. Inch was introduced to me after dinner ; my brother and I were smoking, and Mr. Inch came in, and my brother introduced him ; no one else was in the room but my brother and myself ; my brother must have heard a part of the conversation ; I think he has been in the Department about ten years ; Mr. Inch produced the papers, and the

the conversation turned on Mr. Long's death, and Mr. Inch passed some remarks in reference to Mr. Noble, and then I told Mr. Inch he ought not to show me the papers, and that he had better not do so, as they did not concern me, and I did not want to see them, and he said, "Oh, yes, I would like you to see them; it will all come out; it will be all public property shortly, and everybody will know; the whole thing will be out"; he put the papers into my hand and drew my attention to the draft letters, which had been altered, and said something to this effect, "You see they are not English, and the man who did this is not fit to be there," that is the substance of what he said; he told me that nobody but a madman could alter letters in that way; I do not remember the name of Kloster; it was not mentioned as far as I remember; I will not say that it was not said that a Mr. Kloster had been to see Mrs. Long, and that she asserted that her husband never died by his own hand; Mr. Evans' name was brought in; a lady was said to have had a vision that someone had put a revolver in Mr. Long's hand; I should like to explain the reason I mentioned the matter was that I have known Mr. Hayes-Williams for a long time, and Mr. Inch having these documents in his possession, I thought it only right to tell Mr. Williams and put him on his guard; I did not anticipate any inquiry; I think I told him also to be careful of Mr. Noble, as well as of Mr. Inch, owing to what Mr. Inch had told me; Mr. Williams and I had been fellow articulated clerks.

Taken and sworn at Sydney, this eighth }
day of June, 1900, before us,— }

W. THOMPSON.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Peardon Pearce Packham*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a clerk in the Patents Office; I remember about the time of Mr. Long's death; the day preceding his death I waited on Mr. Noble to make some representations regarding him; I went alone; Mr. Inch was not in the room with me during my interview with Mr. Noble; I urged him to see that someone was placed in the room with Mr. Long; but do not recollect urging him to make representations to the authorities; I urged upon him that Mr. Long was very worried, and should not be left alone; Mr. Noble did not remark, "I cannot do anything, because Mr. Long is so suspicious of me," he said in effect that he did not care to make any suggestion to Mr. Long about his work, as Mr. Long was very jealous in regard to looking after his own matters himself; I was in the habit of seeing Mr. Long nearly every day; Mr. Long was Examiner of Patents, and I was the Chief of the Staff under him.

To Mr. Garland: At the time I made the suggestion, it was apparent he was exceedingly worried; I did so to prevent a number of people seeing him who had not really important business with him; Mr. Long's condition would be apparent to everyone who had at all intimate relations with him; I frequently saw Mr. Inch with Mr. Long; I had conversations with Mr. Inch about Mr. Long's condition at this time. The morning prior to Mr. Long's death, in conversation, I tried to find out what was troubling him; Mr. Long did not tell me what was troubling him; I afterwards went to Mr. Inch; I asked him if he knew what was troubling Mr. Long; he told me that Mr. Long was very worried about a matter affecting the Land Titles Office; he told me the name of the case, but I do not remember it; I told him I had made a suggestion to Mr. Long, whom I had just seen previously, that he should have somebody in the room with him to see the papers as they are brought in; sort them and bring only the most urgent matters under his notice; and that I had suggested that Mr. Inch should be placed there; I told him that I would go to Mr. Noble and make that suggestion; I am almost sure Mr. Inch did not go up with me to Mr. Noble's room; I would say he did not come into the room with me.

To the Chairman: I had very little business with Mr. Noble; I should certainly say I did not think his mind was unhinged; I was sent for after Mr. Long's body was found; Mr. Noble was extremely affected by the occurrence; I know nothing about Mr. Noble's absences from the office.

Taken and sworn before us at Sydney, }
this 11th June, 1900,— }

P. P. PACKHAM.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Ernest Sinclair MacDermott*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am Clerk in Charge of the General Branch of the Registrar-General's Department; I think I am described in the Public Service List simply as clerk; my duties brought me in contact with Mr. Long and with Mr. Noble; I remember the time of Mr. Long's death; I cannot say that he appeared deranged; he was very much worried, and suffered from insomnia caused by neuralgia in the head; Mr. Noble did not at that time appear to be deranged; I did not notice that he was incoherent in his conversation; I am not aware that his condition of mind was a matter of general comment; I do not remember anyone remarking his condition of mind; I was in Mr. Noble's room at the time of the discovery of Mr. Long's body; Mr. Inch came in suddenly and beckoned to Mr. Noble, and I think he said, "Come quickly;" Mr. Inch appeared to be very much disturbed; his appearance led me to conclude that something serious had occurred; I did not see them go into the room: a turning in the passage obstructed my view of Mr. Long's door; they went in very quickly; I know a report was made by Mr. Noble in reference to an inquiry in which he was engaged; I never saw that report; I never saw Mr. Noble collect a number of officers and divulge confidential information to them generally; I am sure I never said to Mr. Inch in reference to some office matter in which Mr. Noble was engaged, "It would look very funny if this were to appear in the *Star* to-night"; I never made any remark regarding an operation which Mr. Noble had undergone; I have no recollection of making a remark to the effect that "it would be a positive calamity if Mr. Noble were to be appointed Registrar-General;" Mr. Noble, while he was Acting Registrar-General, never passed any titles before they had been examined and reported upon by two examiners; they are never submitted until they have been examined; I was always in attendance on Mr. Long at the weekly meetings for passing applications; I continued to be present when Mr. Noble acted in a similar capacity; Mr. Noble merely looked carefully into the titles that had been passed and reported upon by the examiners.

To Mr. Garland: I would not say in my opinion that it would be a positive calamity if Mr. Noble were to be appointed Registrar-General; I think it requires a legal man; I will not swear that I did not make the remark, but I have no recollection of having done so; I do not recollect being shown by Mr.

Noble any report or return that might have been regarded as confidential ; I never saw a return of refunds made by the Income Tax Commissioners ; I think I do recollect that he mentioned that £64,000 had been refunded by them ; that was owing to the work in some cases having been rather carelessly done ; I had done some of the checking in the office, and knew something about it ; Mr. Muddle was in Mr. Noble's room in the afternoon after lunch on the day of Mr. Long's death ; he said that he noticed that Mr. Noble was very upset and very excited ; I think I mentioned that to Mr. Inch ; Mr. Noble sent for me about five minutes to 4 that afternoon ; as far as I can recollect, he had papers about his table, and seemed busy ; he said he was very anxious and very worried about Mr. Long, as he had not seen him all the afternoon ; he said nothing about his mental condition ; he did not send for me to discuss the draft minute in Wright's case ; he did not mention it ; he appeared very much excited and distressed about Mr. Long ; as far as I could see, information about confidential matters did occasionally leak out from the office ; comment was made in the office about things that appeared in the press, in *Truth* and the *Sunday Times* ; Mr. Muddle must have been in Mr. Noble's room before I was in there.

To the Chairman : I do not think it was unusual for Mr. Long to be absent from the office in the afternoon at the Board office or the Justice Department ; Mr. Noble told me he had telephoned to those places before he telephoned to Mrs. Long ; I do not remember saying that it struck me as very extraordinary that Mr. Noble should have got such a shock from such simple words ; I have been in the Department sixteen years ; about five or six months after I joined the branch Mr. Noble was ill from overwork ; I never noticed that he was not right in his mind ; I have heard Mr. Inch say that Mr. Noble was mad ; I have heard others say the same thing when in temper.

To Mr. Bridges : I had a great deal to do with Mr. Noble in business, but I never said he was hesitating and unreliable in the way he did his business ; I may have remarked as to his peculiarities, but I do not recollect anything in particular

Taken and sworn before us at Sydney, }
this 11th June, 1900,— }

E. S. MACDERMOTT.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

This deponent, *James Stephen Inch*, on his oath, saith as follows :—The occasion of my visit to Mrs. Thompson's house was to visit either O. L. Thompson, who is employed in our office, or his father ; one of them was sick, I forget which ; there were several people present, including the two I have mentioned ; after some conversation some one introduced the subject of our office business, and I referred to the correspondence I had been engaged upon with the Justice Department regarding the *Star* paragraph ; as one member of the family was in the law the family drew him into the discussion, I am sure with the idea of rendering me some service ; I was on most friendly terms with O. L. Thompson ; the latter, who is a very good-natured fellow, referring to the general rumour that Mr. Noble would shortly obtain promotion to the Land Tax Office, said that if such occurred he hoped that Mr. Inch would be made Chief Clerk, as from what he could see at the branch he always acted in that capacity when Mr. Noble was not available, and that in seven cases out of every eight upon which they had telephonic communications with the head office it was through Mr. Inch ; the only papers I should have been likely to have had in my pockets were the papers relating to my personal case ; the question of publication of the whole business in the newspapers was simply mentioned as a probability if the libel action under discussion became a fact ; the rumours emanating from Mrs. Long and Mr. George Evans were both referred to ; the caution which Mr. Walter Thompson says he gave me was regarding the official displeasure I might incur if I went so far as to drag my Department into Court ; I never used words intended to give the inference that I believed that Mr. Noble shot Mr. Long.

To Mr. Hayes-Williams : The conversation at Mr. Thompson's house was shortly after Mr. Long's death, and after your name had been mentioned as the new Registrar-General ; I am almost certain it was ; the reply to my application for leave to prosecute was communicated to me on the 11th October ; you were appointed on the 17th or 18th October ; I am not aware that you knew nothing of the appointment three days before ; I am almost certain your name was mentioned at the conversation.

Taken and sworn before us at Sydney, }
this 11th June, 1900,— }

JAMES S. INCH.

C. DELOHERY, Chairman.

No. 11.

Public Service Board Inquiry.

At 10 a.m. on Thursday, 14th June, 1900, the Public Service Board met to deliver their decision in connection with the inquiry into charges preferred against Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Department, upon which he had been summoned to appear before the Board under section 51 of the Public Service Act :—

Present :—Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board ; Mr. F. BRIDGES, Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. W. G. Hayes-Williams, Registrar-General.

Mr. J. Stinson, Solicitor for Mr. Inch.

Mr. J. S. Inch.

DECISION.

Mr. Delohery : After carefully weighing the whole of the evidence given at this inquiry, Mr. Inch, we have come to the conclusion that you are guilty of the charges preferred against you ; that is, that you did, at the interviews accorded you by the Board on the 2nd and 8th November last, on the subject of your salary and position, unjustifiably seek to advance your own interests and importance at the expense of the character and reputation of your superior officer, Mr. Noble. We desire also to say that, outside the charge of misconduct which has been preferred against you, we find you guilty particularly of taking public

public documents away from the office and showing them to persons not connected with the Public Service ; also of improperly using official information of which you came into possession in the performance of the duties of your office.

As to the punishment to be meted out to you, we consider that a man who has been guilty of making such reckless and untruthful statements as you have done is not a proper person to be retained in the Public Service. We have therefore decided to recommend your dismissal.

Mr. Stinson : Might I request that we be furnished with an exact copy of the transcript of this decision when prepared ?

Mr. Delohery : Yes.

[The Inquiry then concluded.]

No. 12. List of Exhibits.

Not copied—A, B, C, D, and E : Draft letters as altered by Mr. Noble.
 Copied F : Report of J. S. Inch.
 Do G : Draft reply to R. G.'s memo.
 Do H : Newspaper cutting.
 Do J : do do
 Do K : Memo. of J. S. Inch.
 Do L : do do
 Do M : do do
 Do N : Report *re* Mr. Wright.
 Do O : Memo. addressed to Mr. Keele.
 Do P : Memo. *re* Mr. Wright.
 Do Q, Q1 and Q2 : Three letters written by Mr. Noble in connection with application for leave (1895).
 Do R : Memo. of Mr. Noble *re* Mr. Inch.
 Do S : Submission paper of Public Service Board, containing charges against Mr. Inch.
 Do T : Papers relating to Mr. Noble's leave.
 Not copied—U : Monthly reports of heads of branches.
 Do V : *Evening News* report of death of Mr. Long.

EXHIBIT Q.

In re Inch.

Dear Mr. Pinhey,

59, Cambridge-street, Thursday Evening, 28/2/95.

This afternoon I got out for a little while when it got cooler and feel very much better. The doctor was inclined to be angry because I did not follow his instructions last week. I was so ill that I had to go to him. He gave me a certificate, and advised me to go away to the country at once. I went to the office, and saw Butler's hand so bad, and thought he was worse than I, so decided to wait on for a few days, at any rate, till Butler was on the way to a recovery sufficiently to enable him to keep at work. I could not go otherwise. On Sunday and Monday I was pounds better, but on Tuesday was off again, and at night I simply had to let go.

It was false economy for me to force myself to work when I had the influenza last June ; it was on me for six months, still I kept on. What could I do ? A man short, too, for the past six months, and all that work to be got up and the many other things requiring instant attention. Any one worth anything would have kept on as I did, though I felt it all the time, and took every care of myself in consequence.

I am not one to talk and boast about things of this kind. Mr. Dawes was my old and first chief.

I have had nothing but rush and tear for five years. However, it is done now. There is nothing that I know of now ; one or two improvements as the work comes round again, but nothing urgent. This is a great relief to me and must also be to you. My successors will reap the benefit.

In the course of a few days I will think out what is best to be done in my absence, at present I cannot force my brain any longer. I am very hopeful that this holiday will put me back again into my old health and strength. I do trust that I shall not have to grind so hard again, at least for some time to come.

I will try to-morrow to write an application. The doctor has given me a certificate that has startled me.

Allow me to tender my best thanks for your very kind inquiries and telegram. They are greatly valued. The memory of these little gracious acts on your part, sir, have helped me more than you think.

I am afraid I have rambled on and taken up your time, but I know you understand my position and will regard my letter in its proper light.

Kindly excuse my absence till I send in a formal application, I hope to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,
H. J. NOBLE.

Medical Certificate herewith.

Charles Pinhey, Esquire, J.P., Registrar-General, &c., &c.

EXHIBIT Q 1.

In re Inch.

Dear Mr. Pinhey,

Newport, 4 March, 1895.

I have made my application strong as I need the three months asked for. I am altogether done. My head especially so. It is of no use temporizing any longer. I must get my old health back again. Troubles never come alone. My wife and two children are ill at home. I had to come away on Saturday on Dr. Wilkinson's advice. May I ask you to do this for me. I feel sure you know I would not stop a day away if I could help it. I have gone too far, and this trouble of my father's was the *congé* to me.

With my best respects and kindest regards and to Mrs. Pinhey please, who I trust (with the children) are quite well again.

Yours, &c.,
H. J. NOBLE.

Thank you for the telegram and inquiries.

P.S.—I will write again in a few days or so when I can say what might be done in my absence. Fortunately, there is nothing now till the Index in May ; but that is not a very urgent matter, as we have the sheets all sorted now and tied up. I never got into such a morbid, hopeless state before. Excuse the writing please, as I cannot even do that decently.

H. J. N.

EXHIBIT R.

MEMORANDUM of Accountant covering application of Mr. J. S. Inch, of 16th December, 1893, and further letter of 12th February, 1894.

Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 13 February, 1894.

WITH reference to the application of Mr. Inch for an increase in salary, dated 16th December last, and to his letter of the 12th instant, stating that he has had an offer of a position outside the Service, I have the honor to draw your attention to my report of the 5th August with regard to the services rendered already to the Department by Mr. Inch.

His

His previous experience specially fitted him for his present position, and his salary of £110 per annum cannot be considered even fair compensation for the important duties he has to perform.

His resignation would be an inconvenience and a distinct loss both to the Department and to the Service.

Under the special circumstances of the case, I would respectfully suggest for your favourable consideration and recommendation that Mr. Inch's salary be increased to £150 per annum from the 1st ultimo. Provision would, of course, require to be made for the extra expenditure on the Supplementary Estimates for 1894.

The Registrar-General.

Submitted.

H. J. NOBLE,

Accountant.

Case of Mr. Inch.

Sir,

2 March, 1894.

Referring to the enclosed application of Mr. Inch for an increase in salary, and also to accompanying papers, I venture to observe that, while zeal and competency are presumed to be possessed by officers of all grades, and ordinarily I should oppose their special recognition as being invidious; but in this individual case there can be no question that Mr. Inch has during two years past rendered efficient service as second assistant in the Account Branch.

The work has been heavy and responsible, and his previous commercial and financial training has stood the Department in good stead.

His salary of £110 is demonstrably inadequate.

There is no officer in the interim grades who could be nominated for the performance of these special duties.

I therefore feel justified, in the public interest, in recommending for the approval of the Honorable the Chief Secretary that an additional salary of £150 be authorised for 1894, and that it be applied to the position and service of Mr. Inch.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

Principal Under Secretary.

EXHIBIT S.

SUBMISSION PAPER.—Inquiry *re* charges against Mr. J. S. Inch.

Public Service Board, 4 June, 1900.

In regard to the inquiry now proceeding into the charges against Mr. J. S. Inch, the Under Secretary of Justice forwards a letter from the Registrar-General stating that, with a view to shortening the proceedings, he will be prepared, on Tuesday next, to admit that such of Mr. Inch's statements reflecting upon Mr. Noble as relate to the following matters may have a bearing upon the question of his position and salary, and that upon those statements he is at liberty to offer evidence, viz. :—

1. The alleged aberration of intellect and consequent unreliability of Mr. Noble.
2. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble had made representations prejudicial to Mr. Inch.
3. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble had minimised Mr. Inch's duties or services to his (Mr. Inch's) prejudice.
4. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble improperly used intimidating language to Mr. Inch.

Submitted.

J. W. H.

EXHIBIT T.

In re Inch.

Sir,

59, Cambridge-street, Paddington, 4 March, 1895.

I have the honor to report my utter inability to continue official duties. This has been coming on for some time. During the past five years very heavy and responsible work has fallen to me, attended also with a great deal of anxious thought, and often with friction and worry.

From 1890 to 1894, as the first Accountant to the Department—as such intimately associated with yourself in the numerous and drastic reforms effected, and new systems introduced throughout the Department—and latterly as Chief Clerk to the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, succeeding Mr. W. L. Dawes, twelve months ago. During this latter period a very large amount of arrears have been overtaken (most of them many years old), and every possible improvement suggested and carried out. The branch is now on a sound footing, and in excellent order.

For four and a half months I acted as Accountant also, and for six months one of the staff was absent through illness, thus rendering the burden heavier.

For the sake of quiet for calm consideration when new changes were contemplated—sometimes through urgency—I have during the past five years worked frequently at home during the evening, sometimes as late as 3 in the morning, in addition to the usual practice of working on till 6 and 7, sometimes without a break. By a rough calculation, I have reckoned that the time thus occupied would reach from 1,900 to 2,000 hours, or twelve months of official time. I have broken down four times, and returned as soon as possible to push on with the work, there being no one to take it up.

This has all been done voluntarily (largely silently), and without remuneration. The last occasion was in June last, when I had influenza, and was advised by Dr. Skirving to take a long rest, otherwise the brain would give way. I came back too soon, and have been unwell, off and on, ever since. It was unavoidable that I should return.

My illness is now a serious one, as it affects principally the brain. Dr. Wilkinson advises me in the same terms as Dr. Skirving did, only more strongly. I cannot force myself to further effort, and now beg respectfully that the doctors' recommendation may be carried out, and that I may be granted leave of absence from office for three months, as I feel in need of every day of it.

I shall have been in the Department twenty years in July next.

I have, &c.,

The Registrar-General.

H. J. NOBLE.

While expressing my regret that the state of Mr. Noble's health should have necessitated this application, I desire, on recommending that the leave asked for be granted, to state to the Chief Secretary that the causes herein referred to—of overwrought anxiety and work—have alike brought about and warranted this enforced rest.

Medical certificate enclosed!

CHARLES PINHEY,

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 6th March, 1895.

Registrar-General.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 8/3/95.

Approved.—J.N.B., 12/3/95.

Medical Certificate.

“Kiara,” Ocean-street, Woollahra, 27 February, 1895.

I beg to certify that I have been in the way of observing Mr. H. J. Noble's state of health for some months past, and I consider that, unless he takes a rest from his office work and a change of air, he may seriously injure himself. He is much in need of rest; I should say at least two months, and the sooner he has it the better. He is now in that state of mind that he seems to lack the courage to take the necessary step. He is restless, and with no power of decision. If he goes on much longer without a good rest, he may take many months to recover his mental strength and balance. There is no doubt about the need for change, and the wisest economy is for him to take a rest when such a rest will fully restore him.

I have seldom seen a case in which rest from his daily work was more urgently required. My opinion is based not merely on one examination, but upon a personal knowledge of his normal and present state.

W. CAMAC WILKINSON, M.D., Lond., M.R.C.P.

MINUTE-PAPER

MINUTE-PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Leave of absence to Mr. H. J. Noble, of the Registrar-General's Department.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1895.

In accordance with the accompanying medical certificate, and under the provisions of section 39 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," I recommend that leave of absence for a period of three months, dating from the 4th instant, be granted to Mr. H. J. Noble, Chief Clerk, Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch of the Registrar-General's Department.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

The Executive Council approve of the leave of absence recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 95-10, 19/3/95. Confirmed, 26/3/95. Approved.—FREDK. W. DARLEY, 19/3/95.

EXHIBIT Q 2.

In re Inch.

Sir,

I have the honor, respectfully, to acknowledge the receipt, to-day, of your communication of the 28th instant, notifying the approval of your recommendation by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that three months' leave of absence, from the 4th instant, should be granted to me under section 39 of the "Civil Service Act of 1884."

I have, &c.,

H. J. NOBLE.

Wentworth Falls, 30 March, 1895.

EXHIBIT F.

REPORT made at the request of the Registrar-General.

Changes which, in my opinion, are imperative in the interests of the Registrar-General's Department.

27 October, 1898.

That the position and title of Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General be abolished.

The respective heads of branches would then be directly in touch with, and responsible to, the Registrar-General.

The late Registrar-General discussed this very question with me when it appeared likely, some months ago, that Mr. Noble would be promoted to another office.

The advantage of the abolition of this position and title would be to give the Registrar-General a full and immediate connection with the business of the staff and Department.

Little, if any, extra strain would be placed upon any other officer, because, when reduced to fact, it simply means that business would go through one channel less than heretofore, and this Department is quite different, in respect of its needs of a Chief Clerk, to other departments, there being so many responsible and highly-paid officers under the Registrar-General.

That Mr. Hatton be retired from the position of Search Clerk, and that the Search Branch be merged into the Examiner's Branch, and placed in charge of a solicitor, who would have prospects of qualifying himself for appointment as Examiner of Titles.

That Mr. MacDermott be appointed to the vacant position of Registration Clerk. He is one of the most exact and orderly men in the Department, and would be in a position to keep the much-needed watch over the valuable records in the vaults of the Lands Titles Office.

All the other likely men have been too long used to slovenly methods.

That the suspension be at once removed from Mr. E. C. Wright, and the immediate transfer of Messrs. Ridley, Vider, Goodman, and Wright to the Government Statistician's Office be arranged for.

That Mr. Croker be brought up to Head Office in place of Mr. Bucknell.

That Mr. Bucknell be instructed to immediately complete the draft book of instructions to registrars (nearly two years have been spent on this production already; not a single district registrar has an authentic instruction book at present).

Mr. Pooley's application for a transfer from this Department, "for reasons only capable of personal explanation to the Public Service Board," should be called in.

These arrangements would leave Mr. Rossiter, at £300 per annum, in charge of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch. The Board stated a few months ago that he was to go there next in seniority to Mr. Bucknell, that gentleman and Mr. Ridley being away; he would, therefore, simply be where placed by the Board.

That this gentleman has been reported against, and under what circumstances, I am fully aware. Hardly anybody in the Department has had a chance of proving his capacity for administration.

There is no proper check on ministers' marriages at present. Six months ago I suggested that a new lot of registers and marriage certificates should be printed in proper form, numbered right through like cheque-books, and issued for a receipt. All cancelled forms to be so marked, and forwarded as if for registration.

The present system is laborious, incomplete, and irritating to both ministers and registrars, and causes hundreds of letters per annum to be written.

A considerable number of marriages were discovered recently to have been celebrated and not registered.

The form of marriage certificate has been so tinkered with during the past two years that it now bears scarcely any resemblance to the outstanding ministers' registers. The treatment of the public in times past, more especially unmarried mothers, leaves much to be desired in connection with the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.

I feel certain that Mr. Rossiter would do his utmost to remove all these defects, if chance offered.

Mr. Elyard (now at the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch) is quite incapable of earning the salary of £300 per annum—which he enjoys—and might be asked to take leave and retire.

Of Mr. Codrington, in the Deeds Branch, the same may be said with truth and justice. Both officers have long service at their backs, and would not, I believe, consider retirement an unexpected or undue hardship.

Both of them are also serving under officers who draw much lower salaries than they do.

Mr. Napier would then be called Deputy Registrar of Deeds.

The late Registrar-General considered that Mr. Kloster was the strong and progressive man in the Draftsmen's Branch.

The salary paid to Mr. Spark, as Superintendent of Engrossers, is quite out of keeping with other salaries paid in the Department to heads of branches and other responsible officers.

It will be years before Mr. Fry can qualify himself to earn his salary of £250 per annum in this Department, in view of his twenty (?) years' experience in the Postal and Telegraph Department, perhaps he might be appointed to a postmastership. Owing to the nature of the duties appertaining to my position, it would, perhaps, be advisable to have same regraded and renamed.

My first assistant, Mr. Bayliss, at £110, should receive promotion to £150 per annum (*See* Records, &c.).

Mr. Forsythe, now in active charge of Public Companies business, is hardly class enough for his work (appointed as Record Attendant), a new man should be procured who understands Company Law—some prosecutions might then be made to bring in returns and revenue.

As to the General Staff, although a number of vacancies exist, I think it quite large enough as it is.

If you consult with the heads of branches as to which men suit them, &c., and make exchanges where mutual agreement can be formed, I fancy you will have a few men over who could either be held as a relieving staff, or transferred elsewhere.

This done, you might go right through the branches as to order of merit and value of service of each man.

All postal applications for Deeds Branch searchers should be replied to by a circular referring writers to a law stationer.

No fees should be refunded in connection with R.P. applications upon which requisitions have issued.

Indefeasible titles of small value are now issued at a loss to the State. Why not have a consolidated fee on the same lines as the stamp duties? The weakest branch in the Department just now is the Lands Titles Branch. The most overmanned branch is that of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The first point mentioned herein seems to offer no alternative. Few of the men in it can hope to attain prominence. They are mostly bad writers. Some of the register books are in a most illegible condition, and the need of proper engrossing is apparent. The

The foregoing remarks and suggestions contain the substance of all that is necessary, apart from certain rules and practices to be arranged for afterwards, to place the Department on a sound footing. The regrading of each officer in the manner suggested should afford general satisfaction, and would abolish a long-felt discontent from a Department where such feeling might result in irreparable damage to documents of vast importance.

The Registrar-General. JAMES S. INCH,
Clerk in Charge of Correspondence Branch.

Sir, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 29 October, 1898.
I have the honor to draw your attention to a certain report which was somewhat hastily prepared and handed to you a few days ago.

It has since occurred to me that being so absorbed in the subject-matter, I did not express myself, considering our relative positions, in strictly proper terms.

Will you permit me to express regret therefor, and to tender this assurance that any apparent disrespect was purely accidental.

The Registrar-General.

I have, &c.,
JAMES S. INCH.

EXHIBIT G.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales, Correspondence Branch,
Sydney, 5 November, 1898.

Sir, With reference to your memorandum of the 31st ultimo, in which you invited a candid expression of opinion, in writing, from any officer of the branch under my control, on the subject of "Desirable reforms, &c.," I would like to take the opportunity of stating that apparently no public purpose would be served by my supplementing at this stage the suggestions already made, at your request, in my confidential memorandum of the 27th ultimo.

The Registrar-General.

I have, &c.,
JAMES S. INCH.

EXHIBIT H.

In re Inch.

(Extract from *Australian Star*, dated 28th September, 1898.)

James Stephen Inch, Correspondence Clerk at the Registrar-General's Office, said he was in his room all the afternoon yesterday, listening for the click of the lock of deceased's room, which would tell him that he had returned, as the last he had seen of him was just before 1 o'clock, and he thought he had not returned from lunch. Three times between 2 and 3 p.m. he tried the door, and found it locked. At about 3:50 p.m. he heard the door click, and went there immediately, meeting the messenger-boy, Oates. Going into the room he found the body lying on the floor, and thinking the deceased had had an attack of hæmorrhage he knelt down to examine him. He found the body cold and stiff, and then saw the point of the revolver protruding from under the waistcoat.

The Coroner: What time did you last see him alive? Just before 1 o'clock; he wandered into my room aimlessly. Aimlessly, did you say? Did you notice anything in his manner then? Yes; for some days past I had been doing some confidential work for him. He came to my room and stroked his beard and walked out again, saying nothing. I followed him to his room, because he seemed queer.

Did he appear to be worried? Oh, yes; he was very ill.

When did you hear of his accident? He had two trifling accidents; but they had nothing to do with the depression of his spirits. He was worried over official matters. I would like to emphasise that.

Did he ever say that he was tired of life, or that he contemplated suicide?—Well, I have had several conversations with him, but he never said anything like that. He seemed very much overborne.

Did he say that? Well, not exactly. He said official life was almost harder than he could bear. This was during the last two months.

Was he on good terms with the employees? No; I cannot answer that in the affirmative. He tried to be.

Did he have any quarrel with them? I would rather not answer that question.

But you will have to? I think it is covered in what I said about official worries.

Well, was he on good terms with his officers? Their relations were somewhat strained—they did not seem to understand him or appreciate him. This was through no fault of Mr. Long's, though. I would like to state that as my opinion.

EXHIBIT J.

In re Inch.

(Extract from *Australian Star*, dated 29th September, 1898.)

The late Mr. Parry Long.

In reference to the death of Mr. Parry Long, the Registrar-General, we learn upon inquiry that the Departmental troubles, of which a witness spoke at the inquest yesterday, were only those little matters incidental to a large office, and could have done nothing towards accentuating the worries which eventually proved overwhelming. The witness was the one who found Mr. Long's body, and being of a sensitive and emotional nature he unknowingly, in his overwrought state, was the means of giving undue prominence to an unimportant office inquiry recently held. Mr. Long was undoubtedly heavily worked, but he was a man of intense energy who revelled in his duties. Throughout the Departments which he controlled he was respected by all officers, and they are plunged in grief at his unfortunate death.

EXHIBIT N.

Memorandum to the Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, New South Wales, 24 September, 1898.

In connection with Mr. Wright's letter, I have the honor to submit reports thereon from the heads of branches concerned, and, after careful inquiry, I can safely say that the statements are greatly exaggerated, and, in some cases, distorted even to misrepresentation. Some of the matters referred to occurred twelve months ago, but are interwoven with certain subordinate adjuncts incidental to the case of Messrs. Bucknell and Butler, in which I was not asked to report as there were no charges made. I have also had the confirmation of Messrs. Vider, Goodman, Croker, and Macdermott, with each of whom Mr. Wright has worked.

As to Messrs. Bucknell and Butler's matter, there was no charge made against Mr. Wright, and the Board settled the matter without even referring to him.

The statements in the letter may be divided into five heads. As to the first, I would draw attention to Mr. Ridley's report of the 24th September, last paragraph.

2. *Re* "Overtures," I most emphatically deny that such an idea was suggested, nor could it have been. I had sent for Mr. Wright to ask him, personally, whether he desired to make any suggestions as to improvements which would help him in his work, which was greatly in arrears. He made one or two suggestions, about which I afterwards saw Messrs. Ridley and Bucknell. There could have been no reason for me to seek information, as imputed by Mr. Wright, as I had already discussed the matters referred to with Messrs. Ridley and Bucknell before seeing him. Mr. Wright left me apparently more satisfied, promising to give better attention in the future.

3. Macdermott's report attached explains this evident oversight. I am informed, however, by the Clerk in Charge of Correspondence, that he showed the letter in question to Mr. Wright—knowing that he had recently been removed to the Head Office, temporarily, to fill the place of an officer on sick leave—but he refused to look at it. Mr. Wright's application was received, however, and forwarded in good time, and it is to be noted also that the matter was well advertised in the press.

4. The former papers will fully explain this matter, which occurred over twelve months ago. Mr. Wright was away for nearly four months on the "Broken Hill Commission" at a time when his fellow tabulators, Messrs. Vider and Goodman—with the assistance of inexperienced men—were working very hard, and after hours, in order to keep faith with the promise of the Premier, made in the House, that the report on Vital Statistics for 1896 would be out shortly—they had only just finished that for 1895. I had, however, very good reasons for believing that Mr. Wright could have spent a portion of this period at this office, and after representations made to me by Messrs. Ridley and Vider, I sent Mr. Bucknell to see the Judge, who confirmed this opinion (see Mr. Bucknell's report attached, and my remarks made thereon at the time). I then sent for Mr. Wright, who would not give any explanation, and was very independent and rude in his manner, as then mentioned to you.

5. Mr. Ridley's report, paragraph 2, fully answers this assertion, which was possibly made in ignorance.

H. J. NOBLE,
Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk.

UNSIGNED MINUTE BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Sir,

Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 27 September, 1898.

I have the honor, at the request of Mr. E. C. Wright, one of the officers of the Clerical Division of this Department, to forward a letter addressed to the Public Service Board about certain matters in which Mr. Wright considers himself aggrieved—though he has made no mention thereof within the Department—together with the remarks of the Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk thereon, and reports by Messrs. Ridley and Macdormott; also the former papers in connection with Mr. Wright's matter.

I have made myself fully acquainted with the circumstances surrounding the matters complained of, and am constrained to say that Mr. Wright's remarks are quite unwarranted, and in some instances altogether out of place. As to the threats complained of, I was advised of all the circumstances at the time, and Mr. Wright reported the matter to me in writing, which he afterwards asked "permission to be allowed to withdraw, as they were written under a misapprehension"; this I granted.

I have been very considerate to Mr. Wright in the past, in view of official reports, trying him at "corresponding" work, where he should have given good service by reason of past experience. Mr. Ridley's report will show with what result.

In the case referred to I made no charges (which, by this letter, Mr. Wright evidently fears), merely submitting a covering letter of explanation. Messrs. Bucknell and Butler having been assured by the Public Service Board that their official status was not lowered by the change in their positions, respectively, the matter ended, and everything is now running smoothly.

Mr. Wright is a gentleman of very peculiar temperament, and sensitive to a degree; hence it is very difficult to place him, while his record cannot but be regarded as most unsatisfactory and disappointing.

I would draw attention to my report under Regulations 263 and 264, to the effect that Mr. Wright was "not fit for promotion," and that "he was a very troublesome officer."

I would recommend that he be returned to the Government Statistician's Department (from whence he came), together with the other members of that staff, as referred to in my previous letter on this subject. On reference to Mr. Ridley, I find that, as the cards of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are now prepared by the country Registrars, the examination thereof is a comparatively small matter, which can very well be attended to by the Examiners of the District Registrars' quarterly returns.

NOTE.—Mr. Wright was informed by me to-day that the Registrar-General had not signed this minute, and that I would see to the matter as soon as an Acting R.-G. is appointed. Mr. Wright asked that the matter might be deferred until an addendum he proposes to write be received.—H.J.N., 29/9/98.

Addendum received 29th September, and returned to Mr. Ridley as head of Mr. Wright's branch. Received again from Mr. Ridley (who preferred not to initial it), on 5th October. H.J.N.

[MEMORANDUM.]

EXHIBIT O.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales, Sydney, 31 October, 1898.

HAVING in view the thoroughly efficient and harmonious working of this Department, I am desirous, at the earliest stage of my administration, of ascertaining whether any reforms are desirable, and whether any causes of dissatisfaction exist amongst the officers.

I can devise no better means of arriving at this end than by inviting the confidence and co-operation of the officers themselves. Will you be good enough, therefore, to intimate to the officers of your branch individually that I shall be glad to receive during this week any communications they may wish to make, either in reference to the methods of working, or the existence of any causes of dissatisfaction affecting the Department generally, or any individual officer. Such information should be in writing, and may be handed to me in person.

The information sought is required for my own personal guidance, and I wish to have a thoroughly candid expression of opinion in every case. I shall, however, expect all statements made to be substantiated, if necessary, at the proper time.

Kindly return this memorandum to me during the day, with the signatures of the various officers of your branch attached.

W. G. H.-W.,

Mr. Keele, Deputy Registrar-General, Land Titles Branch.

Registrar-General.

In re Inch—put in and marked "O."

The officers of the Land Titles Branch will please note.

C. H. K.,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Public Room :—(1) W. W. Bucknell; (2) J. Butler; (3) Chas. Fry; (4) P. H. Coates; (5) F. R. Riley; (6) W. A. Conroy; (7) R. Barton.

Record Room :—(1) H. N. Armstrong; (2) A. E. Reeve; (3) A. Hiddilston; (4) J. G. Beckenham; (5) A. Wachsmann; (6) A. Bromby. Temporary :—O. Thompson, T. Trimbell, G. Lillie, A. S. M. Johnson.

The Registrar-General. Submitted.—C.H.K., 1/11/98.

EXHIBIT P.

As Mr. Wright's suspension occurred prior to my appointment, I have no personal knowledge of the facts of the case upon which to base a report. The papers certainly show Mr. Wright's conduct in a most unfavourable light, and I do not find any explanation from him which could be regarded as satisfactory. His letter of the 22nd ultimo, addressed to the Public Service Board, appears to be an admission of the charges, and I presume the Board can now deal with the matter under section 49, subsection 4, of the Public Service Act.

Whilst hesitating to express an opinion which might tend to affect the prospects of an officer, of whose qualifications and conduct I personally have had no opportunity of judging, I do not think it likely, under the circumstances, that Mr. Wright's replacement in this Department would be of advantage to Mr. Wright himself or conducive to the maintenance of discipline in the Department.

If

If it is decided to retain Mr. Wright in the service, advantage might possibly be taken of the proposed transfer of the work of preparation of Vital Statistics to the Government Statistician's Department to find Mr. Wright some position in that Department, where he would have an opportunity of doing justice to himself, with an absence of the unpleasant and irritating conditions which would probably obtain were he to be replaced in this Department.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 10th November, 1898.

W. G. H.-W.,
Registrar-General.

Forwarded to the Public Service Board.—G.M., B.C., 10/11/98. The Secretary, Public Service Board.

No. 13.

Minute of the Public Service Board.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Recommending the dismissal of Mr. J. S. Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 14 June, 1900.

It having been brought under the notice of the Public Service Board, on the information of the permanent head of the Department of Justice, that Mr. James Stephen Inch, clerk, Registrar-General's Office, at interviews accorded him by the Board on the 2nd and 8th November last on the subject of his salary and position, did unjustifiably seek to advance his own interests and importance at the expense of the character and reputation of his superior officer, Mr. Noble, the Board held an inquiry into the matter in accordance with the provisions of section 51 of the Public Service Act.

As the result of such inquiry, the Board have come to the conclusion that Mr. Inch is guilty of the charges preferred against him, and that he is not a proper person to be retained in the Public Service. They therefore feel it their duty to recommend for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that he be dismissed the Public Service.

A copy of the evidence taken at the inquiry, together with the papers in the case, are forwarded herewith.

Submitted,— { C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board.
F. BRIDGES, Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

The necessary minute might now be prepared.—G.M., 15/6/1900. Appd.—W.H.W., 31/7/1900. Min. Ex. Council, 31/7/1900.

No. 14.

Mr. J. S. Inch to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, "Walton," Belmore-street, Burwood, 26 June, 1900.
I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent to-day to the Attorney-General for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice. I have, &c.,
JAMES S. INCH.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, "Walton," Belmore-street, Burwood, 25 June, 1900.
I have the honor to state that for upwards of three years I filled the position of Clerk-in-charge of Correspondence and Records, Registrar-General's Department, without my appointment being properly confirmed by the Public Service Board.

As a result of an appeal to the Public Service Board, I was afforded two lengthy interviews by them in November of last year.

The grounds of such appeal were set out in my memorandum to the Board of 2nd November, 1899. Following the evidence given by me at the inquiry held in connection with the death of the late Mr. Parry Long, both before and since my appeal, various unacceptable inducements were employed to procure my relinquishment of this particular post, and this, notwithstanding the fact that I was performing all duties required of me to the entire satisfaction of the Registrar-General.

Being subject to the penal clauses of the Public Service Act, I naturally felt that I was entitled to the protection afforded by Section 45 of such Act, and respectfully said so.

So as not to appear obstructive, however, I made application for every suitable position of about equal value to my own, which became publicly vacant in the service during such period.

Failing success in this, leave of absence was forced upon me for term after term, so that I have been continuously absent from my post, three days excepted, since the 5th March last.

The only reply the Board made to my appeal was an intimation dated 22nd May last, that I was to be charged with an offence under Section 51 of the Public Service Act.

Being eventually charged, a lengthy inquiry resulted, and I was informed that the Board had decided "to recommend my dismissal from the Public Service."

In consequence of such intimation, I now do myself the honor to approach you by way of appeal against such decision, on the following grounds, viz. :—

1. That the statements complained of as having been made by me to the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th November, 1899, were in reply to questions put to me by the Board, and which I regarded as confidential, and consequently privileged.

2. That a reference to the report of the interviews in question will show that the second interview was held on the invitation of the Board.

3. That the statements complained of were true, and were made by me *bona-fide*, and in the belief that the duty of making these statements under the circumstances rested upon me.

4. That none of the statements were made maliciously, or with a view to injure any officer in the Department.

5. That such statements fairly represented the views of the responsible officers in the Department with regard to the matter expressed.

6. That between the time of the statements complained of, over six months had been allowed to elapse, and in the meantime such readjustments had been made in the Department as to remove some of the cause of complaint, and to reconcile officers who had previously been dissatisfied in the Department.

7. That at the inquiry the Board refused to allow evidence to prove the truth of the statements, but insisted that justification should be first established, and the points on which I was ultimately permitted to call evidence were limited to four.

8. That I was placed in the position of a plaintiff instead of a defendant, and after my evidence in chief was concluded, notwithstanding my objection, the Board admitted evidence upon an issue with which I had not been charged, and found specifically against me upon such issue.

9. That I had a long and honorable record in the Department, and at the time of making the statements complained of was filling a position entitling me to a higher salary than I then received.

Finally, on a charge on which I am absolutely innocent, the Board propose to deprive me of—

- (a) My right to any portion of short salary paid to me during the past three years—over £250. (See gradings and recommendations.)
- (b) My salary and position.
- (c) A reputation which I have established throughout nearly twenty years of approved service, and, therefore,
- (d) The means of supporting the young and helpless family dependent upon me.
- (e) A superannuation cash credit of upwards of £20.
- (f) The heavy legal expenses incurred by me through the recent departmental inquiry.

In view of the late Attorney-General having invited Civil Service appellants to approach him without fear of prejudice, and of the exceptional treatment meted out to me, I do myself the honor to hope that you will graciously consider the foregoing in connection with the Board's recommendation before referred to.

The Hon. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.L.A., Attorney-General, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
JAMES S. INCH.

No. 15.

Minute-Paper by The Registrar-General.

Subject:—Letter addressed by Mr. J. S. Inch, Burwood, to the Attorney-General, regarding the recommendation of the Public Service Board that he should be dismissed from the Public Service.

Registrar-General's Department, New South Wales.

Mr. INCH's letter to the Honorable the Attorney-General of the 26th instant, a copy of which accompanies his letter to the Under Secretary of Justice of the same date, is so framed as to somewhat misrepresent the matters to which the former letter refers. As some explanation appears to be desirable for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, I have set out Mr. Inch's letter with my remarks relative thereto in parallel columns.

"Walton,"

Belmore-street, Burwood,
26th June, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that for upwards of three years I filled the position of Clerk in Charge of Correspondence and Records, Registrar-General's Department, without my appointment being properly confirmed by the Public Service Board.

As a result of an appeal to the Public Service Board I was afforded two lengthy interviews by them in November of last year.

The grounds of such appeal were set out in my memorandum to the Board of 2nd November, 1899.

Following the evidence given by me at the inquiry held in connection with the death of the late Mr. Parry Long, both before and since my appeal, various unacceptable inducements were employed to procure my relinquishment of this particular post, and this, notwithstanding the fact that I was performing all duties required of me to the entire satisfaction of the Registrar-General.

Being subject to the penal clauses of the Public Service Act, I naturally felt that I was entitled to the protection afforded by section 45 of such Act, and respectfully said so.

So as not to appear obstructive, however, I made application for every suitable position of about equal value to my own which became publicly vacant in the Service during such period.

562—F

Remarks.

This would appear to imply that a wrong had been done Mr. Inch owing to the non-confirmation of his position. This is not so. As a matter of fact, the title is a departmental one, similar to that of clerk to the Examiners, and clerk in charge B., D., and M. Branch, these positions being held by officers senior to Mr. Inch, who were graded as he is—as clerks merely. The title clerks in charge of correspondence and records is, to some extent, a misnomer, and conveys an erroneous idea of the importance of the position, the staff of the Correspondence Branch in fact consisting of only four (4) officers, including Mr. Inch.

This entirely misrepresents the matter. Shortly after my appointment I came to the conclusion that the position held by Mr. Inch could, with advantage to the Department, be filled by an officer having some knowledge of legal principles and some experience in the practice of conveyancing, especially in reference to the Real Property Act. Moreover, I did not consider that Mr. Inch was best fitted for a confidential position. The matter was represented to the Under Secretary of Justice and to the Public Service Board, and it was understood that a recommendation should ultimately be made with a view to bringing about the change. This was explained to Mr. Inch by me; but on his representations of his long and satisfactory services, and practically at his request, I agreed to defer making any immediate change in order that Mr. Inch might take advantage of any opportunity that might offer for his being transferred to a position carrying about the same salary as his own. This was communicated verbally to the Public Service Board, and I understood that opportunity was sought by the Board to effect a transfer; but, although Mr. Inch made application for various positions in the service as they became vacant, his applications were not successful. The phrase, "various unacceptable inducements were employed to procure my relinquishment of this particular post," is therefore quite unwarranted.

I do not grasp the application of this remark.

Mr. Inch apparently intends it to be inferred from this and the earlier portion of his letter that there was a deliberate and organised attempt made to force him out of his position, and that all efforts in this direction, notwithstanding his hesitation to appear obstructive, having failed

Failing

Failing success in this, leave of absence was forced upon me, for term after term, so that I have been continuously absent from my post—three days excepted—since the 5th March last.

the object was ultimately attained by forcing leave of absence upon him. If this is the inference, the absurdity of the statement will be apparent when it is borne in mind that I had merely, as I understood, to make a recommendation for the appointment of some person having the qualifications previously referred to, to bring about the removal of Mr. Inch from the position he held.

In reference to Mr. Inch's lengthened leave of absence, I might point out that in the first place he voluntarily applied for twenty-four days' leave from the 5th March. Previously to this application I had told him in very plain terms that I strongly disapproved of the course of action he had taken in attacking his senior officer at his interviews with the Board in November last, and that an inquiry would probably be held into his conduct in that respect. Mr. Noble, who for some time had been absent upon medical certificate, was due at the office on the 5th March, and I understood from Mr. Inch that he chose this opportunity of applying for leave to which he was entitled, first, because he needed a spell, and, next, because he felt, in view of his statements in regard to Mr. Noble, there might be an unpleasantness in his being on duty at the time of Mr. Noble's return, and it was, no doubt, anticipated that before the expiration of his leave, the inquiry which I had intimated would probably be initiated, would have been concluded. For various reasons, however, not in any way referable to this Department, the inquiry could not be held for some considerable time, and, as it appeared undesirable that Mr. Inch should return to his duty whilst a very serious charge against him, in reference to his attack upon an officer with whom he would necessarily be in almost daily contact, was pending, I recommended that he should have extended leave from time to time until the matter had been finally disposed of.

The only reply the Board made to my appeal was an intimation, dated 22nd May last, that I was to be charged with an offence under section 51 of the Public Service Act.

Being eventually charged, a lengthy inquiry resulted, and I was informed that the Board had decided to "recommend my dismissal from the Public Service."

In consequence of such intimation I now do myself the honor to approach you by way of appeal against such decision on the following grounds —

1. That the statements complained of as having been made by me to the Public Service Board on the 2nd and 8th November, 1899, were in reply to questions put to me by the Board, and which I regarded as confidential and, consequently, privileged.
2. That a reference to a report of the interviews in question will show that the second interview was held on the invitation of the Board.
3. That the statements complained of were true, and were made by me *bona fide* and in the belief that the duty of making these statements under the circumstances rested upon me.
4. That none of the statements were made maliciously or with a view to injure any officer in the Department.
5. That such statements fairly represented the views of the responsible officers in the Department with regard to the matter expressed.

1. This statement is true in part only. A good deal of what Mr. Inch said was in reply to questions put to him by the members of the Board with whom the interviews were held, but a reference to a transcript of the notes of the interviews will show that those questions were the natural outcome of statements in the first instance voluntarily made by Mr. Inch

The second interview was, no doubt, held on the invitation of the Board, and the reasons for its being accorded are clearly apparent from the transcript itself.

Reference to the evidence will, I think, show conclusively that Mr. Inch failed to establish the truth of one single statement made by him to the Board reflecting upon Mr. Noble. Mr. Inch is too intelligent a man, and too well versed in departmental practice, to believe for one moment that there was any duty cast upon him—a subordinate officer of the Department—of making any representations to the Public Service Board affecting a senior officer or the administration of his Department. He had, moreover, discharged himself of this duty—if any existed—by communicating with the Head of his Department twelve months previously.

This calls for no comment under the circumstances.

I believe this statement to be without foundation. Mr. Inch, at all events, called no evidence which in any way bears out the statement, although his counsel obtained permission to interview any of the officers of the Department, and, of course, had the right to call them as witnesses if he chose.

6. That between the time of the statements complained of over six months had been allowed to elapse, and in the meantime such readjustments had been made in the Department as to remove some of the cause of complaint and to reconcile officers who had previously been dissatisfied in the Department.

7. That at the inquiry the Board refused to allow evidence to prove the truth of the statements, but insisted that justification should first be established, and the points on which I was ultimately permitted to call evidence were limited to four.

In only one instance was there a readjustment of positions between the date of Mr. Inch's interviews with the Board—2nd and 8th November, 1899—and the holding of the inquiry, Mr. Rositter being, on the 19th November, placed temporarily in sub-charge of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, and Mr. Croker, who previously held the post, being placed in the Land Titles Branch, a change which has recently been confirmed. This readjustment had been in view, and under discussion for some time before Mr. Inch's interviews with the Board, and was actually carried into effect as a temporary measure long before the papers in connection with the interviews had been before me. It is not clear what Mr. Inch intends to be implied from this particular statement; but, I assume that he is making some kind of claim that his statements to the Board influenced the re-adjustment referred to. The object of the change was to facilitate the working of the Department, and it has had no other result than this that I am aware of.

This is only partly correct. Representing the Department of Justice at the inquiry, I took up the position at the outset, as a matter of principle, affecting the whole service, that no officer was at liberty to make charges to the Public Service Board, affecting the character and reputation of another officer, without justification. The Board supported this contention, and Mr. Inch was informed that with the exception of four matters which it was admitted might have a bearing upon the question in regard to which he had interviewed the Board, he was not at liberty to offer evidence in proof of his statements until he had satisfied the Board, in the first instance, that he was justified in making the statements; that is to say, that he must establish that the statements made by him, defamatory of Mr. Noble, were essential, or reasonably necessary to the presentation of his case when interviewing the Board, before evidence as to the truth of the statements could be admitted. Notwithstanding, however, that my contention was supported, and the principle I was desirous of laying down was recognised by the Board of Inquiry, all the more important matters contained in the transcript of the notes of the two interviews in question were opened up in my cross-examination of Mr. Inch.

As regards the four matters which it was admitted might be relevant to his case before the Board at the interviews, and upon which he was therefore at liberty to call evidence, it will be seen from the papers connected with the inquiry, that Mr. Inch made no attempt to support his statements, except by his own evidence and the production of certain papers. Whether he was successful in proving his statements will appear upon reference to the evidence.

The four matters referred to were:—

1. The alleged aberration of intellect and consequent unreliability of Mr. Noble.
2. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble had made misrepresentations prejudicial to Mr. Inch.
3. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble had minimised Mr. Inch's duties or services to his (Mr. Inch's) prejudice.
4. The allegation, direct or inferential, that Mr. Noble improperly used intimidating language to Mr. Inch.

8. That I was placed in the position of a plaintiff instead of a defendant, and after my evidence in chief was concluded, notwithstanding my objection, the Board admitted evidence upon an issue with which I had not been charged, and found specifically against me upon such issue.

This is incorrect. The Department was in the position of plaintiff and the transcript of the notes of the interview, together with certain documents, were put in as the case on behalf of the Department, the transcript being submitted as *prima facie* evidence in support of the charge. Mr. Inch then gave evidence on his own behalf, and was cross-examined. Subsequently, when I sought to examine a witness whom I had called, I was expressly limited to evidence in contradiction to statements made upon cross-examination by Mr. Inch, although I wished to tender evidence in support of the case for the Department. This is, no doubt, the evidence to which Mr. Inch refers as having been admitted upon an issue which was not covered by the charge. That the Board, in their finding, went beyond their charge is, I think, immaterial, the charge having been found to have been proved. 9.

9. That I had a long and honorable record in the Department, and at the time of making the statements complained of was filling a position entitling me to a higher salary than I then received.

Finally, on a charge of which I am absolutely innocent, the Board propose to deprive me of :—

- (a) My right to any portion of short salary paid to me during the past three years—over £250—see Gradings and Recommendations ;
- (b) my salary and position ;
- (c) a reputation which I have established throughout nearly twenty years of approved service, and, therefore,
- (d) the means of supporting the young and helpless family dependent upon me ;
- (e) a superannuation cash credit of upwards of £20 ;
- (f) the heavy legal expenses incurred by me through the recent departmental inquiry.

In view of the late Attorney-General having invited Civil Service appellants to approach him without fear of prejudice, and of the exceptional treatment meted out to me, I do myself the honor to hope that you will graciously consider the foregoing in connection with the Board's recommendation before referred to.

That I have more than once declined to recommend Mr. Inch in the position he occupied for more than the increment he would be entitled to under the operation of the Increment Regulations, is sufficient answer to this statement.

There is no such right.

Mr. Inch's service dates from 30th December, 1891— $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, not twenty years.

I have, &c.,
JAMES S. INCH.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 28th June, 1900.

Mr. Inch's letter of 28th instant, together with the attached copy of his letter to the Honorable the Attorney-General, is returned herewith. I have refrained from making any comments upon the matter, except such as are called for by Mr. Inch's statements.—W.G.H.-W., Registrar-General.

No. 16.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Recommending the dismissal of Mr. James Stephen Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, from the Public Service.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 31 July, 1900.

FOR the reasons disclosed in the accompanying minute from the Public Service Board, dated the 14th ultimo, I advise that Mr. James Stephen Inch, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, be dismissed from the Public Service, in accordance with the provisions of section 49 of the Public Service Act of 1895.

W. H. WOOD.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise, for the reason stated, that Mr. Inch be dismissed the Public Service.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 32, 1/8/1900. Confirmed, 7/8/1900. Approved,—BEAUCHAMP, 1/8/1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING CLERK AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

Question.

(9.) Clerk at the Botanic Gardens:—*Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick*, for *Mr. Wilks*, asked The Colonial Secretary,—

- (1.) What was the salary paid to the late clerk at the Botanic Gardens?
- (2.) Is it a fact that, though applied for on account of the amount of work, an increase of salary from £140 per annum was refused, the answer given by the Public Service Board being that he would have to abide by the Increment Regulations?
- (3.) Can he say how, in the face of the previous decision in connection with an increase to the late clerk, the Public Service Board can now, by ignoring the Regulations, give the present clerk an increase of £25 per annum, thus obviating the necessity for examination; and can he reconcile the Board's action with that taken in connection with the previous clerk, as a junior clerk at £50 per annum has now been appointed to assist the present clerk; and the major portion of the work, such as payment of salaries, wages, &c., has been taken over by another Department, thus leaving the present occupant of the position with 35 per cent. less work to do than the late clerk who was refused an increase except under Regulations?
- (4.) Will he state if the clerk at the Botanic Gardens is a sister of a late member of the Public Service Board, and can he explain how, as the Act places the grading in the hands of the Permanent Heads, who are now engaged regrading the whole Service, the Board increases the salary of the clerk from the 1st January next, and thus tie the hands of the Permanent Head?

Answer.

Mr. See answered,—The Public Service Board have supplied me with the following information:—

- (1.) £160 per annum when he left the Service in May last. Under the present Increment Regulations his salary would have been £170 from the 1st July of this year.
- (2.) It is not a fact. The circumstances are as follow:—On the retirement of the former Secretary and Accountant of the Botanic Gardens, who received a salary of £175, and residence valued at £60 per annum (the salary was £362 and residence prior to the reorganisation by the Public Service Board in 1896), the Director of Botanic Gardens recommended that the vacancy be filled by the appointment of a clerk at a salary of £150 per annum. The Board accordingly transferred a clerk from the staff of their own office who was in receipt of £140 per annum, and he was appointed with an increase of £10. After being some months in the position he applied for an increase in salary, and the Director then stated that he considered the position was worth £175 per annum. The Board were then making the Regulations providing for progressive increments of salary to officers of the lower grades of the Clerical Division, and they considered that the case would be met by the operation of these Regulations, which would in a short time give Mr. Humphries the salary which the Director considered the position was worth. As a matter of fact, his salary was increased to £160 per annum from the 1st July, 1899, and had he remained a short time longer in the Service he would have been entitled to receive £170 per annum, viz., from the 1st July, 1900.
- (3.) On the position becoming vacant in March of this year, the Director, Mr. Maiden, asked for the appointment of a female clerk who had a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Mrs. D. C. Murphy, who has been in the Service for seven years, and who has the requisite qualifications, was accordingly transferred from another branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, on trial, at the rate of salary she was then receiving, viz., £150. At the expiration of six months she asked that inquiry might be made by the Public Service Board with a view to the regrading of the position and the adjustment of the salary attached to it. The Acting Director of the Botanic Gardens recommended that the request be acceded to, and it was forwarded by the Head of the Department to the Public Service Board. The Board in due course examined the work of the office, and as a result thereof they came to the conclusion that a salary of £175 per annum would be a proper one, and they

they therefore decided, under the terms of No. 261 of the amended Increment Regulations published in June of this year (of which amendment the Honorable Member is apparently unaware), to nominate Mrs. Murphy permanently for the position at that salary, subject, of course, to the necessary funds being voted by Parliament for the purpose, in accordance with section 10 of the Public Service Act. With regard to the junior clerk, one was appointed in May last at the instance of the Director, and with the approval of the Chief Secretary. Mr. Maiden stated that the work of the establishment had for some time been so heavy that he had promised Mr. Humphries, the late clerk, that he would bring the matter under notice as soon as the erection of new buildings at the Gardens afforded the necessary accommodation. It is a fact that the actual payment of wages is undertaken by the Chief Secretary's Department, but it is not true that the major portion of the work has been taken over by another Department.

(4.) It is understood that Mrs. Murphy is a sister of the Government Statistician; but, in justice to that gentleman, it must be stated that he has neither directly nor indirectly in any way approached the Public Service Board in regard to her. It is not a fact that the Act places the grading of officers in the hands of the Permanent Heads of Departments; on the contrary, the determination of the salaries of officers is vested in the Board. See section 10, which reads as follows:—"The Board shall from time to time determine what salary, fee, or allowance is fairly appropriate to the work to be performed by, or assigned to, each officer or grade of officers, or to be performed by or assigned to persons temporarily employed, and the salary, fee, or allowance so determined shall, subject to the necessary provision being from time to time made therefor by Parliament, be the salary payable in respect of such work accordingly. . . ." The hands of the Permanent Head are not tied in any way; he is at liberty to make any recommendation to the Board which he may think fit.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(MINUTE OF UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE RESPECTING CHARGES PREFERRED BY MR. B. B. O'CONNOR, M.P., WITH REGARD TO ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS IN THE PROMOTION OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with answer given to Question No. 9, Thursday, 25th October, 1900.]

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 October, 1900.

MINUTE.

Subject :—Charges made against me by Mr. B. B. O'Connor, M.P., during the discussion of the Departmental Estimates.

SUBMITTED.

In reference to the charges preferred against me in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. B. B. O'Connor on Thursday morning last, as printed in *Hansard*, I feel it incumbent upon me, as permanent head of this most important Department of the State, which employs hundreds of officials, to make the following remarks upon those charges, which may be summarised as follows:—

“The Police Magistrates and Stipendiaries are in a state of discontent.” “He wanted to know why one man received information from the Under Secretary when recommendations for promotion were made, and other men in the service did not. He made that charge against the Under Secretary.” “The Under Secretary exercised great influence as regards the administration of justice.” “There were influences at work in the Department of Justice that were corrupt. He knew of one case, and there might be hundreds. This was a serious matter which should engage the attention of the House and the Government.”

On Friday morning, in consequence of the Minister's very forcible and proper request that he would either supply specific information upon which the charges were based and give the names of his informants, or withdraw his charges. Mr O'Connor is reported to have said, *inter alia*, “I will only substitute the word ‘unfair’ for the word ‘corrupt,’ and to that extent I will withdraw what I said.”

This leaves me under a charge of being unfair and influenced by favouritism in my administration of this Department—a grave charge which was made in Parliament and has been published in the morning and evening papers, and which must seriously affect my character as an administrator, if not contradicted. I well know that a man in such a difficult and responsible position as mine cannot expect to escape abuse from dissatisfied persons, and I have had my full share of it in a roundabout way. This sort of thing I treat as the idle wind; but I cannot afford to let pass unnoticed such a serious allegation against my fairness and impartiality as has been made in such a direct and public way by Mr. O'Connor.

I therefore now most emphatically deny having acted unfairly or improperly towards any officer (Police Magistrate or other official), and declare the charge made against me to be absolutely false. You are yourself aware that nothing can be more straightforward than the system upon which my recommendations are made through you as my Ministerial chief to the Public Service Board, by whom they are most carefully considered in connection with the lists of officers who are eligible for the different vacancies to be filled, before they are finally dealt with and submitted to the Governor-in-Council.

In view of the strong and emphatic manner in which he spoke, I feel sure that some very gross misrepresentations have been made to Mr. O'Connor by some Police Magistrate, and I trust that such further information will be forthcoming as will clear up this, to me, most painful matter.

GEORGE MILLER.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th August, 1899, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The cost of administration of the Government Architect's Department, and the cost of public works carried out by this branch for the year previous to the appointment of the Public Service Board.
“(2.) The amount of extras on contracts for that year.
“(3.) The cost of administration of the Government Architect's Department for the year 1897-98, and of works carried on by this branch for that year; also the amount of extras on contracts for that year.”

(Mr. E. M. Clark.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

RETURN relating to the Government Architect's Branch in accordance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly of the 29th August, 1899.

Year.	Cost of Public Works.	Extras on Completed Contracts.	Cost of Administration, including Salaries, Travelling Expenses and Conveyances.	Percentage of Cost of Administration on Total Expenditure.
1895-6	£ s. d. 207,181 1 1	£ s. d. 4,904 18 1	£ s. d. 16,561 10 0	% 7.99
1897-8	245,700 10 1	5,605 19 9	18,834 2 10	7.66

... ..

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JAMES BONWICK.
(HISTORICAL RECORDS.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 31st October, 1899, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) Who appointed Mr. James Bonwick, in London, to the position he now holds, and how long he has held the same.
“(2.) Whether he has been receiving from £52 to £54 per month since his appointment.
“(3.) What his duties really are; what number of hours he is employed per day, and how many days per week.
“(4.) The total number of paying subscribers to the Historical Records.
“(5.) The total sum voted in connection with the Historical Records, and the amount expended.”

(Mr. Affleck.)

(1.) Mr. Bonwick was appointed on the 13th April, 1887, by Sir Henry Parkes, the then Chief Secretary.

(2.) Mr. Bonwick, when appointed, was to receive remuneration at the rate of £1 per day, which was increased to 30s. per day from the 1st January, 1892. It appears that at the present time he is receiving from £52 to £54 per month.

(3.) Transcribing records in London relating to the early days of New South Wales for the “Historical Records of New South Wales.” Mr. Bonwick is employed six hours daily, and six days a week.

(4.) Practically only 98, as only this number out of the 200 original subscribers took delivery of and paid for the last volume issued.

(5.)

Period.	Service.	Total Voted.	Total Expended.
1888 to 1894.	Official History	£ s. d. 7,877 13 10	£ s. d. 7,837 14 10
1895-6 to 1899-1900.	Historical Records	4,835 4 5	4,525 10 5
1895—half-year.	Official History and Historical Records	434 0 8	434 0 8
1889.	Gratuity to C. Potter on account of Postage Stamps and Official History Printing	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Total.....	£ 13,246 18 11	12,897 5 11

[3d.]

330—

[600 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 2s. 6d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. H. R. CARLETON, PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER, HARBOURS
AND RIVERS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.(MINUTES RESPECTING THE GRANTING OF FURTHER SICK LEAVE TO, AND THE RETIREMENT OF
THAT OFFICER AT THE EXPIRATION OF SUCH LEAVE.)*Printed under No. 13 Report from Printing Committee, 27 September, 1900.**[Presented to Parliament in pursuance of a regulation under the Public Service Act of 1895 dealing with
"Sick Leave in Exceptional Cases," published in the Government Gazette on the 24th October, 1899.]*

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Minute by the Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads, approved by the Secretary for Public Works, forwarded to the Public Service Board on 1st August, 1900.....	1
2.	Minute by the Public Service Board recommending additional leave and retirement of Mr. Carleton at the expiration of leave. 24th August, 1900	2
3.	Minute of the Governor-in-Council endorsing the Board's recommendation. 1st September, 1900	2

No. 1.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads.

Extension of Special Sick Leave to Mr. H. R. Carleton.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 July, 1900.

HAVING known Mr. Carleton intimately for so many years, both in his private and official life, I was well fitted to bear testimony to his undoubted worth and capabilities, and consequently had no hesitation in making a strong recommendation in his favour when I wrote my minute of 26th October last, which was endorsed by the Minister, and I am still convinced that I had every justification for stating what is therein set forth.

However, I find myself in a somewhat different position at the present time, because Mr. Carleton's health is so precarious that, if I now ask the Minister to recommend that additional leave be allowed on the ground of ill-health, I am almost certain that a still further concession in this respect must be sought for him on the expiry of any period of sick leave which may now be granted.

Although Mr. Carleton has been absent from the office so much during the last two years, I feel constrained to suggest that he be granted a further extension of sick leave to 31st December next, on the ground that he has rendered exceptionally good service to the Government on many occasions, and, in my opinion, there cannot be any doubt but that his present state of health is, in a great measure, attributable to the exposure he was subjected to while surveying on the bar harbours of the Colony some few years ago.

I also recommend that Mr. Carleton be allowed to retire from the Service on the expiry of this leave, as I understand he will be entitled to a pension for his full term of service now that the Supreme Court has decided Josephson's claim in this respect.

ROBT. HICKSON.

Approved.—E.W.O'S., 1/8/1900.

The Secretary to the Public Service Board.—Jno. P., 1/8/1900.

STATEMENT of Leave granted to Mr. H. R. Carleton.

				Ordinary.	Sick.
1883	...	...	...	1½ weeks.	
1884	...	...	...	3 "	
1889	...	...	...	.....	3 months 1 week.
1890	...	...	...	.....	3 "
1891	...	...	...	.....	4 " (half-pay).
1895	...	...	...	.....	3 weeks.
1898	...	...	...	3 weeks	9 "
1899	...	...	...	.....	2 months.
1900	...	...	...	.....	6 "

No. 2.

Minute by The Public Service Board.

Department of Public Works.—Recommending six months' special sick leave to Mr. H. R. Carleton, Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, prior to retirement.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 24 August, 1900.

WITH reference to the minute of the Public Service Board of the 31st October last, recommending six months' leave of absence to Mr. H. R. Carleton, Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, under the provisions of the regulation regarding sick leave in exceptional cases, published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, the Board, in view of the accompanying recommendation of the Under Secretary for Public Works, which has been approved of by the Minister, have the honor to recommend, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that Mr. Carleton be granted further leave of absence for a period of six months, on full pay, under the provisions of the above-mentioned regulation, which provides that the reason for granting the leave and the Minister's minute in relation thereto shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable.

In view of the accompanying report of the Assistant Medical Officer, in which the Chief Medical Officer concurs, the Board further recommend that, at the expiration of such leave, Mr. Carleton be allowed to retire from the Public Service, and to receive the compensation allowed by law, he being a contributor to the Superannuation Fund.

J. BARLING, }
C. DELOHERY, } Members of the
GEO. A. WILSON, } Public Service Board.

For approval.—R.H. (*per* Jno. P.), 28/8/1900. Approved.—E.W.O'S., 29/8/1900.

No. 3.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Further leave of absence to and retirement of Mr. Henry R. Carleton, Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 1 September, 1900.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Board contained in the accompanying minute, I have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that further leave of absence on full pay for a period of six months from the 1st July last be granted to Mr. Henry R. Carleton, Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch of this Department, under the provisions of the regulation regarding sick leave in exceptional cases, published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* on the 24th October, 1899.

It is also requested that the authority of the Governor-in-Council be given to allow Mr. Carleton to retire from the Public Service at the expiration of the leave of absence referred to above, and to receive compensation allowed by law, he being a contributor to the Superannuation Fund.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN.

The Executive Council approves of the further leave of absence recommended to Mr. Henry R. Carleton, and his subsequent retirement from the Public Service.—ALEX. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, Min. 38-11/9/1900. Confirmed, 18/9/1900. Approved.—B., 11/9/1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF, LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 26, Votes and Proceedings No. 14, 11 July, 1900.]

Question 1.

What was the number of officers in, and the amount granted as increments to, the lower series of grades of the purely Professional Staff in the Lands and the Works Departments, respectively, in the re-grading of May, 1899?

Answer.

Department of Lands—Number of Officers, 102; amount of increase, £1,054.
 Department of Public Works—Number of Officers, 111; amount of increase, £1,638.

Question 2.

Out of £14,000 voted by Parliament on the Estimates for 1899-1900 for increments, &c., to the Public Service, how much was absorbed by the lower series of grades of the purely Professional Staff of the Lands Department—(a) as a result of appeals; (b) by increments, independently of appeals; (c) by new salaries under £100 per annum?

Answer.

(a) £144; (b) £320; (c) nil.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. A. MARSHALL, ASSISTANT ENGINEERING SURVEYOR,
DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION.

(MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD AND EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THE SUSPENSION OF.)

Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 15 November, 1900.

The Public Service Board to The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 23 October, 1900.

Reorganization of the Marine Department.

As the Honorable the Premier is aware, the Public Service Board has been holding an investigation into the Marine Department, with a view to its regrading under the provisions of the Navigation (Amendment) Act of 1899. During the progress of this work one of the Marine Inspectors was suspended by the Department and reported to the Board for wrongfully demanding a fee for his private use. This was only accidentally discovered by reason of the person, on whom he made the demand, sending a cheque for the amount to the Department under the belief that it was an ordinary transaction.

This particular case has been dealt with and the appropriate punishment inflicted, but the fact of its occurrence gave rise to an uneasy feeling that it was not an unique one, and after conference with Sir William Lyne, who expressed a strong opinion that the matter should be sifted to the bottom, the Board determined, after consulting the Attorney-General as to their powers, to hold a searching inquiry into the whole Department.

This has been done, and the minutes of evidence are submitted herewith for the information of the Government. The inquiry began on the 6th September, but was not concluded till the 9th instant, as it was necessary to await the return of Captain Hixson, late President of the Marine Board, whose evidence it was important to obtain.

To save the time of the Honorable the Premier a summary of the evidence has been prepared and is attached, from which it will be seen that a wholesale system of gratuities, or, to use a common phrase, "tips," has been in existence for many years. One witness, Mr. J. M. Silly, shipping clerk to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., testified that to his knowledge the practice has been going on for eighteen years (see page 38 of the evidence).

Captain G. S. Lindeman, late Secretary to the Marine Board, on being questioned on the subject, said that if fees were given to the sea pilots for bringing vessels to the wharf, it would certainly be considered a most improper proceeding both by the Marine Board and himself; and further, he states that if shipping surveyors have been given fees for surveying steamers at night, it had been done without the knowledge of the Board or the Department. He, himself, was entirely unaware of such a thing; it was the first he had heard of it.

Captain Hixson, in his evidence, says that he knew nothing of these fees being given to the harbour pilots or to the surveyors. He had a sort of vague recollection of Mr. Selfe (Engineer Surveyor) coming to him about the matter, and it is very probable he said, "Well, I don't want to know anything about it," but he could not say whether he did or whether he did not. He would not wish that to be taken as authority for the wholesale demand and receipt of fees. He certainly would not have given a formal approval to the practice. He, however, thought that some remuneration should be granted to surveyors for working on holidays and Sundays.

Captain Hixson adds that he would take a pretty strong view of a surveyor receiving a gratuity, as he would think it might prejudice his work. The system of receiving gratuities has been in operation without his knowledge.

We now come to the evidence which has been elicited of the fact of gratuities having been given.

Mr. Silly, whose evidence has already been quoted, says:—"If a sea pilot berths a ship at night for his firm (Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co.) they give him a gratuity ranging from £1 to £2 or £3, not as a bribe, but to facilitate their business." When asked to name one pilot, he said, "There was one the other day—Captain Plaice, I think it was; I gave him £3."

At a later stage of the inquiry Mr. Silly furnished a statement showing that last year such gratuities had been given to sea pilots. Plaice, Tylor, and Jack (retired). "At times," he said, "I have had pilots come and ask for a fee, but I have refused." When asked later to name such, Mr. Silly could only think of Captain Jack, who, he said, "used to come in and ask as if it were his right."

Mr. H. C. Benson, the Australian Representative of Messrs. Tyser & Co., states in his evidence that he has known cases of sea pilots bringing a ship straight to the wharf. He fancied the pilots received a gratuity in such cases, but would not swear it. Pilots have been ordered to take a ship out from the wharf at (say) 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but have been delayed for a couple of hours. In such cases "They generally look round for a gratuity; they go to the master of the ship for it." He has known that to be done, but could not recall any particular instance.

Captain Bracegirdle, Assistant Harbour Master, very naively said, "He did not know whether the sea pilots got anything for doing it (*i.e.*, bringing ships right to the wharf) or not, but he hardly thought a man would go out of his way to look after a job like that if there was nothing attached to it"; but when he was examined on the second occasion he had to admit having taken fees himself, thus:—"He has received fees of 1 guinea from Mail Companies for bringing their steamers to the wharfs on Sunday; on the average about seven or eight times a year for the last sixteen years. They had all (Captains Pettit, Thompson, and himself, Harbour Masters) received these fees."

A similar admission had to be made by Captain Pettit, Harbour Master, who says, "He has received gratuities for removing ships after hours during the last ten years. The fee was always voluntarily given; it would be from 1 to 2 guineas."

Captain Thompson, Assistant Harbour Master, admits, "He has received fees from nearly all the Shipping Companies during the last fifteen years. He heard the practice was allowed by the Marine Board when he joined the Service. He has received 11 guineas in fees this year, and had received as much as £20 in one year."

Captain Wm. Crossan, Harbour Pilot, recently master of the pilot steamer "Ajax" at Newcastle, stated he had never received a gratuity. He did not think this system was going on at Newcastle; if it was, he would have heard something of it.

Captain Chudleigh (of the pilot steamer "Captain Cook"), in charge of the Pilot Station, admits that he has received gratuities of from £1 to £2 from masters of ships and agents for the last fourteen years for bringing ships up to the wharf on Sundays or at night-time. He thought the practice must have been known to the Marine Board. He had never asked for a fee.

Captain Morris, Sea Pilot, states he has received gratuities about every two months from Messrs. Dangar, Gedye, & Co., Gibbs, Bright, & Co., M. Segur, and Burns, Philp, & Co. (Limited), generally of 1 guinea. He had been given 2 guineas, and once £3. He never got more than £1 for taking a ship away.

Captain Plaice, Sea Pilot, also admits that he has received presents from captains of vessels about once in two months during the last four years. He never asked for them; they gave him an order on the agent generally for £1, at the most £3. This was for bringing vessels up on holidays, Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and at nights. "He did not have the authority of the Marine Board to receive these fees."

Captain Tyler, Sea Pilot, says, "He has received gratuities for bringing ships to wharf for the whole time he has been in the Service (thirteen years). He has had as much as £2, and on one occasion £3, given to him."

The evidence so far referred to has been that relating to the payment of gratuities to pilots.

From the following it will be seen that the same practice has obtained in connection with the surveying of vessels:—

Mr. A. Marshall, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, stated that "he has only once asked for a fee for surveying ships, but has received fees gratuitously from the Adelaide Company two or three times. The fee has invariably been £2 2s., on account of late or early surveys, *i.e.*, before 9 a.m. or after 4:30 p.m. Messrs. Selfe and Marr (Engineer Surveyors) had told him they had accepted similar fees. This had been going on since about 1896. He thought Captain Hixson knew about it. Mr. Selfe told him that when he (Selfe) got his first fee for a late survey, he showed it to Captain Hixson, who said if it was overtime he did not want to know anything about it, and that he did not want fees applied for. He himself did not mention to Captain Hixson or Captain Lindeman that he had received fees."

Mr. Henry Selfe, Engineer Surveyor, admits that "he has received, on three occasions, a cheque for £2 2s. from the Adelaide Company—on one occasion for allowing one of their vessels to get away under steam at 10 or 11 o'clock p.m.; on another occasion for surveying on a public holiday. The first fee he took in to Mr. Cruickshank, who advised him to send it back. He then saw Captain Hixson, who, in answer to his question as to whether he should keep it, said, 'I don't want to know anything about it.' He kept that fee, and the other two which he subsequently received. The last one he received was about twelve months ago." Later in the inquiry, Mr. Selfe acknowledged having received a further fee of £2 2s. for surveying the "Flinders" on the 26th May, 1900, a public holiday.

Mr. William Marr, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, stated he had held his present position about eleven months. "He had received gratuities about four times from the Adelaide Steamship Company. He showed the first to Mr. Selfe, who advised him to keep it. He did not think he was doing wrong after he had consulted Mr. Selfe. The gratuities were for £2 2s., by cheque forwarded in a letter thanking him for his courtesy for surveying the Company's steamer after hours."

Captain A. Sangster, Inspector and Surveyor, said he had been offered gratuities on several occasions. "In one instance he had the money put into his hand; in the others it had been offered to him in an indirect way. It happened very often. He had never taken a gratuity."

Captain William Newton, Inspector and Surveyor, states that "within the last six months he refused a gratuity of £1. On other occasions he has had veiled offers made to him."

William McRitchie, Shipwright Surveyor, admits "he accepted a gratuity of £1 1s. from Mr. Wall, of the firm of Wall and Molesworth. On three other occasions he accepted gratuities of a guinea each."

The perusal of the evidence produces anything but pleasant reflections. To find that one of the most important State Departments has for many years been honeycombed with illicit practices, is very disappointing to anyone who desires, above all things, pure administration in the Public Service.

With

With regard to the fees paid to the pilots, no worse result has probably accrued than that the State has lost some fees for harbour pilotage, which have gone into the pockets of these officers.

It is different when the fees to the surveyors is concerned. In the case of these officers, any failure to properly perform their duty may lead to disaster and loss of life. The importance of the work entrusted to them may be gathered from a reply made to a question during the course of the Inquiry.

Question : It rested entirely in your hands what should be done ; your office was not acquainted with it at all.

Mr. H. Selve : Not at all.

Question : It was left in your hands whether you called upon the shipping company to spend thousands of pounds or £10 ?

Mr. Selve : Yes, when on board we were entirely "masters of the situation—everything was in our hands."

And again, see page 28 of Evidence.

Question : Suppose one of them (the Assistant Engineer Surveyors) went aboard a ship and saw that a tube was defective in a boiler, would he have the power to say that the tube must come out ?

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank : Yes.

Question : Without sending a report to you.

Mr. Cruickshank : Most decidedly ; they have almost unlimited power.

And further, on the same page of evidence.

Question : If a surveyor wished to be lenient to a company, he might make his requisitions lighter than another surveyor would ?

Mr. Cruickshank : Yes, he could make it either way ; he could make it very hard or very light, from which it will be seen how necessary it is to prevent the least approach to anything like unauthorised payments to these officials from the persons who may be deeply interested in getting unsound work passed.

The Board have much pleasure in pointing to some bright exceptions from the list of those who have compromised themselves by unauthorised practices ; they refer to Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, and Captains Newton and Sangster. These gentlemen had a sufficiently proper sense of the obligations attaching to the important positions they occupied not to lower themselves by accepting gratuities, which, to use Mr. Cruickshank's expressive phrase, "shuts a man's mouth up."

The Board are far from thinking that, in some of the cases, extra remuneration was not due ; on the contrary it seems only fair that, if an officer works at night for the convenience of the shipping community, some payment should be made for it, but it should be done in an open and above-board manner. They fully endorsed the view held by Mr. Benson, Convener of the Shipping Section of the Chamber of Commerce, when he says : "If it becomes a question of overtime for the pilot, . . . I do not think that anyone would object to pay a small gratuity to him, but I would suggest that in such cases it should be treated in the same way as the overtime of a Custom-house officer ; a debit note comes to us from the Department, we pay the Department, and the Department pays the officer. We ought not to have any monetary dealings with any of these officers direct ; no money should pass between the pilots and the agent or the shipmaster, there should be no cases of new hats, or 'tips,' or anything of that sort," and the Board propose, in conjunction with Captain Edie, to frame such regulations as will remove the temptation to resort to such improper practices as the evidence discloses ; they will be drawn up on the basis of providing the utmost facilities for the shipping business.

The Board were particularly concerned on hearing the evidence of Mr. Selve, which seemed to show a want of a right perception of the proprieties attaching to the important position he holds, which stands out in such startling contrast to the evidence given by his chief, Mr. Cruickshank. They refer particularly to that portion of the evidence where Mr. Selve says : "When I got that letter (containing a fee) from Mr. Prosser, and saw the kindly way in which it was worded, I considered it would be an insult to him if I did not take the cheque. Mr. Cruickshank said, 'I would not take it' ; I said, 'I cannot afford to be so beastly virtuous as you are ; I consider I have earned it, and I shall stick to it.'"

They wish it to be understood by Mr. Selve, and all the other officers implicated, that their conduct is regarded by the Board with the strongest reprehension, and that in the event of anything of the kind coming under their notice again, they will take the severest measures prescribed by the Public Service Act, and they are certain that in this attitude they will have the strong support of the Hon. the Premier. At present they do not propose to proceed further, as that would mean the displacing of many able officers. This warning they hope will be sufficient.

From inquiries made the Board are led to believe that the Department at Newcastle is free from the bad system which has been rife in Sydney.

Before concluding, the Board are pleased to acknowledge the assistance they have received from Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. J. M. Silly, of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Mr. H. C. Benson, Convener of the Shipping Section of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Prosser, of the Adelaide Steamship Company, without whose assistance it would have been difficult to have arrived at the true facts of the case.

The work of regrading the Department is nearing completion, and the necessary *Gazette* notices will shortly be issued.

J. BARLING,
C. DELOHERY,
GEO. A. WILSON, } Members of the
Public Service Board.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 27 September, 1900.

Department of Navigation.

Suspension of Mr. A. Marshall, Assistant Engineer Surveyor.

WITH reference to your communication of the 10th August last, reporting the suspension of Mr. Alexander Marshall, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, Department of Navigation, on a charge of improper conduct, in that he demanded a fee in respect of the survey of the steamer "Egremont Castle," such action being contrary to the Navigation Act of 1871 and the Public Service Act of 1895 and Regulations thereunder, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Marshall was called on to state whether he admitted the truth of the charge, and in reply he admitted that the charge was true.

The Board delayed dealing with the case pending an examination into the Navigation Department as they were doubtful as to how far the practice of receiving fees which Mr. Marshall was charged with might have extended.

This examination has been made, and the Board are now in a position to give their finding.

The Board regard the case of Mr. Marshall as a very bad one, in fact the worst they discovered in the course of their examination, and they consider dismissal from the service would not be too severe a penalty to inflict.

In view, however, of Mr. Marshall's previous good conduct and his acknowledged ability, they have determined to adopt a less severe course, and have therefore decided that he be fined £50, to be deducted from his salary by regular monthly instalments spread over one year. Further, that for the same period he shall lose promotion, and that he shall only be allowed salary for the period of his suspension in excess of one month.

The Board regret having to deal so heavily with this officer, but they feel that in the interests of the pure administration of the Department an offence of so grave a nature must be met by fitting and exemplary punishment.

The Board would have recommended that Mr. Marshall be transferred to some other Department, but they could find no one suitable to take up his position in the Navigation Department.

J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE.

Name of Witness.	Position.	Page.
Benson, H. C.	Representative Tyser & Co.	7
Bracegirdle, Captain	Assistant Harbour Master	5-8
Chudleigh, H.	Pilot Captain	9
Crossan, W.	Sea Pilot	9
Cruickshank, W. D.	Chief Engineer Surveyor	6-8
Davis, A. S.	Clerk, Navigation Department	5
Hixson, F.	President, Marine Board	9
Lindeman, G. S.	Shipping Master	4-8
Marr, W.	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	7
Marshall, A.	Engineer Surveyor	6
McRitchie, W.	Shipwright Surveyor	9
Morris, F. W.	Sea Pilot	8
Pettit, H.	Harbour Master	7-8
Plaice, G.	Sea Pilot	8
Newton, W.	Inspector and Surveyor	9
Robinson, J.	Clerk, Audit Department	6
Rule, F.	Accountant, Navigation Department	5
Sangster, A.	Inspector and Surveyor	9
Selfe, H.	Engineer Surveyor	6-8
Silly, J. M.	Shipping Clerk, Gibbs Bright	7
Steel, Robt.	Assistant Engineer Surveyor	8
Taylor, W. C.	Sea Pilot	8
Thompson, C. R.	Assistant Harbour Master	9

Service.	G. S. Lindeman stated that he held the position of Secretary to the Marine Board for twenty-five years, and is quite familiar with the rules, regulations, and practices which obtained under the old Board.
No fees payable to pilots and surveyors.	Sea pilots and surveyors are not paid by fees but by salary. There are no fees payable to them.
Practice which obtains in bringing ships from sea to steamer and wharf.	That an incoming ship was brought in by a sea pilot. If at night time she was anchored, and after passing the doctor, brought up in the morning to probably Neutral Bay. After anchoring there would be taken charge of by a harbour pilot and put alongside the particular wharf she wanted. Sometimes it is necessary to bring the ship direct to the wharf. In that case it was usual for an application to be made to the Department, who would send a telegram to the Heads instructing the sea pilot to bring the ship direct to the wharf if practicable. She would then only pay the sea pilotage fee, but if she were anchored and then removed to the wharf, she would have to pay a removal fee, according to the tonnage, from 30s. to £4 10s.
Sea and harbour pilotage fees.	As a rule, if the sea pilot brought the vessel up to the wharf she would have to pay the harbour pilotage as well, but very often on Sundays or holidays, when the harbour pilots were not available, the Department would forego the harbour pilotage fees.
Department would forego the harbour pilotage fees.	As a matter of fact he did not know that it was legal to charge for the services of a harbour pilot when the sea pilot did the work, but it was an understood thing, and if the shipowner objected to pay the removal fee witness did not know that it was enforced. There would not be many cases of that kind. The ordinary practice would be to charge the full fee.
When harbour pilotage fee not enforced.	If fees were given to the pilots for bringing vessels to the wharf, it would certainly be considered a most improper proceeding, both by the Marine Board and witness.
Ordinary practice.	It was not the practice to ease a ship off the harbour pilotage because she had the services of a sea pilot only.
Taking of fees by pilots most improper.	If a pilot accepted a fee for bringing a vessel to the wharf, he would be doing that which was absolutely wrong.
Not the practice to let ships off harbour pilotage.	
Acceptance of fee by pilot absolutely wrong.	

If

If a steamer, as a matter of convenience, was required to be surveyed at night, or at any other time, it was an understood thing by the Department, that the surveyors would be expected to do it, but they were not unless they were willing to do so.	Working hours of surveyors.
If fees had been given to surveyors who had performed this work at night, it had been done without the knowledge of the Board or the Department. He was entirely unaware of such a thing, and it was the first he had heard of it.	Fees given to surveyors.
He remembered a case, where Mr. Cruickshank when offered a fee, refused it. It was a practice not recognised by the Board, who know nothing about it. It was against the rules.	Case where surveyors refused to accept fee.
If required to work at unreasonable hours, surveyors should be paid some extra fee, but such fee should not be paid <i>sub rosa</i> .	Cases in which extra pay should be given to surveyors.
Pilotage fees in accordance with the Act are collected by the Customs Department. The Customs people would come in and look at the Department's books, and from the entries made there they arrived at the fees to be charged, and saw that they were paid. The Public Service Board could see these books at the Navigation Department.	Pilotage fees collected by Customs Department.
Some years ago it used to be the practice to charge harbour removals even when the work was done by a sea pilot; but, on the agents objecting to this practice, the charge was discontinued.	Additional evidence as regards harbour pilotage fees.
Since that time witness did not think any charge had been made, except for the sea pilotage, when the sea pilot has been the only man to do the work. It was not a common practice. The agents objected seven or eight years ago.	Marine Board thought sea pilotage charges were excessive.
Before 1897, the sea pilotage fee was considered by the Marine Board to be so heavy and unreasonable that they were not particular about the harbour charges.	Sea pilots brought vessels to wharf if practicable.
The matter of bringing the vessels right up to the wharf was always left to the judgment of the sea pilots, the instructions being "if practicable."	Number of vessels brought direct to wharf.
It could be easily ascertained how many vessels were brought direct to the wharf in the last seven years. The steamer's log will show the time of day.	
Francis Rule, Accountant, stated :—	
He knew nothing about the method adopted under the old Marine Board, with regard to the collection of pilotage fees.	Pilotage fees.
He would not like to say anything about any exemptions having been made in the charging of the harbour pilotage. He knew nothing at all about it.	Harbour pilotage fees exemption.
Captain Bracegirdle, Assistant Harbourmaster, stated :—	
Sixteen years Assistant Harbourmaster.	Service.
When the harbour pilots have removed a vessel they make out a certificate of such removal in duplicate. One goes to the Treasury and the other goes to the office.	Harbour pilotage certificates.
Some years ago there were a great many more harbour removals than at the present time; now the sea pilots are permitted to bring ships up to the wharf. That system was introduced some seven or eight years ago.	Sea pilots permitted to bring vessels direct to wharf.
No additional pilotage is charged under this system. Some firms in Sydney ignore the office altogether. When they want a sea pilot they send a message or telephone to the Heads, outside the office altogether, instead of making an application on a proper form, so that it may be entered in the books.	Some firms ignore the Department altogether, and give orders to sea pilots.
This ignoring of the Department in this respect is growing, and it is often done for the purpose of getting out of the payment of the harbour pilotage. There is no doubt about that.	For the purpose of not paying the harbour pilotage rates.
Before this latter system was introduced of allowing the sea pilots to bring up vessels direct to the wharf, the sea pilot made out a list every month for the Customs. Sometimes there were as many as twenty vessels a month brought by the sea pilots direct to the wharf, and the Customs saw that the removal fee was paid, although a harbour pilot had not been employed; but, so far as he can remember, that practice finished about seven years ago.	Practice obtaining seven years ago with regard to payment of harbour pilotage fees when vessels brought direct to wharf by sea pilot.
The high charges for pilotage brought about the change. The Marine Board, taking the heavy pilotage charge of this port into account, remitted the removal fee, but it introduced a bad system, because it allowed the sea pilots to squeeze in and do a lot of the harbour pilots' work, with the consequence that when the sea pilotage fee was reduced the old system was not reverted to.	When pilotage fees reduced, the old system not reverted to.
He did not know whether the sea pilots got anything for doing it or not, but he hardly thought a man would go out of his way to look after a job like that if there was nothing attached to it.	Fees to sea pilots for extra work.
Although the pilotage rates have been reduced, one-half the sea pilots continue to take more and more out of hands of the harbour pilots, the consequence being the work of the latter has largely decreased.	Sea pilots continue to perform harbour duties after reduction in sea pilotage rates.
Dangar, Gedye was one of the firms who had communicated direct with a pilot.	Dangar, Gedye, sent telegram to the Heads direct to pilot.
He did not think it was a proper system for sea pilots to bring vessels right up. If the ship came straight up to the wharf it was only one pilotage. It was the custom of the port, before steamers came in, that <i>all</i> ships should go to anchor for a day or two before coming up to the wharf; but that has been altered owing to the rush of business, and they are brought to the wharf as quickly as possible.	Improper system for sea pilots to bring ships direct to wharf.
Every ship brought direct to the wharf means a loss of revenue to the Government.	Loss of revenue.
Sailing vessels rarely come to the wharf direct; they anchor down the stream.	Sailing vessels anchor in stream.
The majority of steamers are taken up to the wharfs direct, the agents communicating direct with the pilots.	Majority of steamers go to wharf direct.
The loss to the revenue consequent on this would be more now, the harbour pilotage under the new Act being £4 10s. instead of £3 as formerly.	Loss to revenue more now.
Sea pilots were instructed by the Marine Board to bring vessels up direct to the wharf if there was no danger.	Marine Board's instructions to sea pilots—vessels direct to wharf.
Ships, not infrequently, are brought up to the wharfs direct at night by the sea pilots. It is optional with the sea pilot. He can always excuse himself should he so desire.	Ships are brought direct to wharf at night.
The duties of a sea pilot end at Pinchgut.	Duties of sea pilot ends.
The sea pilots seem willing to bring the vessels up; they are not averse to doing it.	Only instance where removal fee is not charged.
The only case where the removal is not charged is where, the sea pilot takes the vessel straight to the wharf.	
Arthur S. Davies, Relieving Clerk, stated that :—	
As regards outward pilotage, applicants come to the office, and they book their requirements at the office, or else they apply by letter. A record of removal is kept in the Harbour Removal Book.	Applications for outward pilotage.
The Customs have been complaining about not getting harbour removal certificates, and they say they therefore have no means of knowing how many removals are due against a particular vessel.	Customs complain they cannot get removal certificates.
Say a vessel wants to go out to-morrow. They clear to-day. The Department cannot get the harbour removal certificate before the removal has taken place, and in that case the vessel has cleared, and there is one removal due. There are not many cases like that, but he has had to send to Newcastle to get the removal fees from one vessel which had cleared in this way.	In some cases the Department cannot get removal certificate out before vessel has cleared.
He suggested that vessels should produce a certificate from the Navigation Department as to what dues are owing to the Customs-house before the Customs grant a clearance. This is done at Newcastle, but not in Sydney.	Suggestion made by witness to pay removal fees beforehand.

Alexander

Alexander Marshall, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, stated :—

Number of times fees asked for or accepted by him. With reference to the matter of his suspension, witness stated that he has only once asked for a fee for surveying ships, but he has received fees gratuitously from the Adelaide Company two or three times.

Only received fees from Adelaide Company. Captain Hixson knew of the receipt of the fees. The fee has invariably been £2 2s. on account of late or early surveys, *i.e.*, before 9 a.m. or after 4.30 p.m. He dare say it might be four times. Messrs. Selge and Marr had told him they had accepted similar fees. This has been going on since about 1896.

First fee. He has not received fees from anybody else.

Subsequent fees. He thought Captain Hixson knew about it. Mr. Selge told witness that when he (Selge) got his first fee for a late survey he showed it to Captain Hixson, who said if it was overtime he did not want to know anything about it, and that he did not want fees applied for.

Did not inform President or Secretary of receipt of fees. His first fee came to him in a letter, and he showed it to Mr. Selge. He did not show the subsequent fees to Mr. Selge, but just kept them. Mr. Selge on one occasion only mentioned that he had received a fee. Witness did not mention to Captain Hixson or Captain Lindeman that he had received his fees.

S. Robinson, Clerk, Auditor-General's Department, stated that :—

Pilot could perform a removal without Audit Office knowing. He had, under Mr. Brodie's instructions, inquired into the pilotage and harbour removal dues. [*Witness here detailed the procedure in regard to the collection of these dues.*]

Suggested check on removal fees. If a pilot performed a removal and did not furnish a certificate thereof, the Audit Department would, so far as checking was concerned, know nothing about it.

Check on sea pilotage fees. If every removal required was noted down through the Harbour Master, that would be a check. He thinks it possible to check everything done in that way by the sea pilots. Of course there are exceptions. The captain who holds an exemption certificate will not employ a pilot. Sometimes he does, and then if the pilot suppressed his certificate, the Audit Office would have no knowledge of the performance of the service.

No record of removals. As a general rule, there is a greater check on the sea pilots than on the harbour pilots, because there is an independent record, but there is no record of the removals.

Newcastle system. The system at Newcastle is an excellent one. There is hardly the necessity for the same system in Sydney.

Exemption certificate becoming scarcer. Pilotage exemption certificates are becoming less and less every year.

Henry Selge, Assistant Engineer, stated that :—

Surveys after ordinary office hours. They are not very often called upon to perform services after the ordinary office hours. If they are on a survey in the afternoon, they invariably finish it before leaving.

Received fees from the Adelaide Company. Has never been called upon to begin survey late at night or after half-past 4, and does not think any of the other surveyors have been called upon to do either. They only complete the surveys after office hours, but this is not often.

The first fee received. The total number of times he would be called upon to complete surveys during the year would be four or five times.

Subsequent fees. He has received on three occasions a cheque for £2 2s. from the Adelaide Company—on one occasion for allowing one of their vessels to get away under steam at 10 or 11 o'clock p.m., on another occasion on a public holiday.

Practice liable to abuse. The first fee he received he took into Mr. Cruickshank, who advised him to send it back. He then saw Captain Hixson who, in answer to his question as to whether he should keep it, said, "I don't want to know anything about it." He kept that fee and the other two, which he subsequently received. The last one he received was about twelve months ago.

Fees paid publicly. He considered he was justified in taking the fees. He thinks it is possible in some cases that the practice is liable to abuse, but not so far as he himself would be concerned.

Where possible each surveyor keeps to his own steamer. It would be better if the fee were paid publicly and openly. He considered that, having showed his first fee to Captain Hixson, he had the sanction of the Department. He never made any demand for fees; the company sent them to him.

Last fee received two years ago. Applications for survey are made to Mr. Cruickshank. The notices are then sent to the Assistant Engineer Surveyors, and then as near as possible they keep to their own steamers, so as not to change ships as much as possible. The ship is put down to the surveyor who generally surveys them.

Could not trace dates of receiving cheques. He has not received any fee for a couple of years.

Mr. Marshall's case an abuse. He could not undertake the job of finding out the dates he got the cheques. He did not know whether it was one, two, or three years ago. There would be nothing on the notices to assist him to this end. He expected that he paid the cheques into his own account. They were crossed. He might have cashed them at the Balmain Club.

Fees should be paid through the Department. He would never have thought that if the practice of accepting fees were allowed to continue it would lead to the corruption of the whole of the Government Departments, until Mr. Marshall's case happened.

President and Secretary not informed that ships condemned. The payment should be made to the officers through the Department.

"Tips." They (the Engineer Surveyors) never told Captains Hixson or Lindeman when ships were condemned. It would be no good if they did. When the Surveyors were on board ship they were entirely masters of the situation, everything was in their hands, and neither Captains Hixson, Lindeman, or the Board knew anything about it. It rested entirely with them whether they ordered £10, £1,000, or £10,000 worth of work to be done.

W. D. Cruickshank, Chief Engineer Surveyor, stated that :—

Hours of duty. They have no hours of duty. He considers his staff should go out whenever called upon.

Mr. Selge and his first fee. Some years ago Mr. Selge brought a cheque, which he (Selge) said he had just received. Witness told him to send it back. Selge said he would take it to Captain Hixson, and subsequently informed witness that Captain Hixson had told him he did not want to know anything about it. That is the only occasion witness knew of before he went to Port Darwin.

Receipt of fees pernicious. The receiving of such gifts would tend to sap the independence of the surveyors; and it has.

Particulars of defects in steamers would go before the Marine Board. If he condemned, say, a boiler altogether, his report would go before the Marine Board.

All reports of this nature went through witness. He never allowed a report to go out without he saw it, and very often he altered the wording.

Assistant surveyors give orders for repairs. His assistants would give orders for repairs without his knowledge. When they go on board a vessel they practically take the responsibility of the ship, repairs and everything else. They have most unlimited power even up to £10,000 worth of repairs. If

<p>If his assistants authorised anything beyond the usual repairs it was reported; but a great many repairs would be carried out entirely on their verbal representations and their own responsibility without his knowledge.</p>	Unusual repairs.
<p>A surveyor could in this respect be very hard or light.</p>	Surveyor could make few or many repairs necessary.
<p>That would strongly accentuate the necessity for looking down with the greatest suspicion upon any gratuity that might be offered.</p>	
<p>The practice of giving gratuities would take away a man's independence.</p>	Practice of giving gratuities.
<p>The Act gives a surveyor unlimited power.</p>	Surveyors' powers unlimited.
<p>He was unaware that the practice of receiving "tips" had been continued.</p>	Unaware practice of receiving "tips" was continued.
<p>The whole of this system has arisen through want of system, want of regulation, want of under-standing.</p>	Regulations wanted.
<p>Receiving gratuities in this way shuts a man's mouth.</p>	Receipt of fees shuts a man's mouth.
<p>William Marr, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, stated that:—</p>	
<p>Has been an Assistant Engineer Surveyor for eleven months.</p>	Length of service.
<p>He has received gratuities about four times. They were from the Adelaide Steamship Company.</p>	Received gratuities.
<p>He showed the first of them to Mr. Selfe, who advised him to keep it. He did not think he was doing wrong in keeping it after he had consulted Mr. Selfe.</p>	Advised to keep gratuity.
<p>The gratuities were for £2 2s. by cheques, forwarded in a letter thanking him for his courtesy in surveying their steamer after hours.</p>	Fees received by cheque.
<p>Henry Pettit, Harbour Master, stated that:—</p>	
<p>Has been Harbour Master for about sixteen years.</p>	Length of service.
<p>It is recognised now that if a sea pilot is sent to bring a vessel to its berth he may do it, but the Department get no removal fees for that. It is one job.</p>	Recognised practice for sea pilots to bring vessels to their berths.
<p>This arrangement was made between Mr. Powell and Captain Hixson some eight or nine years ago. It was always optional with the pilot.</p>	Optional with sea pilots to bring vessels to wharfs.
<p>To a certain extent it was left to the discretion of the sea pilot whether or not the harbour pilotage should be paid.</p>	Harbour pilotage left to discretion of sea pilots.
<p>The sea pilots were told by Captain Hixson that "It is in your own hands, if you are coming to a certain berth and you think it risky or likely to run you into trouble, you can refuse to do it."</p>	Instructions to sea pilots.
<p>There was about an average of twenty-five per month all done by the sea pilots with no harbour pilotage added. In those days the Government got both the sea and harbour pilotage fees, but there was no certificate to show that the harbour pilots had performed any services, but the system gradually subsided about ten years ago.</p>	Average quantity of ships brought up by sea pilots.
<p>Shipping agents send private messages to the sea pilots, ignoring the office altogether, the result being that ships are brought to the wharf, and the Department would know nothing about it until the harbour pilots see them there.</p>	Shipping agents communicate direct with pilots.
<p>Has heard it spoken round that sea pilots have been paid for bringing vessels right up. He would not think a man would run himself into trouble, and exceed his duty without some extra remuneration. It is the most risky part of the work.</p>	Fees received by sea pilots.
<p>He would not run his head into a noose without some remuneration.</p>	He would not do it for nothing.
<p>If an accident occurred now, through the negligence of the sea pilot, the Government would probably have to stand the loss.</p>	Government responsible for accidents while berthing ships.
<p>The tendency of the present practice of allowing the sea pilots to bring vessels right up to the wharf, would appear to render the services of the harbour pilots less necessary.</p>	
<p>Whenever the sea pilots perform the duties of harbour pilots, the Government lose the harbour pilotage and removal fees.</p>	Loss of harbour pilotage rates.
<p>Dangar, Gedye, & Co., Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Burns, Philp, & Co., communicate direct with the sea pilots.</p>	Firms who communicate direct with sea pilots.
<p>The log of the "Captain Cook" would show the names of all vessels brought right up by sea pilots.</p>	Record of vessels brought right up.
<p>J. M. Silley, Shipping Clerk, Gibbs, Bright, & Co., stated that:—</p>	
<p>At times they communicate direct with the pilots at the Heads.</p>	Communicated direct with pilots.
<p>If the sea pilot berths a ship at night, they give him a gratuity, ranging from £1 to £2 or £3. They give it to them, not as a bribe, but to facilitate their business.</p>	Gratuities to sea pilots.
<p>They gave to Captain Plaice £3. Probably he had given to the lot of them, including some that left. Pilots have, at times, come and asked him for a fee, but he has refused, because the services rendered did not justify it.</p>	Gratuities given to all. Pilots have asked for fees.
<p>They only paid the pilots for night work, and only when they forwarded their business.</p>	Pilots only paid fees for night work.
<p>He has heard that other firms have done the same thing.</p>	Other firms have paid gratuities.
<p>They communicate with the pilot in charge if the office is not open, but when it is they do it through the usual channel.</p>	They communicate with the pilot in charge if office not open.
<p>This has been going on for eighteen years; as, also, the giving of gratuities varying from £1 to £3.</p>	Practice going on for eighteen years.
<p>They would not have to pay a removal fee if the vessel is brought right up.</p>	Removal fee not paid.
<p>In one instance he gave a pilot a gratuity of £4.</p>	Gratuity to pilot of £4.
<p>If it can be arranged that they may secure the services of a pilot whenever they want one, instead of being under a compliment to them, it will be a great convenience.</p>	Procuring services of pilots at all times a great convenience.
<p>Gratuities were always paid by cash.</p>	Cash gratuities.
<p>J. M. Silley, further examined, stated that:—</p>	
<p>The return furnished by him represented, so far as he could trace them, the whole of the payments made during the last twelve months. In previous years the amount would be smaller. Last (the past) year would show the largest amount paid.</p>	Statement of fees paid to pilots.
<p>Captain Jack was the only pilot who came in and asked for a fee. He used to come in and ask as if it were his right.</p>	Captain Jack the only pilot who asked for fee.
<p>He would furnish a statement showing the disbursements by his firm to the pilots during the previous two years.</p>	Further statement of fees to pilots.
<p>H. C. Benson, Australian Representative of the firm of Tyser & Co., stated that:—</p>	
<p>He is Convener of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.</p>	
<p>Has known cases of sea pilots bringing a ship straight to the wharf. He fancied the pilot received a gratuity. He would not swear it.</p>	Gratuities to sea pilots.
<p>If a sea pilot brings a vessel alongside the wharf there is no removal fee charged.</p>	No removal fee.
<p>It is to a sea pilot's interest to bring a ship right up to the wharf.</p>	Sea pilot's interest to bring ship right up.
<p>It is a serious thing to have a ship lying down the harbour for half a day or a day.</p>	Serious thing to have a ship lying down the harbour.
<p>In cases where pilots take away a ship from the wharf at, say, 5 o'clock p.m., they generally look round for a gratuity. They go to the master of the ship for it.</p>	Cases where pilots look for a gratuity.
	Harbour

Sea pilot takes ship from wharf to sea. Harbour pilots never come aboard the ship when she is going out; the sea pilot takes her right down.

No moneys should be paid to pilots but to the Department. He thought that in a port like Sydney they should be in a position to have a ship brought in at any hour day or night; and, that a small gratuity should be paid to the pilot on account of any overtime, but it should be done in the same way as the overtime of a Customs-house Officer is paid. A debit note comes to them from the Department; they pay the Department, and the Department pays the officer. They ought not to have any money dealings with any of the officers direct.

Harbour pilots employed. His firm always employ a harbour pilot.

Hours of duty of pilots. The great thing is that the pilots' services should be available at any time, day or night.

Captain Bracegirdle, recalled, stated that:—

Received gratuities. He has received gratuities of a guinea from the Mail Companies for bringing their ships to the wharfs on Sundays. He has received them about seven or eight times a year.

Captain Hixson's alleged views. At one time one of the Shipping Companies' Clerks spoke to Captain Hixson, and he said, "Well, these officers have got regular hours, but if you can make arrangements with them they will attend on the job."

Fees received. He has received these fees about seven or eight times a year during the last sixteen years. They all received them, *i.e.*, Captains Pettit, Thompson, and himself.

Received a larger fee. He got £2 2s. from the French Company (Messageries).

Henry Selfe, further examined, stated that:—

Further survey fee received. He received £2 2s. for surveying the "Flinders" on a public holiday. It would be about 26th May.

Total number of gratuities received. The whole amount would not be more than five.

George Plaice, Sea Pilot, stated that:—

Gratuities received. He has received presents about once in two months during last four years. He has never asked for them. He received them from the captains of the vessels. They gave him an order on the agents— for sometimes £1, very often £1; the most has been £3. He has only received them for bringing vessels up on holidays, Saturday afternoons, or Sundays, and at nights.

No authority to receive fee. He did not have the authority of the Marine Board to receive these fees.

All pilots taken fees. All pilots at present engaged, and Captain Jack, who has retired, have accepted fees.

Left to their discretion to bring ships right up. He has brought ships right up to the wharf upon the general authority issued by the Marine Board making it optional for the sea pilots to do so.

Master can shift ship himself above Bradleys. He thought that Captain Hixson and the Collector of Customs had at one time decided that if a Master was above Bradley's, he could shift his ship to any part of the harbour without paying pilotage.

Does not know whether harbour fees are paid or not. He is still bringing ships right up to the wharf. If he did not do so it would detain the ships.

Received no fees for taking ships out. He does not know whether the harbour fees are paid in these instances.

Hours of work. They never get any fees for taking ships out.

He is supposed to be on duty night and day whenever required.

F. W. Morris, Sea Pilot, stated that:—

Has received fees. Has received gratuities about every two months from Dangar, Gedye, Gibbs, Bright, Mr. Segur, and Burns, Philp. The amount generally was one guinea. He had two guineas, and on one occasion £3. He has never received more than £1 for taking a ship away.

Harbour pilotage lost. Bringing the ship straight to the wharf saved her the harbour pilotage.

Never asked for a fee. He has never asked for a fee.

Fees from men-of-war. They only get the fees for night-work or on Sundays or holidays. Sometimes when they bring a man-of-war up they receive a fee.

W. C. Tylor, Sea Pilot, stated that:—

Received gratuities. He has received gratuities for bringing ships to wharf. Has done it for the whole time he has been in the service (thirteen years). He might get one gratuity in each month, and then he might not get anything for three months.

No permission from Marine Board. The Marine Board did not give them permission to receive gratuities, but they have instructed the pilots to berth them at night time.

All received fees. The harbour pilots and the sea pilots, from Captain Creer down, have all received gratuities. They have never received anything for taking ships to sea.

Harbour pilots not available at night time. They have to take ships away from the wharf at night time because the harbour pilots are not on duty.

Pilots can enforce a fee after first attendance. Has had as much as £2 and on one occasion £3 given to him. He never asked for it. Under the Harbour Regulations if a pilot is ordered (say) in the morning, and he finds the vessel not ready for sea, he can, if he attends upon and finds the vessel not ready, charge 10s. for every visit he makes after that. That regulation has been frequently enforced in the old days. He believed Captain Jack had enforced such a fee.

G. S. Lindeman, recalled, stated that:—

Wholesale receipt of fees. He would be very surprised to hear that pilots had been given gratuities wholesale, and if it had come under his knowledge he would at once have reported it to the Marine Board. He would be equally surprised to hear if Captain Hixson knew anything about it. He was a bit surprised at the willingness of the pilots to bring vessels up at all hours.

W. D. Cruickshank, further examined, stated that:—

Respecting offer of fee made to him. The best explanation he could give with regard to the offer of a sum of money to him would be to hand in two letters in connection with the matter for the perusal of the Board.

Robert Steel, Assistant Engineer Surveyor, stated that:—

Received fee. He received a gratuity from the captain of the "Ramazan" for surveying a ship on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. He considered he was doing right in accepting it as his senior officers had previously informed him it was the custom. It was a matter that was open to abuse. That was the only occasion upon which he received a gratuity.

Henry Pettit, recalled, stated that:—

Received gratuities. Has received gratuities for removing ships after hours during the last ten years. The fee was always voluntarily given. It would be from one to two guineas. He thought the practice must have been known to Captain Hixson. On one occasion when he spoke to Captain Hixson about it he (Captain Hixson), said that he thought it was mean of the company not to make some little recognition of this extra service.

Harbour pilot took up duties from Fort Denison. There was an old recognised rule that above Fort Denison was where the harbour pilots took up their duties.

Why he did not say he had received fees before. He might have mentioned the fact that he himself had received fees at his previous examination, but as he was not asked the question he did not think it worth while mentioning it then.

C. R. Thompson,

C. R. Thompson, Assistant Harbour Master, stated that :—

He has received fees from nearly all the shipping companies during the last fifteen years. He Received fees.
heard the practice was allowed by the Marine Board when he joined the service.

He considers the service wants regulating. The sea pilots and harbour pilots are working too System wants regulating
much into one another.

He has received eleven guineas in fees this year He has received as much as £20 in one year. Amount of fees received.
Captain Edie had told them they were supposed to remove a ship whenever they were called upon, Overtime.
and that if they were entitled to overtime he would see that they received it.

In his opinion the service should be worked with one staff, instead of as at present having a Should be one staff of
harbour staff and a pilot staff. If the two staffs were amalgamated there would be more men to do the pilots only.
work. Two men could always attend in Sydney to deal with the removals that might be required during
the day.

A. Sangster, Inspector and Surveyor, stated that :—

He has never received a gratuity, but has been offered them on several occasions. In one instance Never received a
he had the money put into his hand; in the others it had been offered to him in an indirect way. It gratuity.
happens very often.

Herbert Chudleigh, Captain, Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook," stated that :—

He has received gratuities from the masters of ships and several agents about town. He has Received gratuities.
done so for the last fourteen years. For bringing ships right up to the wharf on Sundays or at night
time he has received £1 or £2. He thought the practice must have been known to the Marine Board.
He never asked for a fee.

William Crossan, Harbour Pilot, stated that :—

He has never receive } a gratuity. Never received a
gratuity.

William Newton, Inspector and Surveyor, stated that :—

Whilst he held the position of pilot, at Ballina, he received a cheque for £20 from the under- Has received gratuities.
writers and owners of the s.s. "Terranora," £10 for himself and £10 for the boat's crew, as a present in
recognition of their services in floating the vessel off the South Spit on the 15th October last.

He was authorised by the Marine Board (as per letter handed in by witness) to accept this fee. Was authorised to accept
it by Marine Board by
letter.

On another occasion he returned a fee of £5 to Captain Fenwick for assisting him to remove his Returned a gratuity.
vessel at Ballina.

On another occasion, whilst on the Richmond, he took a fee of £2 2s. for giving his opinion that Retained a gratuity.
the "Saucy Jack" was fit to carry sugar from Richmond to Sydney.

Within the last six months he refused a gratuity of £1. Refused a gratuity.

On other occasions he has had veiled offers made to him. Veiled offers.

On one occasion they saw Captain Lindeman about overtime, and he said that it was of no use Overtime discouraged
their talking about overtime, and that the only thing they could do was to take a half-day off sometimes. by Secretary, Marine
Board.

William McRitchie, Shipwright Surveyor, stated that :—

He accepted a gratuity of £1 1s. from Mr. Wall, of the firm of Wall and Molesworth. On three Accepted a gratuity.
occasions he accepted gratuities of a guinea.

Captain Hixson, late President, Marine Board, stated that :—

There is no legal charge for a harbour pilot; the law is that there is a charge for sea pilots, but if Harbour fees.
harbour pilotage is performed by one of the Harbour Department certain fees should be charged, while
there is no compulsion on a ship to pay outside pilotage except for her own convenience.

He knew nothing of these fees being given to the harbour pilots or to the surveyors. He had a No knowledge of fees
sort of vague recollection of Mr. Selge coming to him about the matter, and it is very probable he said, given to pilots.
"Well, I don't want to know anything about it," but he could not say whether he did or whether he did
not. He would not wish that to be taken as authority for the wholesale demand and receipt of fees.
He certainly would not have given a formal approval to the practice.

He certainly thought there should be some remuneration granted for working on holidays and
Sundays.

He looked upon the cases of pilots and surveyor as altogether different. A surveyor might sap Cases of surveyors and
his independence by taking fees; in the case of a pilot, he merely puts a ship ashore. pilots different.

The Treasury had not in all cases lost the harbour removal fees. Harbour removal fees
not always lost by
Treasury.

We would lose our reputation as a port if we insisted upon a ship anchoring out in the stream in
place of coming direct up.

All the evil that has resulted from the taking of fees by pilots is that the Treasury may have lost Treasury suffered from
here and there the harbour removal fees by the ship coming direct to the wharf instead of anchoring in the stream. the pilots taking
gratuities.

But there is another point. The fact is that this port was enormously expensive to shipping until Sydney port enormously
lately. Each ship had to pay 4d. per ton for pilotage in, 4d. harbour and light rate, and 4d. outwards. expensive to shipping
So, those charges being so enormous, it was inclined to make him lax if he could do so without really until lately.
committing himself.

He had a sympathy against charging removals when he knew what great expense ships were put Sympathy against
to already. charging removals.

He thought it would be an excellent thing to allow overtime to pilots and surveyors, and to pay Overtime should be
the sea pilot to lead the ship direct to the wharf, in place of leaving her in the stream, and thereby allowed to pilots and
causing delay, and then charge the owners a certain fee. surveyors.

If the sea pilot performed both duties he would give him the fee for it, as there is an immense deal of responsibility in bringing one of these big ships to the wharf. Sea pilots should bring
ships direct to wharf.

It is a very small proportion of the vessels that could come direct to the wharf. Sailing vessels Small proportion only of
have to anchor out in the stream. vessels come direct to
wharf.

He could not remember any case of accident through any of the sea pilots bringing up a vessel to No accidents resulting
the wharf. from sea pilots bringing
ships to wharf.

He would take a pretty strong view of a surveyor taking a gratuity, as he would think it might Receipt of fees by
prejudice his work. surveyors.

The system of receiving gratuities has been in operation without his knowledge, and these gentle- Those gentlemen in a
men, when they are in a mess, do not fail to try and get out of it at the expense or other people, as messes try to get out of it.
appears by the evidence.

He would like to modify the remark he made about people getting out of trouble at anybody else's expense. He did not blame anybody. Modification of former
remark.

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An investigation under section 8 of the Public Service Act, into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, was commenced on Thursday, 6th September, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman, }
Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member, } Public Service Board.
Mr. WILSON, Member, }

Captain G. S. Lindeman, Shipping Master of the Port of Sydney.

The Chairman : This is an investigation we are making in pursuance of the powers conferred upon the Board by section 8 of the Public Service Act into matters connected with the Navigation Department, with a view to the regrading of that Department. The section referred to gives this power to the Board. "As often as shall be necessary to carry out the directions and provisions of this Act, and to ensure the establishment and continuance of a proper standard of efficiency and economy in the Public Service, the Board shall, as far as practical, personally inspect each Department and investigate the character of the work performed by every officer therein, and the efficiency, economy, and general working of such Department, both separately and in its relation to other Departments, and may, for such purpose, examine the permanent head of such Department, and such other witnesses as may appear to the Board to be necessary." As to the power of the Board to summon witnesses, section 16 of the Act reads thus: "The Board, for the purpose of conducting any inquiry or investigation under this Act, shall have the same powers and authority to summon witnesses and receive evidence as are conferred upon commissioners by Letters Patent by the Act Forty-fourth Victoria Number One; and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to witnesses so summoned, and evidence so received and given, as completely and effectually as if such witnesses had been summoned, and such evidence had been received or given by virtue or under the authority of the said Act." Having explained the scope of the investigation we desire to ask you certain questions, Captain Lindeman.

George Sidney Lindeman sworn and examined:—

The Chairman : What are you, Captain Lindeman? I am Shipping Master.

Of the Port of Sydney? Yes.

You were, previously, Secretary to the old Marine Board? Yes.

Which position you held for how long? Twenty-five years.

You are quite familiar with all the rules, regulations, and practices which obtained under the old Board? Yes.

We want you to tell us what has been the practice in regard to the fees of sea pilots and surveyors? They are not paid by fees but by salary.

I mean in regard to the fees paid to the Government in connection with their services, and we also wish to know if there are any fees payable to them? There are no fees payable to them.

Tell us in your own words what the practice was? An incoming ship was brought in by a sea pilot. If at night time the vessel was anchored and passed by the doctor in the morning, and then brought up, probably to Neutral Bay. She would be anchored there and then taken charge of by a harbour pilot and put alongside the particular wharf she wanted to go to. Sometimes it is necessary to bring the ship direct to the wharf. In that case it was usual for an application to be made to the Department, and we would send a telegram to the Heads instructing the sea pilot to bring the ship direct to the wharf if practicable.

Has a ship to pay any extra fee if she is brought straight to the wharf? No.

What fee would be payable then? Just the sea pilotage.

Supposing she were anchored, and then afterwards brought to the wharf, what fee would be payable in such a case? The removal fee.

What would be the removal fee? From 30s. to £4 10s.

According to the tonnage? Yes.

You say that if the Marine Board gave permission to the sea pilot to bring a vessel direct to the wharf no harbour pilotage fee is then payable? I think it used to be an understood thing that they were not to pay for the removal. Very often they paid the full fee, seeing that the sea pilot used to do the work for their convenience.

Does that mean that they paid harbour pilotage in addition to the sea pilotage? Yes.

Did it ever happen that that was not enforced? I think it is very likely, but it would not be brought under my notice; it was a matter which would be settled between the accountant and the President. I should order the pilot to do the work.

We

We want to understand exactly what did take place in connection with these matters? As a rule, if the sea pilot brought the vessel up to the wharf they would have to pay the harbour pilotage as well.

Under what circumstances would the Department forego the harbour pilotage fee? Very often on Sundays or holidays, when the harbour pilots were not available.

Then no fee would be paid? No.

But supposing a harbour pilot were available on an ordinary day? Then a harbour pilot could do the work.

But if a vessel came in at night, on an ordinary day, and you gave permission to the sea pilot to bring her to the wharf, you say that the rule was that the harbour pilotage fee should be paid? Yes.

You also say there were some circumstances under which the second fee was not enforced? There must have been.

Under what circumstances would the harbour pilotage fee be remitted? As a matter of fact I do not know that it was legal to charge for the services of a harbour pilot when the sea pilot did the work.

It was a matter of agreement? Yes. If the shipowner objected to pay the removal fee, I do not know that it was enforced.

The understanding was that if the sea pilot were allowed to bring a vessel direct to the wharf the harbour pilotage fee was also paid? Yes.

Can you remember what exceptions were made to that rule? I cannot remember.

You say that exceptions were made occasionally? Yes; they might go to the President and explain the thing to him, and he would say "we will not charge the fee under the circumstances." I would know nothing about it.

Would there be many cases of exemption of that kind? No; I do not think so; the ordinary practice would be to charge full fee.

And that practice, you say, was a matter of arrangement? Yes.

Do you think the accountant will be able to give us any information as to the special circumstances under which the harbour fee was remitted? Yes; he might.

Supposing evidence was brought before us showing that fees were given to the pilots for bringing vessels to the wharf, would that be considered an improper thing by the Board? Certainly.

Would you consider it as a most improper proceeding? Yes; certainly.

Do you think there were any cases in which the sea pilot would bring a vessel direct to the wharf without communicating with the Board, and without getting their permission? These payments are made to the Customs.

Could such a case occur as I have described? It is possible that a sea pilot may have brought a vessel up and that the harbour fees have not been paid; but the practice was not to ease them off the harbour pilotage because they had the services of a sea pilot only.

Might a case of this kind arise: that a vessel would come in at night with the sea pilot on board and that the sea pilot, without communicating with the Marine Board, would bring the vessel right up to the wharf? He could not do that at night because he must pass the Health Officer in the morning.

You do not think a case of that kind could occur? If it was represented as a matter of urgency, he might do it and report it afterwards.

In such a case I suppose you would demand the harbour pilotage? Oh, yes.

If the sea pilot accepted any fee for doing that he would be doing that which was absolutely wrong? Yes; he was a salaried officer.

Now let us come to the surveyors;—what are the rules with regard to the survey work? Notices would come to the office asking for a vessel to be surveyed at a certain time, and at that time the surveyor would attend and do the work.

What fee would be paid to them? It would be according to the tonnage.

Can you tell me what rules there are as to the times of survey;—is there any rule that a survey must be carried out within certain hours? No.

What time did you recognise as the right time for a survey to be made; suppose, as a matter of convenience, a steamer required to be surveyed (say) at night? The surveyors would be expected to do it.

Was it understood in the Department that at whatever time a survey had to be made a surveyor should attend to make it? Yes.

You are quite sure of that? Yes.

At any hour, day or night? I do not know about night. Mr. Cruickshank has often been rung up at night as an emergency, and he has gone down at 12 o'clock at night. We were anxious to assist the shippers as much as possible; but at the same time if Mr. Cruickshank had said, "I will not go at this hour of the night," we should have backed him up.

While you were quite ready to facilitate the convenience of the shippers, the surveyors were not ordered to go out at all hours of the night? Certainly not.

You would be willing enough for them to do it, but if they took any exception to it you would say it was unreasonable to expect them to turn out? Yes.

I think you said the surveyors have made their surveys at different hours? Yes.

Now supposing evidence were given to us to the effect that fees have been given to surveyors who have done this work at night, what would be your view of such a transaction? It has been done without the knowledge of the Board or of the Department.

Supposing a fee was voluntarily given to a surveyor, would that be within the knowledge of the Department? No.

Do you think the Board would consider it right? No.

Would you think it was right? No. Of course, I cannot tell what the Board would think. I was entirely unaware of such things being done.

However, as the late Secretary to the Board, you can say that if it were done it was not with the knowledge of the Department? I knew nothing about it. It is the first I have heard of such a thing. I may tell you I remember a case where Mr. Cruickshank was offered a certain sum for certain work he had done and he refused to accept it.

You thought it was right that he should refuse it? He thought it was right.

The Board did not recognise any such practice? He told me, unofficially, that this money had been sent to him, and he informed Captain Hixson, and told him he was going to refuse it.

It was a practice not recognised by the Board? Certainly not.

One can quite understand that if such fees were given and taken *sub rosa*, it would naturally incline a surveyor to be easier in the survey work? The Board knew nothing about it.

And if it were done it was against the rules? Yes.

Mr. Wilson: Would you think it reasonable to expect surveyors to be available at any hour of the night, without some extra fee being paid to them? I think surveyors should have the same privileges as other officers, of certain hours in which to perform their duties, and if they work outside those hours they should be paid extra.

If they had refused to work in unreasonable hours, you say you would have backed them up? Yes.

And if they were required to go out at unreasonable hours, some extra pay should be given to them? Yes.

But that extra fee should not be paid *sub rosa*? No.

Mr. Delohery: Do you know of any case where surveyors have received money in that way? No; I never heard of such a thing.

It was not recognised by the authorities? No. Such a thing never came before the Board as fees for extra work; at any rate not to my knowledge. These fees are collected in the Customs; I do not know that the accountant in the Navigation Department would know much about it. The pilotage certificates were sent from the office to the Customs without going through Mr. Rule.

The Customs became your agents for the collection of the fees? Yes; according to the Act the fees had to be collected by the Customs and not by the Marine Board.

Although they were the fees of your Department? We never saw them, we simply sent along the certificates showing that the pilots had done certain work.

You say Captain Hixson might have arranged with the shipper not to charge the harbour pilotage fees? There might have been any amount of fees remitted, and I, as Secretary to the Board, would know nothing about it. I had nothing whatever to do with the money, and especially with the fees paid into another Department.

Would there be any record kept in your office of the fees remitted in that way by Captain Hixson? No.

Mr. Wilson: Did the Customs know that he had remitted these fees? The Collector of Customs might see him in reference to a particular case, and the agents might make a claim for a refund on a certain basis, and Captain Hixson might say, "I think it is a fair thing; I do not think the fee should be charged here." The

The Chairman : Would there be any record of Captain Hixson's action in such a case? No. It would not come before the Board.

Will you describe to us exactly what took place with regard to the collection of these pilotage fees by the Customs? That is a thing which did not come under my notice as Secretary.

You cannot tell us what the process was? I only know that the pilotage certificates were handed in to the office, and that they were sent on to the Collector of Customs.

Were any accounts kept in your office showing what was due on account of these pilotage fees? There is a record; there is the duplicate certificate, but that only refers to the sea pilotage, and not to the harbour pilotage.

You say the harbour pilotage fees are not shown? That was arranged by the agents; there was nothing in our office to show that.

How did the Customs know about the harbour pilotage fees, if you did not inform them? There is a book in the office showing the vessels moved by the harbour pilots.

How would that record come to the knowledge of the Customs? They came in to inspect.

The Customs people came in and looked at your books, and from the entries made there they arrived at the fees to be charged? Yes.

That was the practice? Yes.

Then we can see these books and see what has been done? Yes.

Mr. Wilson : The Customs people can see the books and ascertain all they require with reference to the clearance of vessels? Every removal is shown in the book.

The Chairman : Before they finally clear a ship on her departure they would send to the office and find out what was due, and see that the amount was paid? Yes.

Francis Rule sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : You are accountant in the Navigation Department? Yes.

We want you to describe to us the method adopted under the old Marine Board with regard to collection of pilotage fees? I know nothing about it, the Harbour Master's clerk attends to these matters.

You know nothing about it whatever? Well, I do know something, but I cannot give any evidence with certainty. I know that the pilotage rate is 2d. in and out.

That is scarcely what we want; we want you to describe the system adopted with regard to sending in of certificates and the collection of pilotage fees. We understand that the Custom-house collects these fees? Yes.

How do the Customs become acquainted with the fact that certain fees have to be collected? When the pilot does the work he furnishes a certificate to our Department, and we send that certificate on to the Customs.

Is there any record kept in your Department of these certificates? I believe there is. The Harbour Master's clerk would be able to give you all that information.

Who is that? That is Mr. Davies. He is acting clerk; he has been there for two months.

Mr. Wilson : Would not the shipping clerk at the Customs know that? I think he certainly would. Mr. Alpin or Mr. Miller would be able to furnish you with some information.

The Chairman : You know nothing personally? No, I cannot say with certainty; I should not like to give evidence. I know that when the pilots do the work a certificate is furnished. We send on one to the Customs-house, and a duplicate goes to the Audit Office every month.

Are you aware that any exemptions have been made in the charging of the harbour pilotage? I would not like to say anything about it.

We understand that it was the custom when the sea pilot brought a ship to the wharf sometimes to forego the harbour pilotage fee? I know nothing at all about that matter.

Would Captain Pettit know about it? Yes, he would know all about the harbour work.

Is he at hand now? If there is no ship in he will be available.

Mr. Wilson : Where are the pilotage accounts kept? At the Customs-house.

Captain Lindeman : The butts are always kept at the Witness Office. Mr. O'Connor, the clerk, keeps those.

The Chairman : I understand you wish to say something in addition to the evidence you have already given, Captain Lindeman?

Captain Lindeman : Yes; I wish to say that, in addition to the pilots' certificates, the removal certificates were also sent to the Customs daily. Every ship that is moved is booked, that service being performed by a harbour pilot, who sends in a certificate, which the Department sends along to the Customs, and on that they charge the fee. Some years ago, I remember, it used to be the custom to charge up harbour removals even when the work was done by a sea pilot; but on the agents objecting to this practice the charge was discontinued. Since that time I do not think any charge has been made, except for the sea pilotage, when the sea pilot has been the only man to do the work.

The Chairman : Then, it has been the common practice for the sea pilot to bring vessels up to the wharf and berth them? It was not a very common practice in my time. If any service of that sort was to be done, it was customary to send a message down to the Heads, telling the sea pilot to bring the ship up if practicable.

In that case the harbour pilotage was not charged? No.

That is, after the objection was raised? Yes; some years ago.

Mr. Delohery : How long ago? Seven or eight years ago. I may say this : that before 1897 the sea pilotage was so heavy, and was considered so unreasonable in view of the large tonnage of the vessels coming into port, that the Board were not particular about the harbour charges. They thought the sea pilotage—4d. per ton—was excessive in itself.

The Chairman : As a matter of fact it was a common thing, until recently, for sea pilots to bring vessels right up to the wharf? Yes; but it was always left to their own judgment. The instruction was, "if practicable."

The sea pilot had the option of saying if it was practicable or not to do so—the sea pilots had the option of saying that? Yes.

Mr. Brodie : When these matters were left to the discretion of the sea pilot, who collected the fees? The Custom-house.

Would the captain of the ship hand the money to the Custom-house? It was always paid through their agents. We never saw any of the money.

That was the rule—the pilots did not receive the money? No; the agents had to sign the certificate, and that certificate was sent to the Customs. The Customs people made the charge, and the agents paid it.

The Chairman : It was no duty of the Navigation Officers to receive money? No; Captain Hixson will corroborate that.

Can it be ascertained how many vessels have been brought direct to the wharf? Yes.

We should like to find out how often, during the last seven years, sea pilots have acted in this way? That can easily be ascertained; principally it was done for the big mail-steamers.

It can be ascertained what ships have been brought in in this way? Yes.

And the records, I suppose, will also show the time of day? The steamer log will show that.

Captain Bracegirdle sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : We are investigating certain matters in connection with the Navigation Department with a view to the regrading, and we want to have your opinion on one or two little points. First of all, what is your position, Captain Bracegirdle? I am Assistant Harbour Master.

We want you to inform us as to the method that is adopted with regard to the pilotage certificates and the manner in which the money is collected. We also want to know how the Customs are informed of the amounts due. For how many years have you been Assistant Harbour Master? Sixteen years.

Now tell us in your own way the method adopted? They have a book in the office, and when any harbour pilot is wanted, the names of the pilots are put down in rotation. There are three of us, and when a ship is booked we have to attend at the time appointed. When we have finished the job we have to make out a certificate in duplicate.

What is done with the duplicates of the certificates? They are given to the clerk. One goes to the Treasury, and the other goes to the office.

Who

Who sets you in motion? An order is brought to the office saying that the services of a harbour pilot are required.

Do they go to the Customs-house? Yes.

Then you take it in turn to move the ships? Yes.

And you say that, when the work is finished, you furnish a certificate in duplicate? Yes; to the clerk in the office. If a ship is going away, we sometimes bring her down, and then they have to pay for that removal.

The Customs-house has to see that all the fees due are collected? Yes. If I believe a ship is going away early in the morning, I tell the people in the office to keep a lookout and see that the removal fee is paid.

We understand that, some years ago, there were a great many more harbour removals than at the present time? Yes; now the sea pilots are permitted to bring ships up to the wharf.

Is that the case? Yes.

How many years ago was that system introduced? About seven or eight years ago.

Are you aware, in the case of a sea pilot bringing a ship to the wharf, if any additional pilotage is charged? No; it is not. Some firms in Sydney ignore the office altogether. When they want a sea pilot they send a message to the Heads outside the office altogether. Instead of sending an order into the office in proper form, so that it may be entered in the books there, they communicate with the pilots direct. There are two books in the office—one for the harbour pilots and one for the sea pilots. Instead of going to the office and saying what services they require, they ignore us altogether, and send telegrams to the Heads, and give orders to the sea pilots.

How long ago is it since that system was introduced? That is working in more and more. As people find out that they can do these things they do them.

Your office is ignored altogether? Yes; by some firms.

What firms do you refer to? Often it is done for the purpose of getting out of the payment of the harbour pilotage; there is no doubt about that. When a steamer is coming in, instead of telling the harbour pilot to meet the vessel, the sea pilot was instructed to bring her right in. They do not consider that a removal, and the Department have allowed that it is not a removal when the sea pilot takes the vessel direct to the wharf. In that way we are done out of some work; whether it is a removal or not, is for the Board to consider. Before this time that I speak of, when the system was altered, they were charged for the removal whenever the sea pilot took a vessel to the wharf, or direct from the wharf. We made out a list every month for the Customs; sometimes there were as many as twenty vessels brought up in this way, and the Customs saw that the removal was paid for, although a harbour pilot had not been employed.

That was about seven years ago? So far as I can remember, that finished about seven years ago.

What brought about the change? At that time they were paying a very high rate for the pilotage. The mail boats were paying up to £50 to be brought from outside the Heads to their anchorage, wherever it was—generally to the buoy.

What brought about the change? The high charges for pilotage.

How did the harbour pilotage come to be remitted? The Department allowed it.

The Navigation Department allowed the change to take place? Yes, the Marine Board did.

The result of that was that the Treasury lost a large sum of money? They considered that it was a great tax on the shipping, seeing that they were paying such a large amount for sea-pilotage. In the case of some ships the pilotage in and out, without removal, amounted to over £100.

The Marine Board took that heavy charge into account, and remitted the removal fee? Yes, but it introduced a bad system, because it allowed the sea pilots to squeeze in and do a lot of our work, with the consequence that when the sea pilotage fee was reduced the old system was not reverted to.

You say that it allowed the sea pilots to squeeze in. What interest would the sea pilots have in continuing to do this work? I do not know whether they got anything for doing it or not.

Has it ever come to your knowledge that the sea pilots have received anything for doing this work? I cannot tell that.

What object could they have in doing this work? I am sure I cannot say what it was. I should hardly think a man would go out of his way to look after a job like that if there was nothing attached to it.

The result of the departmental action was, that you were squeezed out of your work by the sea pilots? They were allowed to do it. I may have given a wrong impression by what I have said, but the sea pilots were allowed to do this.

And that, you say, commenced about seven years ago? I am not positive about the time.

I suppose the work of the sea pilots has largely increased since that time; they have taken more and more out of your hands? Yes.

Is it still going on? Yes.

Although the pilotage rates have been largely reduced? They have reduced them half.

The sea pilots continue to do this work? Yes.

Up to the present time? Yes; they do not call it a removal when they come from over-sea direct to the wharf; they call it one pilotage.

So that really the work you have had during the last seven or eight years has been largely decreased? Yes.

Now you were telling us about this system of communicating with the pilots direct. When did that first come into operation? It is not often done, still it is done; it was done only the day before last.

In what case was that? Dangar, Gedye's steamer. They sent a telegram to the Heads, saying that they required the services of a sea pilot, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They afterwards came to the office, just about five minutes to 3, and said they wanted a pilot at 3 o'clock. Of course, they had not ordered him at all in our office; they had sent a telegram to the Heads, but when they found they wanted him earlier, they came to the office.

Do you consider it a proper system for the sea pilots to bring vessels right up? It used to be done before that on Sundays, when we were not at work.

I mean on ordinary days? I do not think it is.

Does it mean that the Government lose the harbour pilotage for every ship treated in that way? The whole question is whether it is to be considered right or wrong for sea pilots to come up in that way. If the ship is coming straight in to the wharf, it is really only one pilotage, but sea pilots were only supposed to bring vessels up to the Pinchgut.

Is there any regulation or law which fixes that as the boundary? No; before the steamers came in all ships went to anchorage for a day or two before coming up to the wharf.

Is it simply the custom of the port? Yes.

And that custom is now largely broken into? That has been altered, owing to the rush of business. The ships do not want to be kept waiting, and they are brought to the wharf as quickly as possible.

Every ship treated in that way means a loss to the revenue to the extent of the harbour pilotage? Yes.

Do any of the vessels employ harbour pilots now, or is it common for them to be brought direct to the wharf? Oh, no.

What proportion of the vessels coming into port is brought up to the wharf by the sea pilots? Sailing vessels rarely come straight to the wharf; they have done so sometimes, but not often; sailing ships nearly always anchor down the stream.

Then the harbour pilotage is paid? Yes.

But with regard to the steamers, are the majority of them taken up to the wharfs direct by the sea pilots? Yes; the agents send a letter, or a telegram, down to the pilots themselves.

Mr. Wilson: Who do you say sends the letters down? The agents.

The Chairman: They communicate direct with the sea pilot? Yes, with the captain of the "Captain Cook"; the instructions to be given to the pilot when he goes aboard the vessel; sometimes they send telegrams, sometimes letters.

Do you think it right that the harbour pilotage should be evaded in that way? I do not think so; it means a loss to the revenue.

A large loss? Yes; it means more now. We used to get £3 for berthing a ship, now it is £4 10s. They muddled that in Parliament.

Is the sea pilot compelled to bring a vessel up to the wharf? The Marine Board's instructions were that they could do it, if they saw their way clear; but if they saw any danger in it they were not to do it.

They had the option of refusing; they could do this at their discretion? Yes.

Can you tell us whether ships are brought up in this way at night? Yes; they are sometimes.

Often? Not infrequently.

They

They are brought up to the wharf by the sea pilot? Yes; when the conditions are favourable.
 If it is a clear night, I suppose? Yes; if it is a favourable opportunity.
 However, it is left to the pilot's discretion;—if he chooses he may say that he will only bring the vessel to a certain point? He has always the power to excuse himself. He may only bring the vessel to her anchorage.
 Where is that point? In Neutral Bay, or below Garden Island, wherever he sees a vacant berth on either side.
 Where do the duties of the sea pilot end? At Pinchgut.
 Then the harbour pilot's duties commence? Yes, we are instructed to go on with it next morning.
 Could a return be compiled from your books as to the number of times sea pilots have brought vessels up to the wharf? I think it could only be done by getting a list of the vessels entering the port, some of them are exempt.
 There are no exemptions now, are there? Yes, there are.
 But not as many as before? They are gradually dwindling away; but there are a good few yet.
 Do the sea pilots show any desire to oust you from your work;—do they show any particular desire to bring the ships up? They seem willing to do it. They are not averse to doing it.
 Mr. Delohery: Did you ever make any complaint about the sea pilots acting in this way? The head of the Department has always known that they did it.
 It was well known that the sea pilots did this; but you made no complaints about it? I think the Harbour Master has pointed it out.
 To whom? To the old Board.
 Mr. Brodie: In the case of the removal of any vessel after it has been anchored off Pinchgut, is a fee charged? Yes.
 And for any other removal? Yes, they are all charged now. The only cases where the removal is not charged is where the sea pilot takes the vessel straight to the wharf.

Arthur S. Davies sworn and examined :—

The Chairman: You are relieving clerk in the Navigation Department? Yes.
 We want to ascertain from you what is done with regard to the applications for pilots;—we want to know the system adopted in the case of both sea and harbour pilotage? In the case of sea pilotage, for vessels coming in. I have nothing whatever to do with those applications. Those vessels signal from outside the Heads, and the signal-master at the South Head runs up the signal which notifies the pilots that their services are required outside. As regards the outward pilotage they come to the office, and they book their requirements in a book which is called the pilotage book, or else they send a letter down.

Do you know anything about the agents communicating direct with the Heads? They are not supposed to.
 Do you know whether they do that or not? I believe there have been a few cases in which such a thing has been done, although, of course, I cannot say for certain. I have brought one of the books showing the form of certificate used. These forms are filled in showing the services rendered by the pilot, and at the end of the month a return is made out for the Audit Office showing the number of harbour removals, and the same with the sea pilotage.

Do you retain any record in the office? I keep a record of the removals in the book, in the harbour removal book. The removals are entered up against each ship, and as one of these certificates is given to me, I turn up the name of the steamer in the book, and I enter up "from Mort's Dock to stream," or whatever the removal may be.

Mr. Brodie: In connection with these removals, I may tell the Board that there was a leak in the Customs sometime ago, and I sent a special audit officer, Mr. Robinson, to investigate affairs. I think that if he were called, and if the Board put a few questions to him, he might throw some light upon some one or two points which you would like to have cleared up.

The Witness: The Customs have been complaining lately about not getting the harbour removal certificates, and they say they cannot charge the removal fees;—they have no means of knowing how many removals are due against a particular vessel. Say a vessel wants to go out to-morrow. They clear to-day, and the removal will not take place until to-morrow. We cannot get the harbour removal certificate before the removal has taken place, and in that case the vessel has cleared, and there is one removal due.

The Chairman: Are there many cases like that? No; but since I have been in the Department I had to send to Newcastle to get the removal fees from one vessel which had cleared in the way I have described.

Why not make them pay beforehand? That is a suggestion I made. I suggested that they should produce a certificate from the Navigation Department as to what dues are owing to the Custom-house before the Customs grants a clearance.

Is not that always done? No; there is no book of that description, there is no certificate of that kind. I made the suggestion to the Secretary the other day. It is done in Newcastle, but not here. It was at Newcastle that I got that idea.

[Mr. Wilson retired at this stage.]

Alexander Marshall sworn and examined :—

The Chairman: We are not inquiring directly into this matter of yours, on which you are suspended, Mr. Marshall, and which you have freely admitted; but we are at present conducting a wider investigation. We are investigating the general management of the Navigation Department, with a view to regrading the officers. We desire to ask you certain questions with regard to that Department. Before putting those questions I wish to tell you that if I put any question, or Mr. Delohery, or Mr. Wilson, asks you any question which you think will incriminate you, you can refuse to answer; but in the event of your refusal you will have to pledge your oath that to answer such a question would be to injure yourself. I am making this explanation, because we do not wish to take you unawares. In the first place, you say this is the first time you ever asked for a fee? Yes.

And it was the only occasion? Yes.

Now, I want to ask you another question. Have you ever had any fees given to you for inspecting a vessel's machinery, out of office hours? Yes; gratuitously.

Tell me who has given these gratuities? I have received them two or three times from the Adelaide Company; that is the only company I ever received them from.

You say two or three times; is that the outside? Yes.

How much have you received? It has invariably been £2 2s. when I have done a late or early survey.

By late or early survey, you mean a survey made before 9 o'clock in the morning or about half-past 4 in the afternoon? Yes; I have surveyed boats at 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the morning, and at half-past 10 at night, and I have surveyed some on Sundays.

Those were the only occasions when they have offered you £2 2s.? The only times they sent it along to me; I did not ask them for it or expect it.

They sent the gratuity and you accepted it? Yes.

How many times did you say—three or four was it? I dare say it is four times, at the outside, since the Adelaide Company started running here.

Are you aware that others have received similar gratuities? I have heard it; but I cannot swear to it. I would not swear that they had or that they had not.

Can you give us the names of those whom you have heard received gratuities in this way? I have heard it from the parties themselves.

Which parties? My colleagues.

Who are they? Mr. Selge and Mr. Marr.

They both have told you that they had received similar fees? Well; yes.

And that they both of them had accepted these gratuities? Yes.

How long has that been going on? For the last two or three years, since about the time that the big Engineers' strike was on. I should say about 1896; but I am not quite sure.

You have received no fees or gratuities from anyone else? I have received nothing from any other firm.

Or any person? Yes; or any person. These are the only fees I have received.

You

You say that both Mr. Selve and Mr. Marr have told you that they have received similar fees? Yes; from the same source.

Do you mean from the same company? Yes; from the same company.

And from no others? Not that I am aware of.

You are quite certain you have not received gratuities from anyone else? Quite.

Is there anything else you can tell us which will assist us in our investigation? I do not know of anything.

Was your Department aware that you received these gratuities? I think Mr. Cruickshank was indirectly aware of it.

You are not certain? No; I am not.

Did Captain Hixson know about it? I think he did. Mr. Selve told me that when he got his first fee for a late survey that he took the letter in and showed it to Captain Hixson, and Captain Hixson said he did not want to know anything about it; if it was overtime, or something to that effect—he did not want to know anything about it; he did not want fees to be applied for.

That was told to you? I was told that.

Who told you? Mr. Selve told me himself.

Mr. Delohery: How did it first come about, do you recollect, that these gratuities were paid? Just through late surveys.

Did you make application for it? No.

Was it offered to you? A cheque was sent along to Mr. Selve in a letter from the Adelaide Company. He simply opened the letter and showed the cheque to Captain Hixson.

How long ago is that? I think it was about the time of the Engineers' strike was on.

Was it before that? I do not think so.

Mr. Brodie: How did you receive the first fee from the Adelaide Company? Just in the same way as Mr. Selve, by a letter being sent, addressed to me; I did not know what was in it until I opened it, and then I found a cheque for £2 2s.

Did you take the cheque to Mr. Selve? I showed it to him, and he said that a similar cheque had been given to him; that he had shown it to Captain Hixson, and that Captain Hixson said he did not want to know anything about it.

That was the first cheque you received? Yes.

And the subsequent cheques you received,—did you show those to Mr. Selve? No, I did not; I just kept them.

You never mentioned them to him? No further than this, that the others knew we were surveying late, and when the letters were brought in, if they saw one from the Adelaide Company they might suspect there was something of the sort in it. It is seldom that a junior officer gets correspondence from a steamship company which does not come through the head of the Department. That is the only thing, and they might surmise there was something of the sort in the letter. The letter might be lying there for four or five hours. I frequently go to Mort's Dock first thing in the morning, and I do not get back till the afternoon; perhaps I might be a day out of the office altogether, and that letter might be lying on my desk for twenty-four hours.

As a matter of fact, you only mentioned it to Mr. Selve on one occasion? Yes.

Did Mr. Selve mention to you on more than one occasion that he had received a fee? No, he did not.

You only remember the one occasion? Yes.

Did Mr. Marr tell you that he had ever received a fee? No; I scarcely know how to put it. I do not know whether it was through Mr. Selve, or from Mr. Marr himself, that I heard he had received a fee; I would not be certain.

Have you heard of any other officers? No.

Is Mr. Selve your senior officer? Yes.

Is Mr. Marr your senior officer also? No; junior.

Did you mention to Mr. Marr the fact that you were receiving these gratuities? No.

Did you mention it to Captain Hixson or Captain Lindeman? No, but Mr. Selve did.

Were those open cheques that you received? I cannot say; I think they were crossed.

What did you do with them? I cashed them.

Mr. Brodie: Did you cash them in the office? No.

Did you cash them at the bank on which they were drawn? Yes, I think I did.

Mr. Delohery: Have you a banking account? No.

The Chairman: You must not mention a word to anybody about the evidence you have given here to-day. As regards your own matter, we shall not keep you longer than we can help. We trust to your honor not to say a word to anyone about your evidence in this case.

John Robinson sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: You are clerk in the Auditor-General's Department? Yes.

Mr. Brodie: Do you remember that you took up an inquiry, under my directions, into the checking of the pilotage and harbour removal dues? Yes.

Will you tell the Board the procedure in regard to the collection of those dues? In connection with the pilotage, when a ship arrives or departs from the port she reports the fact at the Customs-house, and it is entered in what is called the Report Book. The master or his agent—in the case of a foreign-going ship, it is the master himself, and if an inter-colonial vessel, the agent—comes down and enters his ship inwards on arrival, and outwards on the point of departure; and he then either tenders the pilotage dues or produces his exemption certificate. The production of that certificate is noted, as well as the number of the certificate, in the Report Book. In the course of the day, the Marine Board furnishes the Customs Department with the certificate from the pilot, saying he has reported such and such a ship inwards, and that certificate shows that the master of the vessel had the services of the pilot, and the pilotage fee is charged up against the vessel.

That is done whether the master has an exemption certificate or not? Yes, in those cases where the services of a pilot have been employed.

Although a master may have an exemption certificate he may sometimes employ a pilot? Yes. If he is off the coast on a dirty night, or if he has a valuable cargo, which frequently happens in the case of a big boat like the "Rome." Although Captain Brown holds an exemption certificate, he will not bring the vessel in in bad weather; he hoists his flag for a pilot, and a pilot goes out to bring in the ship. Notwithstanding the production of a certificate in that case, if they relied on the pilotage certificate, the revenue would lose if he were to produce his pilotage exemption certificate. Then we have a certificate from the pilot saying that Captain So-and-So piloted the steamship "Rome" into the harbour; that certificate shows that the pilotage has been properly paid. The same thing is done when a ship is clearing. In the Customs-house, they may know that the master of a vessel is exempt. They may take his statement that he has an exemption certificate; but here, again, comes in the certificate from the Marine Board showing whether he has had the services of the pilot or not.

It is a proper check? It is a thorough check in respect of the payment of pilotage fees. Under the amended law, with regard to removals, if a master is not the holder of an exemption certificate he cannot remove his boat from one portion of the harbour to the other; that is to say, he can do it, but if he does, he is liable for pilotage fees. When an order is given to one of the harbour pilots to remove a vessel, he furnishes a certificate to the Customs-house saying that the "Rome" has been removed from Neutral Bay to Circular Quay, or from the Circular Quay to the stream, as the case may be. As in the case of the pilotage, that certificate goes to the Customs-house, and the services rendered entered in the Report Book, and debited against the "Rome." When the master comes to clear, this book is turned up to see what dues are owing, and the amount is collected.

Do the pilots each keep a book of removal certificates? Most of them have certificates themselves.

In book form? Yes, in duplicate.

Is it possible for one of these harbour pilots to use a removal certificate form surreptitiously;—do you check the records of the Navigation Department to ascertain whether each certificate is from a current book, and not from a second book? No. I mentioned that when you were in the Department. I thought the Marine Board should keep a book or some kind recording all the removals.

Were they relying on these certificates? Yes, they had a sort of rough exercise book, and when the agent came in and reported they wanted the "Rome" moved, they would probably note it down. But it did not follow that the "Rome" was moved. The pilot received no money and the Marine Board received no money.

They

They are not allowed to receive money, that is what you mean? The Navigation Act provides that all moneys paid on account of the Marine Board shall be paid to the Collector of Customs.

Suppose one of the harbour pilots removed a vessel from one point to another in the harbour, and he suppressed his certificate, would you be able to check that;—would you be able to find out that the certificate had been held back? It is possible to check every removal by the certificate.

You can trace every removal from the certificates? Yes.

But there is no independent means of checking the removals;—it all rests with the pilot? Yes.

And if the pilot were dishonest, could he ring the changes on you? If he performed the service, and never furnished a certificate, we should know nothing of it. If the tide-surveyors had a book they might be able to make an independent note of some of these removals.

Is there an application in the first instance for a pilot to remove a vessel from such and such a point to such and such a point? The agents applied to the Navigation Department, previously the old Marine Board.

Is there a written application? No.

Can an agent go direct to a pilot? He might see Captain Pettit, the Harbour Master.

Does he keep a book recording these removals? I do not think so.

Would it be possible to keep an application book; you say some of these removals are done hurriedly? Yes, if they kept a register and noted down through the Harbour Masters every removal required, that would be a check. There is nothing to prevent a pilot removing a boat unless they have some idea of what he is doing. A pilot brings a boat up, and he may be asked to remove a vessel from one part of the harbour to another. He may do that work quickly, and on his way back there might be another vessel which required to be removed; if he performed that second service there would be no means of checking him.

But in the case of the sea pilotage you think it is possible to check everything that is done in that way? Yes; the great safeguard is this, almost invariably, of course there are exceptions, the captain who holds an exemption certificate will not employ a pilot. Sometimes, however, he does, as in the case of Captain Brown; and, if the pilot suppressed that certificate we should have no knowledge of the service having been performed.

The Chairman: As a general rule there is a greater check on the sea pilots than on the harbour pilots, because there is an independent record, but there is no record of the removals, and in those cases you must trust to the officers? Yes, I think so. The Harbour Master at Newcastle furnishes a pilot certificate in every case, though it does not follow that they have had the services of a pilot. In those cases where the masters are exempt, he notes the fact on the corner of the certificate; it is an excellent system.

Mr. Brodie: Would that system work here? There is hardly any necessity for it here because we see so much of the shipping, and besides we do not altogether rely on what we see, we look at the papers every day and note the movements of the vessels. We always get from the Department the certificates inward and outward. At Newcastle we get no certificates, but we get a return from Captain Newton, the Harbour Master. Every quarter he furnishes a return showing the ships inward and outward, and the number of removals, and that is checked with the Newcastle accounts. Of course, in connection with the pilotage, the exemptions are becoming less and less every year; because, under the new Navigation Act, the sea pilot's certificate is strictly limited to British subjects, and to Australian registered ships trading between Australian ports only. The masters of deep-sea ships will not be able to get exemption certificates. There was a case where £20, in connection with pilotage fees due to the Customs-house, sometime ago, was overlooked and subsequently recovered.

How was that overlooked by the Department? I think the vessel was the "Friedrich der Grosse"; she had an inward pilotage and an outward pilotage, and two removals, and I think the Customs Office, in collecting the dues, when the vessel was clearing, took the removal for the outward pilotage.

It was a mistake? Yes; it was a big difference to the revenue. The removal fee is £4, while the outward pilotage is £20; the extra removal and the pilotage fee were recovered.

[The investigation was adjourned until 10 a.m. the following day.]

THE investigation, under section 8 of the Public Service Act, into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, was resumed and continued on Friday, 7th September, 1900, at 10 a.m.

Present:—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman, }
Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member, } Public Service Board.
Mr. WILSON, Member, }

Mr. G. E. Brodie, Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector Public Accounts.

Henry Selfe sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are holding an investigation into the Department of Navigation with a view to the regrading of the officers, and we desire you to give us some evidence. Your name is? Henry Selfe.

And the position you occupy? Engineer Surveyor.

You are the next one to Mr. Cruickshank? Yes.

How long have you held that office? Going on for twenty years.

Now, will you tell the Board what are your hours of work? As a rule, I get to the office exactly at 9 o'clock, but sometimes, if I have nothing important on in the morning, I get there at half-past 9; it all depends on which boat I catch. I live at Drummoyne. The boat I usually catch enables me to get to the office exactly at 9; if I miss that I get in at half-past 9.

What hour do you usually leave off work? We have no regular hours.

Are you often called upon to perform services after the ordinary office hours? Not very often.

But I suppose it occasionally happens? Occasionally. If we are on a survey in the afternoon, say, we have no idea whether it will take two or three hours to complete; but we invariably finish before leaving.

Are you ever called upon to begin a survey late at night? Not to begin a survey.

Have you never been called upon to begin a survey after half-past 4? I never have.

Are you aware whether other surveyors have done so? I do not think so. I do not see how they could. It generally takes one or two days to prepare a ship for survey, and the vessels lay up to be overhauled.

You are not called upon to perform services after the ordinary hours? No, only to complete surveys, as I said a moment ago.

How often are you required to complete a survey began in office time? We almost invariably commence and complete them within office hours; but many times the vessels are not ready to be seen under steam to enable us to finish the survey.

You must see them under steam before you complete the survey? Yes.

And in a case like that it may be you would make the inspection after office hours? Yes, but not often.

Is there any office regulation by which you are compelled to do that;—suppose you commence a survey, and you have not finished it by half-past 4, is there any regulation by which you are compelled to finish that survey before leaving the vessel? There is no regulation; but you could not delay a steamer full of passengers for the sake of office hours.

If you have to complete an inspection under steam you would not exactly regard the office hours? We would go at any time to enable them to get away.

That is to inspect them under steam? Yes.

How often do such cases as that arise? Not more than four or five times a year. Those would be my own particular cases.

That would be the total number of times you would be called upon to perform that duty out of office hours? Yes.

Now

Now I want to ask you another question ; I have reasons for asking it ; but you need not reply to it if you think it will injure you in any way? I will answer any question you ask.

If you refuse to answer you must declare that to do so will be to injure you ;—have you ever received any gratuity from any steamship company, or from anyone, for doing work after office hours? Yes, I have.

Who are the persons you have received it from? The Adelaide Steamship Company.

Is that the only company? Yes.

How often have you received fees from the Adelaide Steamship Company? I think three times.

What have you received? A cheque for £2 2s.

On each occasion? Yes.

For what services was that fee given? That was for allowing one of their vessels to get away under steam at 10 or 11 o'clock at night. On one occasion it was for surveying a ship in Mort's Dock on a public holiday.

Then they gave you a gratuity? They sent it to me in a letter.

Is that recognised by the Department as a right thing to do? Well, the first cheque I received I took it in to Mr. Cruickshank. That must be about six years ago. I had a very courteous letter from Mr. Prosser, thanking me for my kindness, and trusting that I would accept the enclosed cheque as a slight recognition of my services; something to that effect. I took the letter in to Mr. Cruickshank, and he said, "I would send it back, it would never do to accept it." I said, "I do not know about that, you may be able to afford to snub these people, and after a letter like that it would be a direct snub to send the cheque back. I will see Captain Hixson." I took it in to Captain Hixson; he read the letter through and said, "Well, you know, Mr. Selfe, these people do not send a cheque unless they get full value out of you for it." I said, "Shall I accept it"; and Captain Hixson replied, "I do not want to know anything about it." I told Mr. Cruickshank what had passed, and he asked me if I proposed to send it back; and I said "No, I want the money more than the Adelaide Company do." They had kept me in town one night, as I lost the last boat home.

You kept the cheque? Yes.

And after that you received four or five more cheques? No; I only had two others.

I thought you said you had five altogether? No; three.

When was the last one? Over twelve months ago.

You have received no money from anyone else? No.

Do you consider that receiving money in that way is conducive to the pure administration of the Department? Well, I do not think a cheque of that description could harm the Department.

As a general rule do you think the fact of officers receiving money in that way conduces to the pure administration of the Department? Well, it depends on how anyone takes it. For myself, I thought from the times I had been out at night I was justified in accepting it. Now, on one night I had to go out at 8 o'clock to see one of the North Coast Company's vessels under steam. When I got down to the ship she was not ready, and I was told it would be 10 o'clock. I came back again at 10 o'clock, and she was not ready; it would be 11 o'clock. I said if the vessel was not ready at 11 o'clock I was going to clear out. My last boat leaves at a quarter-past 11; and I said I was not going to stop in town. The superintendent engineer then told me, "If you stop in town and help us to get the vessel away we will send you home in a cab." You not stayed, but I never even got a thank you for that. It rested with the superintendent engineer.

Do you think it is possible that a person with a less conscientious sense of duty than yourself might argue in this way: That the company which had been good enough to give a gratuity of this sort deserved some consideration at his hands, and therefore he would be less careful in passing the vessel; that is to say, he would not be so precise and curious in looking into matters.

Mr. Wilson: You might put it in this way. Is the practice liable to abuse?

The Chairman: Yes. Is the practice liable to abuse? I think it is possible in some cases.

Although it would not affect you? No.

A person with a high sense of duty would not be affected by it? No.

But a person less conscientious might be led to pass a vessel with defects which under other conditions might be condemned? It might with some people, but I cannot realise a man's sense of justice and morality being at such a low ebb as that the matter of £2 2s. should affect his judgment with regard to the safety of a ship.

Mr. Wilson: Unfortunately it is not the high-minded man we have to legislate for.

The Chairman: No; we have to legislate for the low-minded man. I ask you if the practice of accepting these fees is not liable to abuse? It might set up a precedent which would lead to abuse.

Being conscious of your own integrity it did not affect you? I was glad to receive it; to tell the truth I was glad that some one at any rate recognised that we had put ourselves out of our way to suit their convenience.

I do not suggest that you should not be paid for such services, but would it not be better that the fee should be paid publicly and openly? Yes. I was on the Blackwattle wharf last Saturday. I was come for in a cab at 8 o'clock, and they could not find me, but they picked me up at the Balmain Club, and I went over there, and waited for three-quarters of an hour shivering with cold, waiting for a boat, one of Dalgety's boats, to come up to the wharf. I was on that wharf three-quarters of an hour waiting for that steamer, so that I could inspect her on arrival, and let her get away again quickly. They had a cab waiting for me to catch my last boat. I completed the survey, and they said, "We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Selfe." And I said, "We were only too pleased to oblige the shipowners. We know what the detention of a ship for a couple of days means to a company." There the matter ended.

The question is not whether some recognition should be given for services rendered in that way after hours, but whether it is proper that it should be done in this way, *sub rosa*, a way which you admit would be liable to great abuse? It is possible it might.

Is that your letter Mr. Selfe [*handing witness document*]? Yes.

I will ask the Shorthand-writer to read it. [*The Shorthand-writer read the letter as follows*]:—

"Sydney, September 4th, 1900. To the Secretary, Public Service Board. Sir,—I trust I may be excused for bringing the following facts under the notice of the Board as a supplement to my statement before them. Mr. Marr, who was Chief Engineer of the s.s. "Miowera," received a salary of £25 per month with £2 per month bonus, from the company, and extras equalling about £30 per month. He gave up this position and joined this Department at £25 per month; and on the same morning that he appeared before the Board he was surveying the "Miowera," the Chief Engineer receiving 4s. per day victualling allowance in excess of his salary of £25 per month. Mr. Marshall is essentially an engineer with no business capacity, and I am confident his offence is an isolated case, and he had no idea of its seriousness. His altered private surroundings have tempted him in a weak moment to supplement his income (of £25 per month after fifteen years' service), he evidently for the time having lost the dignity of his position. I have, &c., HENRY SELFE."

You are aware that Mr. Marshall is under suspension, and that his case is before the Public Service Board for decision? Yes.

And I suppose you are aware that no decision has yet been given? Yes.

What was your object in sending that letter to the Board? My first object in mentioning Mr. Marr's case was this: He said to me, after he had been before the Board, "This is a bit of an anomaly. I came straight away from my old ship to the Board, and there is the Chief Engineer receiving £25 per month, and getting 4s. per day victualling money. And here am I, representing the Government of New South Wales, surveying this ship, and only getting £25 per month." I said "Did you tell the Public Service Board that." He said, "No." I said, "I think they should know it." He said, "Well, to tell the truth I might have mentioned it, but I did not think of it." That was the first thing. The other thing was that I thought I might perhaps give you a little idea of Mr. Marshall's character. He is one of those hard-headed Scotsmen, and he has never been mixed up with anything but engineering all his life, and I do not think when he did that that he had the slightest idea of the enormity of his offence. He could not have. In all engineering matters he comes and consults me, and, however, a man like him could go and do a thing of that sort without asking me I cannot possibly understand. We know that men do stupid things on the spur of the moment, and I believe that when that captain asked Marshall to survey the ship, he caught him on the spur of the moment, when he was doing another vessel, and did not send in any regular notice for this survey of the ship's bottom. No doubt he told Marshall if he would do it for him then he would make it worth his while. Marshall went there and through some stupid idea that the captain should send him something, he thought he would give him a reminder and so he sent the bill in. It was such a paltry absurd thing for any man of common sense to do that I cannot understand how he came to do it.

Mr. Wilson: If he is the hard-headed Scotchman you say, he does not appear to have been particularly childlike in this transaction? He never had anything to do with business, he has always been working at engineering. You would think a man would have business sense enough to tell him that he was giving himself away for a matter of £2.

The Chairman: Was Mr. Marshall aware that you were accepting these gratuities from Mr. Prosser? I think he was; I did not hide the matter at all.

You think he was aware of it? Yes, I think so.

Do you not think this exactly illustrates what you have already admitted that the practice of taking these fees, in that underhand way, I do not mean in a bad sense, but *sub rosa*, is liable to lead to abuses? There is no doubt about it; that was the beginning of the abuse of it, on his part.

The abuse of a system which you yourself have come under? Yes.

Do you not begin to see the evil of the whole thing? There is no doubt it is an evil, if the thing is done in that way, *sub rosa*, but I did it perfectly openly, I never made any secret of it.

Mr. Wilson: Having shown your first letter to Captain Hixson, in that particular instance, you think you had the sanction of the Department? I considered I had.

That is in the particular case where you showed the letter to the head of your Department? Yes; I have only had the three cheques.

The Chairman: What did Captain Hixson say to you? Well, it is a long time to remember, but it was something to this effect, "These are the sort of people who would get full value for their money, or they would not send you a cheque. Well, I do not want to know anything about it."

You thought that conveyed his sanction, and afterwards you continued to accept these gratuities? Yes; but I never made the slightest demand for them.

The company sent them to you? Yes.

Mr. Wilson: These gratuities were given voluntarily; you did not suggest to the company that they should pay you? I never gave the slightest hint. In fact I am so particular that I would not stop on board a steamer for a meal. You give yourself away to a certain extent if you get on too social a footing with those on board.

Marshall with all his simplicity demanded a fee? Yes.

Mr. Brodie: I understand you to say that regular notices were submitted to the Navigation Department when the survey of a vessel was required to be made? Yes.

In the cases in which you received these fees for working after hours, was the regular notice submitted to the Navigation Department? Yes.

Is any time placed on the notice when it is submitted? The time is invariably put down. For instance, the notice would say that the vessel could be seen at Mort's Dock at 10 a.m. on such and such a day, and under steam at the Company's wharf at 3 or 4 p.m. on such and such a day. Very often the time for viewing the vessel under steam is put down "as per arrangement."

These regular notices are filed, are they? Yes.

Who has the custody of these notices? We have the custody of them, and then they go to the Secretary. Who do you mean by "we." Who is the senior officer? Mr. Cruickshank. The notices are sent up to us, and then as near as possible we keep to our own steamers—that is, we stick to the ones we have been in the habit of surveying so as not to change ships any more than possible. The ship is put down on the board to the surveyor who generally surveys it.

You say that each of the Marine surveyors retains possession of the notices under which he makes his survey? We file them.

Individually? Yes.

Mr. Cruickshank does not retain them? No; we have a file on our desk, and after the work is finished we write in the corner "coaled," such and such a day, "passed and declared such and such a day," and then we put it on the file.

Is there any register kept by an independent officer in which these notices are recorded? Yes.

Who makes the records in that register? We make a declaration and take the affidavit to the Secretary when the ship is finished.

These notices are recorded in a register in the Secretary's Office, are they? We have to make a declaration; the Secretary is a Commissioner, and we go before him and declare that the contents of this form are true. We put that in and the shipwright puts another in, if it is a wooden hull; then on the strength of these declarations the Department issues a certificate.

In the cases you have mentioned to the Board, in which you received these fees, can you put your hands on the notices? It is so many years ago. I have not had anything for a couple of years. I might find out by looking back through my note-books.

Mr. Delohery: What did you do with the cheques;—did you bank them? I paid them into my account.

Could not you find out the date of those payments in? I do not think so.

Every cheque is shown in your bank-book? It would be a job to trace them; I might have paid them in with some other cheques. You would get at the date better through the Adelaide Company. I should have in my note-books a record of all the vessels I surveyed at night.

Mr. Brodie: It would be much better if you could furnish this information yourself; you can more readily put your hands on this information than anyone else? I cannot undertake the job; I do not know what clue I could have which would enable me to find out the dates I got these three cheques. I cannot tell you whether it is one, two, or three years since I got the last.

Would it take you long to run through your file and look over the notices for the past twelve months? It would not be mentioned in the notice.

But the notices would enable you to refresh your memory? No. It is not on the notice. The notices would not show the times that we had completed the inspection and when the vessel got away under steam.

No, but the names of the vessels appear on the notices? We survey these ships every six months.

Would there not be something on the notice which would refresh your memory? No; not on the notice.

Mr. Wilson: The Adelaide Company's books might show it, or possibly your bank pass-book?

The Chairman: You say you paid the cheques into your own account? I am not sure that I did. I expect I did.

Were they crossed cheques? Yes.

Then would not that almost necessitate your paying the cheques into your account? I might have cashed them at the Balmain Club. I really cannot say what I did with them; it is so long ago. The only way I could possibly find out would be to look through my notes. We write down in our note-books all the particulars of the surveys we make, and we record everything we have called attention to. If there are any special repairs to be done, we cautioned them that those repairs must be completed at the next survey. We put down all the defects in case we do not inspect the vessel next time, so that whoever makes the survey may look at our notes and find out all the weak spots that specially require looking at. We write these things down in pencil in a field-book, and the clerk takes out those notes from the field-book and writes them down in ink against each ship in the register.

Are you aware whether any other officers, besides yourself and Mr. Marr and Mr. Marshall, have received cheques in this way? I do not know of anyone else.

This fact has come out in evidence. We had Captain Lindeman before us yesterday, and we questioned him about this matter. He was asked if the practice was recognised by the Department, and he said, "Certainly not; the Board knew nothing about it." Then he was asked, "If it were done it was against the rules," and he answered "Yes." Do you not think, seeing that the Secretary of the Department knew nothing about it, as the whole thing was *sub rosa*, that if the system were allowed to continue it would lead to the corruption of the whole of the Government Departments? Mr. Marshall's case proves that. I would never have thought so until that case happened.

You see the evil of the thing now? There is no doubt it is a great evil. He has certainly abused it. But I think a man should be paid for his services. If he is kept out of bed at night to do people a good turn he should be paid. It means £30 or £40 to these people if the ship does not get away.

Mr. Wilson: The service should be paid for openly? I never dreamt of making a demand, because it is of such small importance to the surveyor, though it is of immense importance to the company.

The

The Chairman : That is not the question. It is not whether it is a convenience to the company or whether payment should be made. The question is, is it right for the payment to be made in that way ;—you admit that it is not right ? It certainly should be done through the Department. But there are only two people in the Department—Captain Hixson and Lieutenant Lindeman. The Department is run like a man-of-war—they were on the quarter-deck, and we were the men in the fore-castle ; we were really. As for being considered officers, that was never done. In the office they did not know what was going on. Ships were condemned, but we never told them about it ; it would be no good if we did. We gave the shipping people six months' notice that certain repairs must be done ; and at the expiration of that time we sent them a notice telling them what work was required to be done. We sent it to the superintendent engineer ; he understands it, and so that he shall not say we have arranged it beforehand we send a note.

It rested entirely in your hands what should be done. Your office was not acquainted with it at all ? Not at all.

It was left in your hands whether you called upon the company to spend thousands of pounds or £10 ? Yes. When on board ship we were entirely masters of the situation ; everything was in our hands.

Neither Captain Hixson nor Captain Lindeman knew anything about it ? No, nor the Board either.

You gave your instructions and orders without consulting the Head Office ? We were obliged to ; everything is done in that way.

It rested entirely with yourself as to whether you should order £10 of work to be done or a thousand pounds ? Yes ; and many a time we ordered £10,000.

Does not that fact bring out most conclusively the absolute danger of receiving "tips" from steamship owners ? If you look upon it in the light of "tips" it is an abuse altogether ; but I did not look upon it as a "tip." I looked upon it as money earned. I considered that by doing the work I was placing them under an obligation to me. When I got that letter from Mr. Prosser, and saw the kindly way in which it was worded, I considered it would be an insult to him if I did not take the cheque. Mr. Cruickshank said, "I would not take it." I said, "I cannot afford to be so beastly virtuous as you are. I consider I have earned it, and I shall stick to it."

Mr. Brodie : Is Mr. Cruickshank the chief officer of your Department ? He is senior.

Have you to report matters to him in connection with your surveys ? In anything of vital importance we always consult with him.

After he spoke so strongly when you mentioned having received that first fee, did you mention to him subsequently that you had been tendered other fees ? No, I do not think I did. I believe it is only three—I think it is just three—that I have received, and that is over a period of six years. The thing has gone out of my mind.

William Douglas Cruickshank sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : We are holding an investigation into the Navigation Department with a view to regrading the officers, and we wish to ask you a few questions. You are Chief Engineer-Surveyor of the Navigation Department ? Yes.

I want to ask you what rules you have as to the times within which you survey steamers—what rules and regulations do you observe with regard to your working hours ? None whatever ; we have no hours.

You consider that at any time you may be called upon you are bound to obey the summons ? I do.

I do not think I need go into a lot of detailed questions, but I may come to the point straight away. Evidence has been given here that gratuities have been sent without the knowledge of the Department to some of the surveyors. Do you know anything about that ? Not until I came back from Port Darwin. I remember some years ago that Mr. Selve one day brought me a cheque which he said he had just received. I forget whether it was for attending some steamer after hours or for some special occasion ; but, so far as my memory serves me, I told him to send it back again. He said he would take it to Captain Hixson, and subsequently he informed me that Captain Hixson had told him he did not want to know anything about it, or something of that sort. That is the only occasion I knew of before I came back from Port Darwin.

That is a few weeks ago ? Yes.

You never heard of it until a few weeks ago ? Yes.

You did not hear about it from Mr. Selve until a few weeks ago ? It was some years ago that he told me ; he also told me when I came back.

Did Mr. Selve tell you at the time he received the cheque ? Yes ; he brought the cheque into me.

I thought you said you only knew of this matter a few weeks ago ? With that exception.

You say you thought it most improper to receive that cheque ? I think I told him to send it back.

Evidence has been given that your conduct was straight in the matter ; you showed by your action that you thought it was improper ? I suppose I work ten times as much overtime as the whole lot of them put together. I consider that a surveyor's time is just when he is wanted. If I wanted an hour or two off when there was nothing doing, I took it.

The receiving of gifts of that sort you consider was a mistake ? Yes.

You thought it would tend to sap the independence of the surveyors ? Yes, of course ; and it has.

Is it a fact that the President of the Marine Board was not aware what instructions you gave to steamship companies as to the repairs that had to be carried out ;—supposing you inspected a vessel, and you found a defect in the boiler, and that you condemned it altogether, would that go through Captain Hixson ? Yes ; I should report upon it, and my letter-book showing the copy of that report would go before the Board.

The Board must approve of it ? Nothing of that sort took place or could take place without the Board knowing all about it. No report went out of my office without I saw it.

Was that the same with the other surveyors ? When I was there all the reports and all the letters of all the surveyors had to go through me. I never allowed a report to go out without I saw it, and very often I altered the wording of it.

You would see all the reports prepared by Mr. Selve and Mr. Marr ? Yes.

Has that always been the custom ? Yes.

Is it possible that your assistant surveyors may have given orders for repairs without your knowledge ? Oh, yes ; they give orders for repairs. When they go on board a vessel, they practically take the responsibility of the ship, repairs and everything else.

Suppose one of them went aboard a ship, and saw that a tube was defective in the boiler, would he have the power to say that the tube must come out ? Yes.

Without sending in a report to you ? Most decidedly ; they have almost unlimited powers.

They have power to say whether £10 worth of repairs, or £1,000 worth should be done ? Aye, or £10,000.

Without your knowledge—without coming to you ? If they authorised anything beyond the usual repairs it was reported. The ships have to be gone through twice every year, and the surveyors had to report to me the result of their survey.

Still, a great many repairs might be necessary, amounting to a considerable sum, which would be carried out entirely on their verbal representations ? Yes, on their own responsibility.

And without your knowledge ? Yes.

If a surveyor wished to be lenient to a company, he might make his requisitions lighter than another surveyor would ? Yes ; he could make it either way—he could be very hard or very light.

Does not that strongly accentuate the necessity for looking down with the greatest suspicion upon any gratuity that might be offered ? Yes.

The practice of giving gratuities of that sort, if allowed to continue, might have the effect of corrupting the service ? Most decidedly ; it takes away a man's independence. If he goes aboard another ship, and he wants things done, he does not stand in the same position as if he were thoroughly independent.

Mr. Wilson : He might penalise the ship if he does not get a gratuity ? Yes. The Act gives the surveyor almost unlimited power, and unless it is done with a certain amount of discretion, the abuse you speak of would take place.

The Chairman : You have only heard of one instance of a gratuity being received ? Yes.

Would you be surprised to learn that Mr. Selve, himself, admits having received several ? I know nothing about it. That is the only one I know of.

Is it a matter of surprise to you that the practice has been continued ? Yes ; I was unaware of it.

... You would most unhesitatingly condemn it ? Yes.

To

To make the matter clear, I may say that Mr. Selve admits having received cheques on three occasions? I think, I may mention to the Board, that the shipping people are only too anxious and willing to pay for services performed in this way. The whole thing has been in a most unsatisfactory condition. When I told Mr. Selve to send the cheque book back, he told me that he would show it to Captain Hixson, and he told me that Captain Hixson's observation was "I don't want to know anything about it." What could I do?

Mr. Delohery: Would it not be better for these men to report to you all the directions they give when on board a ship? When you send a surveyor aboard a ship, you are sending a man supposed to know his business, and to do what you suggest would entail a vast amount of work, and would almost amount to having no confidence in the people you send.

Mr. Wilson: Mr. Delohery means would it not be wise to do this as a matter of record? Every man keeps a note book, and every morning he enters up his day's work, and his record is taken from that note-book and entered in the office book. You can get at the day's work of every man.

You know what work a man is doing? Yes; we can tell every day for the last twenty-seven years. A man may give orders for certain work to be done, and he is not compelled to enter it up in his note-book, he might put it in, or leave it out as he thought proper; but, so far as the system is concerned, the day's work of every man is supposed to be entered up in his note-book, and that book can be produced at any time. During the time we had the trouble with the labour people, we produced all the books showing every man's work for the last twenty-six years. And it was not possible that exception could be taken to it. Unless a man is unscrupulous and puts down what he likes, these note-books afford a perfect record. But you must trust these men, and trust them implicitly. You cannot go with them every where. The whole of this business has arisen through want of system, want of regulation, want of understanding. I do not think any of our fellows ever asked for anything. These fees have been sent to them. I think Mr. Selve did the right thing; he took it to Captain Hixson, and Captain Hixson made use of the remark that he did not want to know anything about it.

Mr. Delohery: Were you there when Captain Hixson said that, or did Mr. Selve tell you? Mr. Selve told me. He has his peculiarities, but I would trust him; he is a very truthful man.

The Chairman: As we shall have to frame regulations governing the working hours of the different officers, we shall have to provide for these cases, and it would be of considerable use to us if you would furnish us with your ideas. Our regulations will only affect the times of working, the pay, and the duties of the officers, and it will help us very much in the framing of those regulations if you could formulate some suggestions? I could frame some so far as our Department is concerned, but we could have no hours.

Mr. Wilson: It would be a good thing to recognise this overtime and have a proper fee. It does not seem reasonable that a man should be called upon to do work at midnight without receiving something for it? Of course not.

The Chairman: We do not object to a fee being paid, but we do object to gratuities being sent to officers in this underhand way? I might point out if we had a regular system and proper regulations there would have been no underhand work; it is not the surveyor's fault altogether.

Mr. Delohery: With reference to these repairs which are carried out under instructions from the surveyor, and concerning which no reports are made. Suppose a boiler had to be replaced at the end of six months, and in the meantime the officer making that recommendation died or resigned, in a case like that, in all probability, the work would not be carried out? If there is anything of that sort, we always give them six months' notice, never less, in writing.

You give it in writing do you? Yes.

A surveyor goes on board a ship and he says that a new boiler must be put in at the end of six months. You do not survey that vessel again for another six months; how do you ensure that the work is carried out? Anything of that sort would go through me, I should write officially to the owner of the boiler.

I understood you to say that the surveyor might not record what work has to be done? If you get an unscrupulous man who would deliberately do a thing like that, of course, it is difficult to check it.

He should make a record of an order of that kind? Yes, of anything of that sort; and then I should write a short report from the surveyor's report, and communicate with the owner and inform him that Engineer Surveyor Mr. So-and-So reports so-and-so, and at the expiration of the present certificate it will be necessary to do so and so.

That is conveyed in writing to the owner? Yes. I do not see how you can prevent deliberate fraud.

The Chairman: Receiving gratuities in this way would be opening the door to fraud? It shuts a man's mouth up.

William Marr sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are holding an investigation into the Navigation Department with a view to regrading the officers and framing regulations, and we wish to have some evidence from you on certain matters. What position do you occupy? Assistant Engineer Surveyor.

How long have you held that position? Eleven months.

Now I am going to ask you a question which you are not compelled to answer—that is to say, if you think it will injure you to do so; but in the event of your refusing you must pledge your oath that it will injure you to answer the question. Having given you that caution, I want to ask you if you have received gratuities from anyone for work done in connection with the Navigation Department? I have.

From whom have you received them? From the Adelaide Steamship Company.

How often have you received them? About four times, I think I can say.

When was the last? The last was about six weeks ago, I think.

Under what authority did you take that;—was the Department aware of it? I had been about a week in the Department when the first gratuity came. It was in the form of a cheque, and I asked Mr. Selve what I should do with it. I had heard nothing before about its coming. Mr. Selve said to me, "Well, you keep it."

He advised you to keep it? Yes.

Did you think you were doing wrong in accepting it? Not after I had consulted him.

He was your superior? Yes.

Has it come to your knowledge that anyone else has received gratuities in that way? Not to my direct knowledge.

You are certain that no gratuities have come except from the Adelaide Company? From no one else, except from one of the Adelaide Company's chartered ships.

But that would be from the same source? Yes.

Is that included in the four? Yes.

Mr. Brodie: What was the amount of the gratuity you received? £2 2s.

Mr. Delohery: Was it addressed to you? Yes. The cheque came with a letter, as an acknowledgment of my courtesy in surveying their steamer after hours. That is the form in which it was put.

Henry Pettit sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are holding an investigation into the Navigation Department, Captain Pettit, with a view to grading it, and we want to ask you some questions about matters that have come under your knowledge. First of all, what is your position? Harbour Master.

How long have you been in that position? About sixteen years.

We want to get some information from you with regard to the systems adopted in connection with sea pilots and harbour pilots, and the way in which their services are called for and performed;—what is the inter-action between your duties and those of the sea pilots? Of course, our work is greatly different to that of the sea pilots. The sea pilots are supposed to be available Sundays, holidays, and every day, to bring ships into the port. They are supposed to bring vessels in, and anchor them until it is known to what berth they are to go. Now, there is a great alteration in the kind of shipping we are getting. We are getting a lot of steam vessels, which call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, with cargo for each port. The agents of these vessels at the different ports are in communication now by telegraph, and they sometimes regulate these vessels to come to a certain berth. When a vessel makes the port she runs up a signal for a pilot, and one of the pilots from the "Captain Cook" boards her and brings her to an anchorage at Bradley's Head or Neutral Bay, or wherever he can find a suitable place. Then the agent is supposed to come to our office and book the ship, so that without any waiting she can be berthed for the discharge of cargo. That is the regular routine; but sometimes there is a little difference. Sometimes, instead of anchoring a vessel, they want her brought straight to a certain berth.

berth. In such cases they come and ask at our office if the sea pilot may bring the ship to the berth, and the old system used to be that it was left to the pilot's judgment; if he thought it prudent to bring the ship up that he was in charge of he would do it; but it was always left optional with him. Since that time there has not been so much for the harbour pilots to do. It is recognised now that if a sea pilot is sent to bring a vessel to its berth, he may do it; so that we get no removals in our Department for that—it is one job, as it were.

The sea pilot carries the vessel right up? Yes.

Is there anything improper in that, do you think? About eight or nine years ago Mr. Powell and Captain Hixson met on the subject; there was a lot of talk about it, and they decided that they could not see where the removal came in; they did not see anything against it, and they always left it optional with the pilot, if he did not think it prudent, or did not think the berth was clear, he need not bring the vessel up. Then they were put to the trouble of dropping her anchor, and waiting for a harbour pilot, in his time of duty, to take the ship to the wharf.

If the sea pilot did not consider it prudent to bring the vessel straight up, she would have to anchor and pay an additional harbour pilotage? Quite so.

But if, on the other hand, the sea pilot thought it prudent, he brought the ship up immediately to the wharf, and the payment of the harbour pilotage was thus avoided? Yes.

So that it was left to the discretion of the sea pilot whether or not the harbour pilotage should be paid? Yes, to a certain extent.

When did that come into force? It has been gradually working in to greater dimensions. There is a great deal of difference in the traffic to the port now. The pilots used to object to take ships away from the wharfs at night, which they were justified in doing at times. I am speaking particularly of vessels that were going up to Newcastle to coal. These ships going from the wharfs had a small crew and a small berth, and to get them out at night was a difficult matter, and they used to object and make complaints about it. When they met Captain Hixson, the President at the time, and explained the thing to him, he told them, "It is in your own hands. If you are coming to a certain berth, and you think it risky, or likely to run you into trouble, you can refuse to do it." That was said to the sea pilots.

Was it the custom ever, when a sea pilot brought a particular ship straight to the wharf, for the harbour pilotage to be added to the sea pilotage? For years we did not add on the harbour pilotage. When the sea pilot brought in his certificate, signed by the master, it was sent on by our clerk to the Customs for collection; but, of course, there was no removal given. It was recognised that the sea pilots' duties did not go further than Fort Denison. The consequence was that some twenty-five of these certificates came down without the signature of the Harbour Master, and they were sent back by the Customs Department. That took place for some years in Captain Miles' time and Captain Bell's. I had to follow in their footsteps and sign these certificates. There was about an average of twenty-five per month, all done by the sea pilots, with no harbour pilotage added.

If the sea pilot said it was not safe to bring the vessel up, the Government would have gained the harbour pilotage from those twenty-five vessels? The Government got them in those days, only there was no certificate to show that the harbour pilots had performed any service.

Do I understand that in those cases both the sea pilotage and the harbour pilotage was charged? Both pilotages were charged.

When did that system cease? That gradually subsided about ten years ago.

That is to say, the payment of the harbour pilotage was not pressed when a sea pilot brought the vessel up to the wharf? The agents began to rake this matter up, and representations were made to our office. There was a meeting between Captain Hixson and Mr. Powell, the Collector, and they both considered that where there was no removal, when the ship did not drop her anchor, and the work was carried out by one man, it was hard to charge for a removal.

You say it was left to the pilot's discretion to say whether a ship should drop anchor off Bradley's Head or in Neutral Bay, or whether she should be taken straight to the wharf? Yes.

So that it largely remained with the sea pilot as to whether the revenue should receive this sea pilotage plus the harbour pilotage, or whether it should only receive the sea pilotage? Yes.

That discretion was in the hands of the sea pilots? Yes, it was left to them; they could do it if they thought it prudent. It was recognised by the Board, and by the Secretary, that if an agent came in and requested that a ship might be brought to the wharf direct by the sea pilot, an order was sent down by telegraph to the Heads, instructing the pilot to bring a certain ship to a certain wharf, if practicable.

That is the system now? Yes.

And that has been in operation about ten years? Yes, it has gradually increased.

Are you aware whether the shipping agents here are in the habit of communicating direct with the pilot steamer? Yes, instead of coming to the office. Sometimes it is left until late in the afternoon, and they then send a private message to the pilot, ignoring our office altogether. Many of them send messages in that way, and ships are brought to the wharf and we know nothing about it until we see them there.

Do you think that is a good plan? No, it is not a proper system by any means.

How long has that system been in force? In the time of the old Board the order was that a vessel could be brought up "if practicable." If the pilot was not sure that the berth was clear, and he did not care to run into difficulty, he could refuse to bring the ship up.

You are of opinion that it is a bad practice to allow agents to communicate direct with the pilots at the Heads? I think it should come through the proper channel; I think it should go through our office. It is partly through the shipping clerks in the different offices. They find that they can let the sea pilot know at the last moment in that way, and they do not communicate through the office.

Now, I want to ask you, has it ever come to your knowledge that the sea pilots have been paid for bringing vessels up in this way? I have never heard it personally, but I have heard it spoken round. It never came personally under my notice.

It has been talked of? I have heard it spoken of.

Has it been spoken of in such a way as would lead you to believe that it was true? Really I cannot say.

Has it conveyed to your mind the impression that there is some truth in it? It is possible there may be truth in it, I do not think a man would run himself into trouble, and exceed his duty, without some extra remuneration.

Mr. Wilson: It is not part of his work? I consider it the most risky part of the work. The bringing in of ships through the Heads to the anchorage at the back of Garden Island or in Neutral Bay is the easiest part of the work, particularly with these big steamers. But when you come to take them into close quarters; when it comes to bringing them to the Central Wharf, or Dibbs' Wharf, or Dalgety's Wharf, there is extra risk, and a man must have had experience.

Mr. Delohery: A sea pilot would not understand that work as well as a harbour pilot? They are now getting practice to carry out both duties.

The Chairman: You are put in that position because you have become competent by constant practice. The business of the sea pilot is merely to bring a vessel to an anchorage, leaving it to the harbour pilot to bring her to the wharf. The harbour pilots make it their business to know if the wharfs are clear. We are in daily communication with the wharfs, and we know how they lie, and therefore we must have a better knowledge than a sea pilot who only comes up to the wharfs once a month or once a week.

You have heard the statement that it is made worth the while of the sea pilots to undertake this extra risk? I have heard from outside sources, but I cannot say that it is really true.

But it seems reasonable to assume that they would not undertake this risk without some consideration. I know I should not. I would not run my head into a noose without some remuneration.

Supposing a sea pilot brought a vessel to the wharf, and an accident occurred, would the Government be responsible in a case like that? I do not think so, the pilot would be the man. There would be an inquiry, and if it was proved that the pilot was negligent or incompetent, or had exceeded his duty, it might lead to his suspension or even dismissal.

Would the Government be responsible for the damage done to the vessel? I do not think so.

Through the careless or wrongful action of the pilot? I do not think so. If it was compulsory pilotage the Government might be liable, but in our case removals and the working of the ships about the wharfs was not considered compulsory pilotage. There was a lawsuit years ago, which raised this very point. A harbour pilot relieved the sea pilot on one of the American mail boats, and the vessel collided with the Darling-street wharf and did some considerable damage. The Government won the case through the harbour pilotage not being considered to be imperative. The

The sea pilot got his certificate signed as doing his duty satisfactorily, and he was relieved by the harbour pilot, and the ship was damaged while the harbour pilot was in charge, which was a non-compulsory pilotage. In that way the Government got out of it. If there had been a compulsory pilotage system the Government would have had to pay.

Is it not a compulsory pilotage at the present time? Sea pilotage is supposed to be compulsory for all over-sea going ships, and non-exempt masters.

It is compulsory under the new Act? Yes.

If an accident occurred now through the negligence of the sea pilot, the Government would probably have to stand the loss? Yes.

Have the sea pilots who are carrying out this harbour work, the same knowledge and the same experience that you have in moving vessels about the wharfs? No, they have not had as much of it as I have. There are two or three new pilots, but many of the old pilots, having been at it for a number of years, make it their business to know these wharfs almost as well as we do. When we relieve them they have watched our manoeuvres in bringing ships in, and they have gained experience in that way.

The tendency of the present practice is to render your services less and less frequent? Yes; that is what it appears to be.

And whenever the sea pilots perform your duties it is a fact that the Government lose the harbour pilotage and removal fees? Yes.

The discretion given to the sea pilots lands the Government in a loss whenever they undertake the duties of the harbour pilots? Yes.

Can you say how many vessels per month would be brought up by the sea pilots? We have never kept an account of that.

Can you get out a statement showing that? Very nearly, I think; by looking at the sea pilots' certificates.

Will you oblige the Board by getting out that information as far back as you can? I will try.

Now can you tell me the names of the agents who communicate direct with the Heads when they want a sea pilot, instead of through the office? Dangar, Gedye & Co.; Gibbs, Bright & Co., at times; Burns, Philp, & Co., I think, also; I do not know whether Holder Brothers. I do not know of anyone else.

Can you tell us the clerks or agents of these firms who have communicated direct in this way? The shipping clerk himself may not do it, he may send one of the younger lads down to book the ship.

What I want to find out is,—who would send these messages to the Heads? I think they must come from the principal shipping clerk.

Can you give us the names of the principal shipping clerks in these companies? I can tell you some of them. I think Mr. Duker is the shipping clerk at Dangar, Gedye's; at Gibbs, Bright's, I think, it is Mr. Silly, but am not sure. I do not know the name of the principal shipping clerk at Holder Brothers. Mr. Black is at Burns, Philp's.

Mr. Wilson: Do the Adelaide Steamship Company communicate direct with the Heads? Most of their ships are exempt. It is principally the large steamers that are brought up in this way. Their time is so limited, the cargo has to be got out of them, and the vessel discharged as quickly as possible, so that they may get away to Newcastle and take coal. It is a pushing kind of business just now, and time is an object with them. There is some excuse to be made for them. They must get to their berths immediately, and if they come in at night time it is a great saving if the sea pilot is allowed to bring the vessel direct to the wharf.

Mr. Brodie: The Captain in charge of the "Captain Cook" keeps a log, does he not? Yes.

Would he record in his log all the vessels that are brought right up? Yes.

That would show all the cases in which the sea pilots have brought vessels direct to the wharf? Yes; it would give a very good idea. The orders are supposed to go to the captain of the "Captain Cook," and it is his duty to direct the pilot that such and such a firm have sent word that they want the ship taken to the wharf. And in this case the agent employs a boatman to meet the ship and hand a letter of instruction to the captain telling him what is to be done.

Immediately an order is sent down to the "Captain Cook," and it is given to the pilot, the nature of it is supposed to be recorded in the log-book? Yes.

Do you carry out any similar system for the harbour pilots? We have a book in which the harbour pilotage is recorded. The moment the work is done the harbour pilot sends his certificate in to our clerk. It is a perforated double ticket. He keeps the butt and sends the other upstairs every day.

John Mitchell Silly sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are sitting practically as a Royal Commission to inquire into certain matters affecting the Navigation Department, and in order that you may understand the powers conferred upon the Board in investigations of this kind I will read you section 16 of the Act. [Section read.]

We are sitting practically as a Court now receiving evidence on oath. Will you kindly tell me your name? John Mitchell Silly.

You are Shipping Clerk for Gibbs, Bright, & Co.? Yes.

We have been investigating the question of pilotage and the system which obtains in the Navigation Department with regard to this matter, and we have invited you to come before the Board, because we think you can give us some information which will be of value—information as to how the practices and customs of the Department affect the shipping merchants. I may explain to you at once that it is the desire of the Board to frame such regulations as to the duties of our officers, and as to the times in which these duties shall be performed as will meet the convenience of the port. Every obstacle which impedes the action of the Department and which comes under their jurisdiction, we will endeavour to remove. We think the information you can give us will assist us in the object we have in view. There is one important question I wish to ask you first. We understand that you communicate direct with the pilots at the Heads? At times.

When you do that has it been your practice to give the pilot any fee; do you pay him anything? We do not pay him anything, but if he berths a ship at night we give him a gratuity.

What gratuity do you give? It varies at times.

About what is the amount of it? It ranges from £1; it all depends on circumstances. If it is a nasty night, or a case of urgency, and business requires that the vessel shall be brought in, we do not hesitate to give them £2 or £3.

Your business is facilitated by the sea pilots bringing ships straight to the wharf? Yes.

And you give them this gratuity? It is not given to them in any way as a bribe, simply to facilitate our business.

We do not suggest such a thing for a moment; you say it facilitates your business? Yes. It is left to us whether we give them anything or not.

Still, as a matter of fact, you do give them something? As a matter of fact we do, because it assists our business.

Who are the pilots you have given these gratuities to? That I cannot say.

Can you remember anyone? I cannot without referring to the accounts.

Can you think of any one? It has been done as a general rule.

Can you give me the name of any one pilot? There was one the other day, Captain Plaice, I think it was.

How much was given to him? I gave him £3.

Is there any other that you can think of? No.

Probably you have given to them all? Probably to the lot of them, including some that have left.

It has been the recognised custom? It is not a custom, because it is solely left in our hands whether we give the pilots these gratuities or not.

Mr. Wilson: You do it as a matter of business? Yes.

The Chairman: You say it facilitates your business? Undoubtedly. Say we have a steamer on time charter, she comes in at 6 o'clock at night; under the ordinary rule the services of a harbour pilot are not available until daylight on the following morning. We have to leave that ship lying there for twelve hours.

But the sea pilot bringing the ship straight to the wharf saves you that period of time? Yes.

I need hardly say that in pursuing this investigation it is not our object to suggest that these facilities should be withdrawn? I can perfectly disabuse your mind about that. They have come in and asked if I was going to give them a new hat, and I have said "No," because I did not think the services rendered justified it.

Do I understand that the pilots themselves have come in and asked for a fee? At times I have had them come and ask for it, but I have refused.

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The pilots have asked for it? Yes.

And you refused it because you did not think the services rendered justified it? They did not justify it.

If they brought a vessel up in daylight would you give them anything? No, only at night; only when they forward our business.

Are you aware that any other firms have done the same thing? I have heard of it.

What is your practice in communicating with the pilots; do you communicate direct with the Heads? We telegraph to the pilot in charge—that is unless the office is open, then we do it through the usual channel.

You telegraph to the pilot in charge? Yes, when the office is not open for the transaction of business.

For how long has this been going on? To my knowledge for eighteen years.

And the giving of these gratuities? Yes.

The amounts varying from £1 to £3? Yes.

Mr. Wilson: I understand you only telegraph direct when the office is closed? Yes, when we have no opportunity of getting a pilot through the ordinary channel.

When the ordinary channel is closed that is the only way in which you can arrange matters? Yes.

Mr. Delohery: You save a fee do you not by the sea pilot bringing the ship straight up; if a vessel anchors you have to pay for the removal? That is a thing we do not consider, we are not to consider that, it is a matter of business.

But you would not have to pay that fee if the sea pilot brings the ship straight in? No.

The Chairman: Would it be inconvenient to you to take out from your books what has been paid during the last twelve months? I cannot give you definite information about it, I simply put down the amount.

Mr. Brodie, the Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, is assisting us in this investigation, and we should be obliged if you will furnish him with this information. We are not doing this with the purpose of withdrawing any facilities, but to put them on a more satisfactory basis? So that we can have a pilot at any time we want one?

Yes; we do not desire to withdraw any facilities? I can cite you one instance. We had a steamer at Mort's Dock, we were very anxious to get her away to Newcastle to take her turn for loading; had she not arrived she would have lost her turn, and would probably have been delayed there for a fortnight. A few words with the pilot, and he took her up. I did not offer him anything, but I told him to come in and see me, and I gave him a gratuity of £4.

How long ago is that? That is twelve years ago. He did not ask for it.

Mr. Wilson: In view of the magnitude of the shipping business nowadays firms are forced to do this? You will readily understand that if you are paying £80 a day for a steamer on time charter.

The Chairman: We recognise that it is of vast importance, and we are anxious to frame such regulations as will give you every facility you require, and so that you will not have to thank anyone? As it is now they put us under a compliment by doing it. I may say the pilots are always willing to oblige us, and not with any view of receiving remuneration, because time and again I have refused.

It would be much more satisfactory to you to feel that you are not under a compliment to anyone? Undoubtedly.

Mr. Wilson: You may have to pay a little for it? That does not matter, that does not come into the question.

The Chairman: You would rather pay it over openly and above-board? As a matter of fact we are quite open and above-board.

You would much rather have it put on business lines? We would rather, if we go down at 10 o'clock and receive a telegram that a steamer is due, that we could arrange to have a pilot and depend on having one day or night.

The expenses in connection with the shipping trade are so enormous that unless you have all these facilities it means a great deal to you. What we want to do is to put matters on a right footing. It you will assist Mr. Brodie by giving him the information the Board desire we shall be obliged. Under the Act we can compel the production of these things, but we would rather obtain it with your cordial co-operation? I have no objection.

Will you convey the remarks I have made to your firm, and tell them what we hope to see as the outcome of this investigation? Certainly, it is something that will be appreciated by all the shipping people. If it can be arranged that we may secure the services of a pilot whenever we want, instead of being under a compliment to them—although I must say everyone of them has been most obliging—it will be a great convenience.

Mr. Delohery: Did you pay those gratuities by cheque or cash? Always cash.

Mr. Brodie: If Mr. Silly prepares a statement for the past twelve months, perhaps that would meet the case.

The Chairman: That will be ample.

[The investigation was adjourned until Monday, 10th September.]

THE investigation, under section 8 of the Public Service Act, into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, was resumed and continued on Tuesday, 11th September, 1900, at 10.15 a.m.

Present:—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman,	} Public Service Board.
Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member,	
Mr. WILSON, Member,	

John Mitchell Silly further examined:—

The Chairman: We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Silly, for the trouble you have taken in fulfilling our request. This, I understand, is the return you have prepared, showing the amounts you have paid to the sea pilots during the last twelve months? Yes. It is only made out roughly.

Does this return represent the whole of the payments made during that period? So far as I can trace them.

This statement shows that on 4th August, 1899, you paid £3 to Captain Tylor in connection with the "Pathan"? Yes.

And on 3rd October of the same year you paid an amount of £3 to Captain Tylor in connection with the same vessel? Yes.

On 13th November, of 1899, you paid to Captain Plaice £3 in connection with the "Devonshire"? Yes.

And on 20th December a similar amount to Captain Plaice in connection with the "Mombassa"? Yes.

On 2nd January of this year you paid to Captain Jack £3 in connection with the "Strathrod"? Yes.

On 5th March a further sum of £3 to Captain Plaice on account of the "Gymeric"? Yes.

On 11th August you gave to Captain Tylor £3 on account of the "Nordgarer"? Yes.

And on the 3rd September you gave Captain Plaice £3 on account of the "Ras Dara"? Yes.

The items I have just read represent the various payments you have made to the different officers during the period mentioned? Yes, during the last twelve months.

In previous years was the amount paid larger or smaller? Smaller, because the number of steamers has been considerably augmented by this New York line.

There has been an increase during the past year? Yes. Last year would show the largest amount paid.

You think it would? Yes, I should say so.

In your evidence on Friday, in reply to the question "Do I understand that the pilots themselves have come and asked for a fee?" you replied, "At times I have had them come in and ask for it, but I have refused." I want to ask you what pilot you refer to there? I did not consider that the work they had performed justified my paying them anything.

What pilot are you referring to? I think Captain Jack was one.

Anyone else? Not to my knowledge.

He is the only one who has asked for a fee? Yes. He used to come in and ask as if it were his right.

In reply to the further question, "Probably you have given them all?" you replied, "Probably to the lot of them." You still adhere to that I suppose? Yes, I agree with that statement.

I think you also stated that this has been going on for eighteen years? Yes. Of course, in the earlier days the traffic of the port was nothing like what it is now, and it was then only in isolated cases that we paid the pilots anything.

In recent years the system has become more pronounced? Quite so.

Mr. Delohery: You entered up all these amounts, did you? Yes; they are taken from the ship's disbursements.

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The Chairman : Can you furnish us with a return or the previous year without any trouble ? Yes, I think so.

Of course, we shall be pleased to pay for any overtime that your clerks may be put to in getting out this information. If you can prepare a return showing the disbursements to the pilots in this way for the previous two years we shall be obliged. I suppose you will allow me a little time ; you see this is mail day.

How long do you think it will take,—we want to meet your convenience in every way ? I will hurry it up as far as I can.

If you can get it out some time this week it will suit us ? Oh, yes ; you shall have it inside forty-eight hours. Thank you, that will do very well.

Harry Clifton Benson sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : We are holding an investigation into the Navigation Department, Mr. Benson, with the view of regrading it and preparing regulations as to the duties and hours of work of the officers ; and we understand that you can give us considerable help in several matters connected therewith ; we have had several gentlemen before us engaged in the shipping trade ; from whom we have obtained some valuable information ; the particular subject we are now investigating is the payment of gratuities to pilots for bringing vessels up to the wharfs ; from your connection with the shipping section of the Chamber of Commerce, and your association with the firm of Tyser & Co., we believe you can furnish us with information which will greatly assist our investigation ; and we further understand that you are willing to afford the help we are seeking. First of all, as to your position, Mr. Benson ; you are a member of the firm of Tyser & Co., are you not ?

The Witness : No ; I am the Australian representative of the firm.

The Chairman : And you are also chairman of the shipping section of the Chamber of Commerce ?

The Witness : I am what is called Convener by the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

The Chairman : We understand that it has been the practice of late years for the sea pilots to bring vessels direct to the wharfs, instead of the harbour pilots doing it, as was the case some years previously ; and also that the merchants had been in the habit of paying the pilots, or of giving them gratuities for undertaking this duty ?

The Witness : I believe it has been done ; we have done it very rarely. The majority of our captains are exempt, or at any rate many of them are exempt ; but even then they take a harbour pilot, as they do not care to berth the ships themselves. The captains bring their vessels into the harbour ; but they take a harbour pilot to bring them to the wharf. I have known cases of sea pilots bringing a ship straight to the wharf. I would not like to swear that in such cases the pilot received a gratuity ; but I fancy he did. However, that is going back some considerable time.

The Chairman : It has not been done recently ?

The Witness : No, not recently. I may say that the whole of the pilotage arrangements have been an anomaly to me. We pay here a pilotage of £20, and that pilotage is where to ? Is it to Pinchgut, or where is it ? Then we are debited after that with a removal fee ; but we do not move the ship at all ; we come straight to the wharf. If the sea pilot brings a vessel in, there is no charge made at all by the Government, and the sea pilot may bring her alongside the wharf. Why that should be I do not know.

The Chairman : Is not that explained by the fact that the sea pilot gets a gratuity ? Of course, it is to his interest to bring the ship right to the wharf.

The Witness : Why does not the Department come to some determination on the matter, and say if it should be the sea pilot or the harbour pilot ? Then, again, in taking a ship out, the pilot comes to the wharf, goes on board, and takes the vessel straight out to sea, and there is not a word said. Why they should charge a removal for bringing a ship in, and nothing for taking her out, I have never been able to understand.

The Chairman : The remedy seems to be to establish a point to which the sea pilot shall take a vessel, and at which the harbour pilot will come on and bring her to the wharf. We understand that some seven or eight years ago it was the practice when a sea pilot took a vessel direct to the wharf to charge that vessel with the harbour pilotage as well.

The Witness : I believe that was done. It is a long time since I had a ship brought up by a sea pilot.

The Chairman : It was found that the shipowners objected to the double charge. They made representations to the Harbour Department that it was a great hardship on them to have to pay the two pilotages, seeing that the pilotage fee was so very heavy. That view of the case prevailed, and orders were given to the sea pilots that when practicable they might bring vessels direct to the wharfs. The consequence was that the sea pilots, acting under this authority, in many cases brought ships straight up, and for performing that duty a gratuity was given to them by the merchants, who were considerably inconvenienced thereby, and often saved a great deal of time.

The Witness : It is a serious thing to have a ship lying down the harbour for half a day or a day. If you have a time-chartered steamer, costing £60 or £70 per day, and she arrives on Saturday afternoon, you probably want to start coaling at midnight on Sunday ; and if you have to keep the vessel waiting, it means that you are going to lose at least seven and a half hours before a harbour pilot can be obtained on Monday morning to bring the ship to the wharf ; and that delay may run into two days by the following Saturday and Sunday. So you see it becomes a serious question.

The Chairman : The object of our investigation is not to take away any facilities from the shipping, but rather to increase them ; but we want to put the facilities on such a basis that merchants will not be under a compliment to the pilot. We want to lay down the hours and duties of the pilots in such a way that shippers may have the advantages they are now getting ; but in a somewhat irregular manner. As I said before, our object is not to curtail whatever advantages are now enjoyed ; but to increase them if possible. We have received from several shipping firms statements showing the amount of fees given to the pilots and others, and we wish to put a stop to this irregular way of doing business. That is why we ask you first to give us any instances that have come under your notice where gratuities have been given to pilots ; and, second, to suggest some means by which the required facilities can be put on a recognised and proper footing.

The Witness : May I ask what are the present pilotage hours ?

The Chairman : I do not think they have any hours at all ; there is no system whatever.

The Witness : I have had a good many cases in which sea pilots have been ordered to take a ship away from the wharf, say, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We say 5 o'clock, because that is the time, as near as we can determine, at which the vessel will leave ; but something may occur to prevent it, and she may be two hours late going to sea. Well, in a case like that the pilots generally look round for a gratuity.

The Chairman : They come round, do they ?

The Witness : They do not come to me ; they go to the master of the ship.

The Chairman : And he gives them a gratuity ?

The Witness : I have known it to be done.

The Chairman : Can you recall any particular instance ?

The Witness : I cannot. Another thing I may say : The harbour pilot never comes aboard the ship when she is going out ; the sea pilot takes her right down.

The Chairman : Do you think that is frequently done ?

The Witness : I think it is. It has not been frequently done with me ; but I know it is done, and I know our men have done it.

The Chairman : Do you think it is done frequently by others ?

The Witness : That, of course, I cannot say.

The Chairman : But you know it has been done in your case ?

The Witness : Yes.

The Chairman : And you think it has been done by other firms ?

The Witness : I daresay it has.

The Chairman : Our object is to put a stop to that, and to have such regulations prepared as will ensure this work being done by the pilots without the necessity for paying any gratuity.

The Witness : I think that in an important port like this we should be in a position to have a ship brought in at any hour, day or night. If it becomes a question of overtime for the pilot—if such a point as that arose—I do not know that anyone would object to pay a small gratuity to the pilot ; but I would suggest that in such cases it should be treated in the same way as the overtime of a Customs-house officer. A debit note comes to us from the Department ; we pay the Department,

Department, and the Department pays the officer. We ought not to have any monetary dealings with any of these officers direct; no money should pass between the pilot and the agent or the shipmaster; there should be no cases of new hats, or "tips," or anything of that sort.

The Chairman: That is your view of the case?

The Witness: Yes.

The Chairman: I wish to accentuate the fact that it is not our desire to in any way limit the facilities of the port. If possible, we want to increase them; but whatever is done must be on a sound foundation, so that the shippers can come and demand, as a right, what is now a matter of compliment with the pilots.

The Witness: Is there any reason why a sea pilot should not bring a ship direct to the wharf? Why should we pay a pilotage of £20 to have our ships brought in and left down the harbour; and why should we have to pay another fee of £4 10s. to the harbour pilot for bringing that vessel to the wharf? If you come to think of it the pilotage from the sea to the wharf is only an hour or an hour and a quarter's work, and £20 in and £20 out, or £40 per ship, is very good pay for the work done without our being called upon to pay for the harbour pilot in addition.

The Chairman: That hardly puts the whole of the case. You must not forget that a very large sum of money has been spent in dredging the harbour and in other ways to increase the conveniences of the port. I remember that some twenty years ago large expense was incurred in blasting at the Sow and Pigs. That is only one of the heavy expenses which have been incurred by the Government, and, of course, the pilotage you pay is not merely for the labour of bringing the ship in, but to pay the interest on the very large sum which has been spent upon the harbour, and necessarily spent in maintaining the harbour as a navigable port.

The Witness: This charge is an optional one, and with most of our steamers we bring them straight to the wharf without employing a sea pilot at all.

The Chairman: Is it not a fact that you are charged a fee of £20 when the sea pilot brings a vessel to the wharf, and that, in addition, you also pay the harbour pilotage?

The Witness: Not if the sea pilot brings a vessel right up.

The Chairman: Can you tell me if the sea pilots generally bring vessels to the wharf now?

The Witness: Not with us.

The Chairman: The harbour pilot comes aboard?

The Witness: We always employ a harbour pilot. Our captains are mostly exempt; but even then a harbour pilot is generally ordered. There is one case I had in my mind just now of a sea pilot bringing a ship straight up to the wharf. It was not one of our own ships, it was a chartered vessel, and the captain told the sea pilot to bring her right up.

Mr. Delohery: Are the sea pilots as well able to berth vessels as the harbour pilots?

The Witness: Well, the harbour pilot who does nothing else but berth vessels should be better able to do that work.

Mr. Delohery: Is not that the reason vessels used to anchor down the harbour and then take on a harbour pilot to bring them up to the wharf?

The Witness: I cannot say if that was the object, but I should certainly think that the man who does nothing else but berth ships would be better able to do that work than a sea pilot. That is my opinion only.

The Chairman: This custom has been continued from the old days when sailing ships were chiefly employed?

The Witness: I suppose it has. In those days vessels used to come up to Neutral Bay or Garden Island and anchor there for a couple of days before coming up to the wharf. Then it was a distinct service altogether. If one man brings the ship to Garden Island and another man brings her from that point and berths her in Darling Harbour there are two distinct services, and one can understand two distinct charges being made; but where a steamer comes right in, and goes to the wharf where everything is ready for her, it seems anomalous that two pilotage fees should be demanded.

The Chairman: How do you manage about the Health Officer when vessels are brought in in that way?

The Witness: We have nothing to do with the Health Officer. You see, we come from Melbourne, and there is no occasion for the Health Officer to board; we can come right up.

The Chairman: Will you kindly think over and see if you can help us in some way with suggestions which will be a guide to us in drafting new regulations. As a Public Service Board we have only the right to make regulations with regard to the duties and hours of work of the officers; it is not within our province to make regulations as to the pilotage fees; but we have power to make regulations as to the salaries of officers, and their hours of labour, and so on; and if you can suggest anything which would tend to facilitate the working of the port in the direction I have indicated you would be assisting the Board very much.

The Witness: I shall be very glad to call a meeting of the shipping section of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss this matter.

The Chairman: If you can do that it will greatly help us; but whatever is done I hope you will keep it perfectly quiet, as otherwise it might hinder us in our work. Our idea, as I told you, is not to devise restrictions, but to take away whatever impediments there may be to the fullest enjoyment of the facilities of the port. And we shall be pleased if you can help us in any way to secure this.

The Witness: I think I can do something for you. The great thing is that the pilots should be available at any time, day or night, when their services may be required.

Mr. Wilson: It is only with these general principles that Mr. Benson can help us. We want to know what are the requirements of the shipping merchants.

The Witness: Speaking for myself, I would not mind paying the small amount of £1 or 1 guinea additional pilotage after hours, or on Sundays. In saying that I am, of course, speaking without any authority whatever. But when a pilot has to come down, say at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, to work a vessel up the harbour I do not think there is any ship-owner who would grudge that man £1 for the services performed; but let us have it done fair and above board, and let it come through the Department in the ordinary way; do not let us have any question of new hats or "tips," or anything of that sort.

Mr. Delohery: Do the captains on board these vessels keep a record of the gratuities they pay, or do they pay the money out of their own pockets? No, it goes into the ship's accounts, and the ship's accounts go to the owners when the vessel arrives home; it is a sort of petty disbursement.

Then there is no record kept here? No, I have had pilots come to the office with orders on me for the money.

Do you keep those orders? No, we make them sign a receipt in duplicate, and that goes away with the ship's papers as an ordinary disbursement.

The Chairman: Can you remember any specific case in which that has occurred? I cannot remember any particular case.

Mr. Delohery: Has it happened recently? Within the last twelve months I can remember some.

The Chairman: Could you give us any information with regard to these cases? I do not think it is possible, because these things go through the petty cash book, it simply goes down as pilotage for such and such a ship.

You cannot remember a specific case? I cannot.

We already have information as to actual transactions, and it would be merely adding to what we have already got, if you could tell us any instances which have come within your own knowledge where payments have been made in this way to the pilots. The evidence you have given exactly bears out what we have heard from others under oath; we know the individuals who have received money, and we know the amounts that have been paid, and if you can help us with any further instances it would strengthen our hands very much. I will do what I can; I will have a look; but, unfortunately, we do not keep these vouchers, we send them away; we pass all our vouchers to New Zealand, and from New Zealand they go to London.

Do you think there have been many instances of this sort during the last twelve months? There may have been four or five.

Would they affect the harbour pilots as well as the sea pilots? I think it applies to both.

If you can help us we shall be much obliged? I will think the matter over; I suppose you do not mind my consulting some of the other shippers.

Mr. Wilson: I hardly think it would be desirable to officially call the shipping section together. There are only two or three points upon which you can help us, and those you have already mentioned.

The Chairman: Whatever is done should be as informal as possible.

The Witness : I should like to consult some of the other shipping merchants. Personally, as I told you a moment ago, I should not object to a small overtime charge for the pilots, but I should prefer to get the views of some of the others on that point.

Mr. Wilson : Our powers, so far as the Navigation Department are concerned, are, as the Chairman has already said, somewhat circumscribed ; we can only deal with the salaries and the hours of working of the officers. You have mentioned that the pilots should be available at any hour of the day or night ; that is one point ; and you have also stated that the shipping community would not object to a small additional fee, if the pilots are called upon to work after hours. That is point No. 2 ; and I think we can incorporate as the third, that pilots should be absolutely forbidden, under any circumstances, from having monetary transactions with the agents or ship masters ; beyond those three points I do not think Mr. Benson can do very much for us.

The Chairman : That is the extent of the information and of the assistance we are asking for, and Mr. Benson will see that, although our powers are circumscribed, still they cover a very wide ground, they cover practically all he needs. Suppose we were to say that pilots should be available at any time, it is our business to provide a sufficiency of officers to compass that. Then as to the overtime ; it is for the Board to say what the pilots shall receive ; and having done that we can lay down a regulation prohibiting pilots receiving anything either from the captains or owners of vessels. On these points Mr. Benson can help us very much, but whatever is done should be as informal as possible.

The Witness : There is another point I should like to see settled definitely, one way or the other, and that is the right of the sea pilots to bring ships right up to the wharf, and whether when they do that they must do it for nothing.

The Chairman : As a matter of fact the sea pilots have not brought the ships up for nothing, they have received payment for that in the shape of these gratuities.

The Witness : But they do not get £4 10s.

The Chairman : The revenue receives nothing while the pilot gets something ; whatever is given goes into the pockets of the pilots.

The Witness : That is the present position, certainly.

Mr. Delohery : The pilots now perform this work as a favour.

The Chairman : Mr. Benson knows the points upon which he can assist us, and we shall be glad of whatever help he can afford.

The Witness : Very well, I will do what I can.

Captain Bracegirdle recalled :—

The Chairman : Since we saw you last we have obtained a good deal of information on various points. There is one thing more we wish to ask you ; remember you need not answer the question if you think that it will injure you to do so. Have you ever received and gratuity or payment from any firm for overtime ? Yes.

Who are the firms, and what were the occasions ? From the mail companies for bringing their ships to the wharfs on Sundays.

For any other services ? No, only taking ships up on Sundays.

What firms have given you gratuities, and what have been the amounts ? It has only been a guinea.

How often has that happened ? I suppose seven or eight times in the year.

In each year ? Yes, I suppose about that.

Has that been recognised by the Department ? At one time one of the shipping company's clerks spoke to Captain Hixson, and he said, " Well, these officers have got regular hours, but if you can make arrangements with them they will attend on the job."

Was it understood by Captain Hixson that you were to receive a fee ? He did not know that we got anything, but it was tantamount to the same thing.

We think it is a reasonable thing, if officers are called upon to work overtime, that some allowance should be made to them ; but we think it is very irregular that the allowance should be made in this way ? It is not nice to have to go to the office to get it ; I would rather there was some other way of doing it. When I joined the Service I was not to work on Sundays, but now we are supposed to attend these ships on Sundays. In these days of rush they want the ships brought to the wharfs as soon as possible ; everyone is in a hurry with the shipping now. We may be called out at 5 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and we may not finish until Sunday afternoon. There is nowhere to go, and we have to hang about in order not to miss the ship.

How many years has that been going on ? Ever since I joined the Service, pretty well.

How many years is that ? Sixteen years.

And it has amounted to seven or eight times a year ? Sometimes.

Are you aware whether others have received it ? Yes ; the whole three of us have received it.

Who are the three ? Captain Pettit, Captain Thompson, and myself.

Would that be only on Sundays ? Yes. At one time we got it for working Saturday afternoons, but that has dropped out of fashion.

That is all you have been paid ;—just a guinea. Yes.

And you think that has averaged seven or eight times a year ? Yes.

Mr. Delohery : Did you get a fee for working after office hours ;—say if you were wanted late at night or early in the morning ? I had to board a ship at a quarter-past 3 in the morning, because they wanted to get her away ; but I received nothing for that.

Have you received anything at other times for working after office hours ? We do not do anything at night-time.

Have you never received anything ? No.

What are your hours supposed to be ? From sunrise to sunset.

Did you never receive a larger sum than a guinea ? Yes ; from the French Company. I got £2 2s. from them.

Have you ever received a larger sum than that from anybody ? No.

Are you sure ? Quite.

The Chairman : You think it is a bad practice, do you not, to obtain it in that way ? Yes ; I think it is myself.

Have you ever spoken to Captain Hixson about it yourself ? No.

How do you know that Captain Hixson made that observation ? I know it from the clerk, who went in to see him.

Who was the clerk ? It was the shipping clerk of the Orient Company.

Mr. Wilson : Are these gratuities voluntarily paid by the companies, or do you ask for them ? There has been no question about it. We only tell them that we do not work on Sundays. Of course, the clerk approached Captain Hixson about it.

Is it a fact that pilots are not supposed to work on Sundays ? They do not put us on the staff as pilots at all ; we were like Civil Servants, and had special hours for this Department.

The Chairman : The sea pilots are supposed to work at any hour ? Yes ; any hour of the day, and any time of the night.

Mr. Brodic : What French Company was it you referred to just now ;—was it the Messageries ? Yes.

[The investigation was adjourned till 12 o'clock on the following day.]

THE investigation, under section 8 of the Public Service Act, into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, was resumed and continued on Wednesday, 12th September, 1900, at 11.30 a.m.

Present :—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman, }
Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member, } Public Service Board.
Mr. WILSON, Member. }

Mr. G. E. BRODIE, Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.

Henry Selfe further examined :—

The Chairman : In looking through your evidence, Mr. Selfe, we have noticed several discrepancies which we wish to have some explanation about from you. You were asked, "I thought you said you had five altogether? No, three. When was the last one? Over twelve months ago." Then a little later in reply to the question, "In the cases you have mentioned to the Board, in which you received these fees, can you put your hands on the notices?" you replied, "It is so many years ago; I have not had anything for a couple of years; I might find out by looking at my note-books." Subsequently, we received a statement from Mr. Prosser from which it appears that you received a cheque for two guineas as late as 26th May of this year. In view of that your evidence appears so extraordinary that we thought it desirable to give you an opportunity to explain these discrepancies. What have you to say? After leaving the Board I thought about the evidence I had given, and it occurred to me that I could hunt up when I received cheques. I have surveyed very few of the Adelaide Company's steamers, and I thought if I went through my notes I could find out from them when I had surveyed these steamers, and if I had done it at night; and if I had surveyed them at night I would have received a cheque. In going up to the dock the other day I saw the "Franklin" lying there, and I said to Mr. Marr, "did not we survey that boat one holiday, you and I, when she was in the dock?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "then I got a fee for it." He said, "it was not that boat at all, it was the "Flinders." Then it came to my mind that I had received £2 2s. for surveying her on a public holiday, when it was a very wet day.

Then you admit that you did receive two guineas on the 26th May? I cannot say whether that was the day, but it was a public holiday, I know.

Would it be about that time? I think it would. You must remember that I have received so few cheques, and we are surveying so many ships, that a matter of a few pounds is not a great consideration with me. I could not call it to mind at the time when I was before the Board. If Mr. Prosser hunted back, he could not find, I am sure, that I had received more than three altogether.

Is not the fact that you have received so few cheques an argument rather against you—ought it not to impress it on your memory? The number of steamers I go to is so large that the matter of £2 being sent I cannot always remember. I could not think of it at the moment. After I got away, and when I was going in the steamer, I began to think over what I had said, and I began to wonder what was the last fee that I had received. I have looked through my bank-book, but there is no trace of anything there. There is money paid in, but I have never paid in £2 by itself. If the cheques were paid in they would be paid with other cheques. I am acting as trustee for two or three different ladies, and these things are a bit complicated, and my memory is not quite clear. I believe if you wanted to know that I could let you know every penny, it would be down in my notes when I was working there at night.

Mr. Delohery : I asked you that question and you said you could not give the dates? I said I would have a difficulty. We have so many steamers to survey, and we have so many things on our minds that we cannot fix these dates exactly.

The Chairman : Seeing these discrepancies in your evidence, are you certain you have given us the whole thing. Have you received any cheques, or cash, or any gratuity of any kind other than those you have mentioned? I would not compromise myself one iota for such a matter. I may tell you now that about twelve years ago—I will not give you the name even if you press me—

In regard to your giving the name, I do not know what it is you are about to say, but you evidently do not understand the powers of the Board. We can do whatever a Judge of the Supreme Court may do in dealing with witnesses; however, you may proceed with your statement? I was going to say that about twelve years ago I was taken into the private bar of the "Exchange Hotel," and a gentleman began to tell me how kind and considerate I had been towards them. He told me they felt they were indebted to me, and he took out a handful of sovereigns and put them on the table. I said, "What about these?" He said, "This is just a little present for you." I said, "They look very nice, do they not, you would like me to take them?" He said, "Yes, they are for you." I said, "They would count for the future, and not for the past." I said, "Put them in your pocket and stick to them." He said, "I know I am clumsy over these things, but we feel we ought to make you some recognition." I said, "I have done no more for you than I would do for anyone else, and I do not want any recognition."

You did not receive it? No, I did not; and I never have received one penny. If I had I would acknowledge it to you straight out. I think I am about as straight from the shoulders as any man, and the shipping people will tell you that if you ask them. There is no beating about the bush with me. I tell them what I think, and they know it. What I told you was what at the time I honestly believed to be true.

We are not doubting it, we only want your explanation? If I can give you any information, if there is anything I can do which will assist you to bring these practices to light, I shall be only too pleased to do it, because I do not go in for that sort of thing myself.

It is only fair to you that you should have this opportunity of explaining yourself? I felt it myself as soon as I thought over it that I might have led you astray; but it was quite unintentional. I told you what I believed to be the truth at the time. It is a long time to tax a man's memory, and when I got that last £2 2s. Mr. Cruickshank, I think, was away, and Mr. Marr told me about the "Flinders." I could not possibly go to it. I told him I had a room full of men to be examined, and I said we would go on the following morning. We went in the morning, and we decided that the boat was good enough for another six months, at any rate. It was about ten days afterwards that I got this cheque. I trust you will not think I have tried to mislead you; I assure you I did not. I gave evidence of what I believed to be true, and what I believe to be true now. I said three, four, or five occasions. I said four or five because I doubted my own memory, though I could not call to mind more than three. After five or six years it is difficult to remember. The whole amount has not been more than five; still, you cannot be sure—at least, I cannot.

George Plaice sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : We are holding an investigation into the Navigation Department with the view, as you are no doubt aware, to regrading the officers, and we are sitting now with the powers conferred upon us by the 16th section—a section which places us in the position of a Royal Commission, and the evidence we are taking is under oath. What is your name? George Plaice.

What are you? I am a sea pilot.

How long have you held that position? Four years last January.

Now, I am going to ask you a question which you may refuse to answer if you consider that it will injure you in any way; but, in the event of your refusing, you must pledge your oath that to give an answer will do you an injury;—have you received any gratuities from anyone for bringing vessels to the wharfs, or performing any services of that kind? I have received presents.

Have you ever asked for them? No, never.

You are quite certain about that? I never asked for any payment.

How long has that been going on? Before ever I was a pilot.

I mean so far as you are concerned? Since I have been a pilot, but very seldom.

Can you tell me on how many occasions these presents have been given to you? About once in two months.

From whom have you received them? From the captains.

From the captains of the vessels? Yes; they gave me an order.

An order on whom? On the agents.

What

What have been the amounts that you have received? Different amounts. Sometimes £1; very often £1. The most has been £3.

You say the captains have given you orders on the agents to pay you those amounts? Yes.

What are these presents supposed to be for? For working on holidays, Saturday afternoons, or Sundays.

Have you only received them for bringing vessels up on these occasions? Yes; that is all.

Have you ever received anything for bringing a vessel up at night? Yes; at night I have.

You have received presents for bringing vessels up on holidays, Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and at night-time? Yes. On one occasion I remember I took the "Transvaal" into Woolloomooloo Bay at 2 o'clock in the morning and berthed her, and the captain gave me an order.

Do you generally bring vessels direct to the wharf, or do you leave it to the harbour pilot? To the harbour pilots, unless I receive an order.

An order from whom? We have had it from the Marine Board. Here is a copy of one of them (*handing in document*).

Is it necessary to get an order from the Marine Board before you move these vessels to the wharfs? No; it is a standing order from the Marine Board to facilitate the working of the ships.

Is this the standing order? That is one of them; that is the form we used to receive them in.

Do you never bring a vessel up without an order of this kind? Yes.

Without receiving a specific order for a specific vessel, you consider that the instructions of the Marine Board apply to all vessels? Yes, being instructed by the Marine Board to do so.

That is to say, when you got an order of that sort, you construed it to be a general order, and you brought vessels up to the wharf? Yes, direct to the wharf; but we did not in all cases receive anything.

You say the presents averaged about two a month? Yes; they would average that.

You are sure you never asked for it? Yes.

Have you ever had authority from the Marine Board for receiving these fees? No.

Do you know whether they were aware of it? I do not.

You thought it was the right thing to do, and you accepted these fees? Yes; I have done it as master of a ship myself.

When you were master of a ship, you gave a fee to the pilot? Yes; and my owners never objected if the pilot had done them a service in any way.

Are you aware whether any of the other pilots have received fees in this way? Yes; every pilot that is there now. Every one of them has taken these gratuities? Yes.

You are quite certain that you have only done it in these cases? Yes. The master of the ship, when he was a pilot, received gratuities. Captain Chudleigh—when he was a pilot—he did the same.

He received these gratuities, did he? Yes; when he was a pilot, and Captain Jack also before he retired.

What pilots within your knowledge have received fees? All those at present employed, and Captain Jack who has retired.

You say you have brought ships to the wharf when they came in at night, or on holidays, Saturday afternoon, or Sundays, and you have taken the general direction of the Marine Board as sufficient authority for doing it? Yes.

What orders have been given to you;—is it left to your discretion? Yes.

You can refuse if you like? Yes; if I thought there was any danger attached to it. I was not to run any risks.

If you thought there was no danger, you might bring them up? If I thought it was prudent to do so.

And have all the sea pilots acted in the same way? Yes. On one occasion there was an order to take a French steamer to the Grafton Wharf. I took her there; but there was no berth, so I took her over to Johnstone's Bay, and anchored her there. The agent complained, and I had to explain to the Marine Board why it was that I did not berth the vessel at the Grafton Wharf. It was at night-time.

So far as you know, the Marine Board were not aware that these gratuities were being received? No.

You thought it was a right thing to do? Yes.

Now, if you had not brought these vessels direct to the wharf, would they not have had to pay harbour pilotage in addition? Not always; because it is only until quite recently that a captain could shift his ship wherever he liked.

I mean that, in coming in from sea, if you had not brought these vessels straight up to the wharf, they would have had to pay a harbour pilotage? Not formerly; the master could shift his ship where he liked.

What you mean is this: if you brought a ship to an anchor below Fort Denison, the master could afterwards shift his ship to the wharf himself? Yes; the captain could.

Whether he had an exempt certificate or not? Yes. That was Captain Hixson's decision at one time with the Collector of Customs. They decided that, according to the Act, if a master was above Bradley's, he could shift his ship to any part of the harbour he liked without paying pilotage; but I think that is altered now.

Are you still carrying on the practice of bringing vessels to the wharf? Yes.

Under the new orders, if you did not perform this duty, would not these vessels have to pay a harbour pilotage fee? I think so; but it would mean detaining the ship.

Is not the result of your bringing vessels to the wharfs that the ships escape the payment of the harbour pilotage fee? Yes. I do not know whether it is paid or not.

When you bring them straight to the wharf, the harbour pilotage is not paid? I am not sure. I do not think it is. Mr. Delohery: There would be no removal? No; it is direct from the sea, the same as taking a ship out.

The Chairman: Then the harbour pilotage would not be paid? So far as I know, it would not.

The fact of your performing that service saves the ship the payment of the harbour pilotage? So far as I know.

Mr. Wilson: Has the receiving of these gratuities been openly done, or has there been any concealment about it? No concealment so far as I am concerned, and no demand made; nor did I always get it. I berthed the "Alameda" the other Sunday afternoon; but I did not get anything. I did not go to the office, because he did not give me an order. It is not every ship that we receive a present from.

You are not paid on all occasions? No.

In what cases were you paid, and in what cases not? I have had cases where the agent has sent money down for taking ships from the wharf on a holiday—not that that was customary; and Holder Brothers have sent for me, and said, "You took a steamer away on the holiday." I said, "Yes"; and they said, "You are entitled to this—we always give the pilot a present." There would be no removal charged for that ship, she went right to sea.

Mr. Brodie: Do you remember removing the "Ferndene" in March last? I do not remember; I can find out by looking at my books.

Do you remember removing the "Indraghari" in the same month? Inwards or outwards?

Outwards? No.

Did you ever receive fees for taking them out after hours? No; we never get anything for taking them out. I have been at Pyrmont, ordered to take a vessel out at 8 o'clock, and I have had to wait about till midnight. The captain asked me to bring the vessel down below Garden Island, and then he told me that he could not go to sea that night. I anchored her at the back of Garden Island, and stayed aboard until 3 o'clock next day; but I never received anything for it.

Have you ever mentioned to the shippers that you had been delayed till all hours of the night? I never went near them. That is not the only occasion. There have been several occasions where I have been detained all night, or the best part of the night.

What record do you keep when you are bringing vessels inwards late at night, and taking them direct to the wharf? The time is entered in the log-book.

Do you record the time in the log-book? No.

Who does that? The Chief Officer takes the time.

And enters it in the log? Yes.

The Chairman: What are your hours of duty? All hours.

How long are you supposed to be on and off duty? We are always supposed to be on duty. I have not been able to leave that station for the last eight months. I have not been able to leave Watson's Bay to go anywhere with my wife and family.

Whenever you are called upon, whatever the time may be, the "Captain Cook" takes you out, and the pilots in their turn board the vessels? Yes.

And

And having boarded a vessel you do not leave her until you have berthed her? Or anchored her; and then the tender takes us back to Watson's Bay, and we are ready for whatever next comes along.

Then you are on duty again to take your turn for the next incoming vessel? If there is anything going to sea I am called on.

You take it in turns? Yes; I am first on duty.

You are supposed to be on duty night and day, whenever you may be called upon? Yes; Saturday, Sunday, holidays, and any time

Mr. Brodie: Do you take it in turn to receive these fees or gratuities from the shipping-masters? Oh, no.

There was no mutual agreement of that kind? No; no arrangement at all, it rested with the captain whether he gave it or not. The captain would propose it himself. I have done it as master of a ship, and Mr. J. C. Ellis, who was the shipowner at that time, never objected to it. In China I have done the same thing.

Do not you think it would be better to have this put under a regulation, so that you could get these fees above-board, and so that everyone might be aware of it? It has been above-board so far as I am concerned.

I mean so that it would be understood by everybody? Yes, it would be better.

Mr. Wilson: It would be much more satisfactory to yourselves? Yes, then we could make a demand if we did any service like this.

You would not make any demand, it would be regulated by the Department;—you would receive no money from the ship? Yes; I understand. But under the old Marine Board, if we did not take a ship out at night time or take her to the wharf, the agent would complain, and we should have to explain about it by writing a letter.

Frederick William Morris sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: You are one of the pilots stationed at the Heads? Yes.

How long have you been in the Service? Twelve years and two months.

I want to ask you a question now which you need not answer if you think it will injure you. Have you received any gratuities from anyone for bringing vessels up to the wharfs? Yes, I have.

From whom have you received those gratuities? From Dangar, Gedye's, from Gibbs, Bright, from Mr. Segur, and from Burns, Philp.

Have you received these gratuities during the whole time of your service? Pretty well, I think.

About how often did you get a gratuity? Perhaps five or six times in the year, I could not say positively.

About every two months? Yes.

What has been the amount of the gratuity generally? A guinea; I have had two guineas.

Any more? On one occasion I had £3.

What was that gratuity supposed to be for? For taking a ship up to the wharf, or sometimes for taking her away from the wharf. I never received £3 for taking a ship away, never more than £1.

When you do that of course there is no necessity for the ship to employ a harbour pilot, and I presume there is no payment for harbour pilotage? No.

So that your bringing a ship straight to the wharf saved her the harbour pilotage? Yes.

That is a fact? It has only happened lately.

That is under the new regulations? Yes; in former times they paid the removal just the same.

That would be seven or eight years ago? Yes, I suppose it would be about that.

Before that time, whether a harbour pilot was employed or not, a removal fee was paid? Yes.

Afterwards that was remitted when a sea pilot brought a vessel direct to the wharf? No, it was not remitted, they paid it just the same.

I mean after seven or eight years ago? No one was allowed to bring them to the wharf, the captains could bring them up themselves.

Have all the pilots done the same thing to your knowledge? I believe so, as far as I am aware.

Mr. Delohery: They have received fees for bringing vessels up and taking them away? Yes; more for taking them away than for bringing them up; it is not exactly for taking them away from the wharf—we are supposed to do that with all vessels—there is no removal charged for taking the vessel away from the wharf.

You get a fee for doing that? Only sometimes, for a good many of the ships we take away we never get anything at all.

The Chairman: Have you ever asked for a fee? No, I never did, it has been given as a present.

Mr. Delohery: What is the fee for, is it for working after hours? Yes; say we are ordered for 8 or 9 o'clock, and we stay till 5 or 6 next morning.

In the daytime you get nothing? Only at night or on Sundays.

The Chairman: Or holidays? Yes, but nothing in the day time.

Mr. Brodie: Did you get anything for taking the "Clan Buchanan" out in March last? If I took her out, I did not get anything for it.

Why would you not get anything for taking her out? It just depends on the captain. If the captain does not say "There's a new hat," we cannot charge anything. I took a large ship out of the dock the other day, it was the "South Australia," but nothing attached to it.

It is part of your ordinary duties, is it not, to be in attendance to take vessels out at all hours? It is not our duty really, our duty only extends to Pinchgut; according to the law, we are not supposed, to do anything beyond Pinchgut, although we have done it.

The Chairman: A harbour pilot is supposed to go on board at that point? Yes; some years ago, the pilotage being so heavy, Captain Hixson allowed us to do this. We used to take the P. & O. boats from the wharf, and they were charged a removal, but we never got anything for that. We never get anything for day work, it is only at night, or on Sundays, or on holidays, when the harbour pilots are not supposed to work.

Mr. Brodie: How was it that, as a sea pilot, you took the "Clan Buchanan" out? If a vessel wants to go down in the stream, for instance, then a harbour pilot does that, and a removal is charged; then we take the vessel out to sea. If the ship does not want to go to stream, but direct to sea from the wharf, we take her out, and if the captain is generous enough to give us something he does it.

Mr. Wilson: There is no concealment about it? No.

The Chairman: You are not aware whether the Marine Board was cognisant of what was going on? I think they were, but I do not know for certain. We have had instructions lots of times to take ships to the wharf from the Marine Board. Of course, when a man-o'-war comes in they give us something for bringing her up, because they pay no pilotage.

Do they always give you something? Sometimes they do, sometimes they do not.

Mr. Wilson: The foreign men-o'-war, I suppose? The French boats never give us anything, but the German do. The Government charges them no pilotage.

William Charles Tylor sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are holding an investigation into the Department of Navigation with a view to regrading the officers, and we wish to have some evidence from you on certain matters; what is your position? Sea pilot.

How long have you held that position? Thirteen years and four months.

I want to ask you a question now, which you need not answer if you think it will injure you; but if you do refuse, of course, you must pledge your oath that to answer it will do you an injury;—have you received any gratuities for bringing ships to the wharfs? Yes.

Have you done that the whole time you have been in the Service? Yes.

How frequently did you receive gratuities? Very rarely; only when I have done it at night time or on Sundays.

What would be the average? There is no average. I have sometimes done nothing for three months; I might get one in each month, and then I might not get anything for three months.

You say that has extended over the thirteen years of your service? Yes.

Are you aware if the Marine Board has ever given permission to the pilots to receive these gratuities? They have not given us permission, but they have instructed us to berth these vessels at night time. In a great many cases ships
come

come into this port at night time. Say one comes in at midnight, she is worth £120,000, and they are naturally anxious to get her to the wharf as quickly as possible. We have taken steps to the wharf upon an order from the Marine Board, but not demanding any money, and not with the Marine Board's sanction of getting any that I know of.

Are you aware whether other pilots have received gratuities in the same way? I do not think there is a man in the service—I hope I am not injuring anyone else by saying it—who has not at some time or other received a gratuity.

You are speaking of the pilots? The harbour pilots and the sea pilots, from Captain Creder down, have all received gratuities. We have never received anything for taking ships to sea. Another thing which I did not have an opportunity of telling you the other day; ever since I have been in the Service our boundaries as sea pilots are supposed to be Neutral Bay; the harbour pilots were supposed to do the removals. The other night I had to take a ship to sea; it was a sailing ship, about 3,000 tons. It was blowing hard, and it is very difficult to get a vessel like that out of the wharf in the dark, because in a great many cases the crew is half drunk, and they will not heave on the windlass. The ship was lying in a most awkward position near the gasworks, and the master had 60 fathoms of chain out, and only seven men to heave the anchor up. I asked him why he had not shifted the ship. "Oh," he said, "I went to the office to order a harbour pilot, and they told me the sea pilot would take me away." That has been the case since we have been in the Service. We have had to do their work, because they do not work at night time. As a rule, a ship wants to shift down in the evening, and we go to the wharf to take her from there.

Is it for doing that that the gratuity is given to you? We have never received payment for that, not a penny. I have had as much as £2, and on one occasion I had £3 given to me. It is very seldom that it happens; I do not ask for it, and I do not demand it. I have been master of a ship myself. I was in the "Zealandia" for five years, and I used to give gratuities. I have given a pilot a sovereign, and the owners have never objected; it has gone in with the accounts.

Mr. Wilson: You would prefer that any fee for work of that kind should be under a proper regulation, so that it could not be objected to? To tell the real truth, I never felt that I had done wrong, if I had been ordered not to take it, of course, I would have refused it.

That is scarcely an answer to my question;—I asked you whether you would not prefer that the payment of such fees should be governed by regulations so that you would know what your rights were in the matter? Certainly. I may tell you that in the Harbour Regulations we are allowed to charge fees. If we attend a ship two or three times, we can charge a fee, and we can recover that fee summarily or by process; we are entitled to that by law.

What is that? Under the Harbour Regulations, if a pilot is ordered, say, this morning, and he finds the vessel is not ready for sea, and if he attends again, and finds that the vessel is not ready, that pilot can charge 10s. for every visit he makes after that.

The pilot or the Department? The pilot, and he can recover. If you look at the Harbour Regulations, you will see it.

The Chairman: Has that ever been enforced? Oh yes; it was frequently enforced in the old days. A master might be lying down below ready for sea, and he would keep on ordering pilots, and the pilots had to be running up and down, and dancing attendance on him.

Did the pilots ever enforce that fee? Yes; to my knowledge they have enforced it.

Mr. Delohery: Would that fee go to the pilot? Yes, I think so; that is the way I have read it.

The pilots are entitled to it as their own fee? Yes; he can recover it as his own fee.

Mr. Brodie: Surely you do not retain the fees? I never charged it; but it has been charged and retained by the pilot.

The Chairman: Can you mention any case? I believe I can mention the case of a pilot named Christison, since dead.

Do you know of any other case? I believe Captain Jack has done it; but I would not be positive.

He has demanded and retained a fee? Yes.

Is there anyone else you know of? No; the thing seems to be explicit in the Harbour Regulations. Personally I have never charged it.

Whatever you have done has been done openly? Whenever I have received a gratuity it has been for taking a ship to the wharf.

George Sidney Lindeman recalled:—

The Chairman: There are one or two questions we wish to ask you, Captain Lindeman, in view of the evidence which has been given since you were here;—I think you said in your evidence that if gratuities were given to surveyors, it would be entirely wrong? Yes; without authority.

And you also said that you were entirely unaware of such things being done? Yes.

You were further asked whether you were aware that gratuities had been given to the sea pilots; you replied that you were not aware, and that if it was done it was unknown to the Department;—I think you said that? Yes.

Do you still adhere to that? Certainly.

Would you be surprised to hear that it has been done wholesale? I should be very surprised.

We have evidence to show that gratuities have been given to sea pilots; it is admitted, in fact, that for seventeen or eighteen years this has been going on, and that it has been done almost from the very first; the pilots themselves have admitted that they have been in the habit of receiving gratuities, and three of the engineer surveyors also have admitted receiving gratuities. I suppose this comes as a surprise to you? Yes, quite.

You will admit, I think, that this practice of receiving gratuities is much more dangerous in the case of the surveyors than of the pilots? Yes.

And had it come to your knowledge you would have unhesitatingly condemned the whole system? If it had come under my notice I should at once have reported it to the Board.

The system has been carried on quite without your knowledge? Yes; I knew nothing whatever about it.

And it would not have had your authority or sanction? No; of course I should have reported it at once to the Board.

It is admitted on all hands that it has been going on for years and years? I am surprised to hear it, and I should be equally surprised to think that Captain Hixson knew anything about it.

You do not think he was aware of it? I do not think so.

At any rate, so far as you are concerned, you knew nothing about it? Nothing at all.

Mr. Seife came before us, and gave certain evidence; he said that a certain company sent him a fee, and that he went to Captain Hixson and showed him the letter he had received, and that Captain Hixson said, "I do not want to know anything about it." That was taken as a tacit approval of the acceptance of these fees? I know nothing about it; it is the first I have heard.

You have not previously heard of this? No; it never came under my notice. Captain Hixson's room was at the top of the building.

He might have said this? He might know all about it.

Or he may deny it; we propose to give him an opportunity to explain? Certainly I never heard anything about it.

We thought it right to let you know the result of our investigation? Of course you know when I was Secretary to the Board I had no authority, as Captain Hixson stated in his evidence. It is quite possible they may have seen him without my knowing anything about it, but I should be surprised to learn that he sanctioned anything of the sort.

Mr. Wilson: If a surveyor did want to get an opinion on the matter, it would be to Captain Hixson that he would go? Yes; not to me. If he came to me I should send a communication to Captain Hixson.

The Chairman: It shows how quiet the whole thing has been kept when you, as Secretary, knew nothing about it? I knew nothing whatever about it.

It has been done wholesale? I was a bit surprised at the willingness of the pilots to bring vessels up at all hours.

Mr. Wilson: This explains their willingness.

The Chairman: With regard to the surveyors, it is right to point out that Mr. Cruickshank stands out in bold relief against them all. Not only would he receive nothing himself, but when it came under his notice he gave it as his decided opinion that these gratuities should not be accepted.

Mr. Wilson: It was only when Mr. Cruickshank told Mr. Seife that he should return it that he went to Captain Hixson.

The Witness: Of course I do not know what took place with Captain Hixson.

[The investigation was adjourned till 2.15 p.m. the next day.]

THE investigation, under section 8 of the Public Service Act, into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, was resumed and continued on Thursday, 13th September, 1900, at 2.15 p.m.

Present :—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman, }
Mr. WILSON, Member, } Public Service Board.

Mr. G. E. Brodie, Assistant Auditor-General, and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.

William Douglas Cruickshank further examined :—

The Chairman : When we were examining Captain Lindeman in connection with this investigation he made this statement : " I may tell you I remember a case where Mr. Cruickshank was offered a certain sum for certain work he had done, and he refused to accept it." Captain Lindeman was then asked, " You thought it was right that he should refuse it?" and he replied, " He thought it was right." Then he was asked, " The Board did not recognise any such practice," his answer being, " He told me unofficially that this money had been sent to him, and he informed Captain Hixson, and told him that he was going to refuse it." " It was a practice not recognised by the Board," was the next question put ; and Captain Lindeman replied, " Certainly not." As this evidence has been elicited in the course of the inquiry we thought it right that you should be given an opportunity to state your version of the case.

The Witness : I suppose the Board wishes to know all about it. The best explanation I can give you, gentlemen, is to let you read these two letters—one sent to me, and the reply I made. [*Documents handed in for the perusal of the Board.*] I have shown you the correspondence, and I think it fully explains the whole transaction. It shows what actually took place, and that the fee was returned as soon as it was received.

The Chairman : Mr. Wilson and I have read these letters, and there is nothing in them but reflects the greatest credit on you. Your evidence all through, Mr. Cruickshank, has shown that the Government may be congratulated upon having in the Service such a high-minded officer, and one whose conduct stands out in such bold relief against that of others who have come before the Board.

Mr. Wilson : I may say that I entirely concur with what the Chairman has just said.

The Chairman : I need hardly say that you leave this investigation without the slightest stain on your character.

The Witness : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With respect to the regulations, which the Board asked me to prepare, I have drawn them up, and I have them here.

The Chairman : It will be better if we see you specially about this matter, but we shall be glad to have your rough draft to look through.

Robert Steel sworn and examined :—

The Chairman ; What position do you occupy ? Assistant Engineer Surveyor.

How long have you held that position ? About four months.

Now I want to ask you a question which you may, if you think proper, refuse to answer ; but if you do you must pledge your oath that it will injure you to give a reply. Have you received gratuities from anyone since you have occupied the position of Assistant Engineer Surveyor ? Yes.

From whom ? I do not know the person's name ; it was the captain of the steamer.

The captain of what steamer ? The " Ramazan."

What did you do in order to earn that gratuity ? I worked the whole of Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

What were you engaged in doing ? Surveying the machinery, boilers, hull, &c.

What made you think that you had a right to accept that fee ? Through hearing the opinions of others in the office, old servants who had been there a considerable time.

From whom did you hear it ? My seniors in the office.

To whom are you referring ? To Mr. Selfe, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Marr.

Did you ask for their opinion when you received this fee ? Not at the time. I was not in a position to do so, because it was after hours.

As soon as you had an opportunity you asked them, did you ? No, it was prior to that. The matter had been talked over, and I understood it was customary.

You took it in the full belief that it was a right thing to do ? Yes.

Having considered the matter again, do you think it is a right thing to take fees in that way ? Under the circumstances, I do, being called out during those hours.

Do you think it is a right thing to take fees in that way, without the distinct knowledge of the Department ;—do you not think the practice is liable to abuse ? It is a matter that is open to abuse.

Still you thought it was customary, you were told it was, and you accepted it ? Yes.

Of course we recognise that you are a new appointee to the Department, and no doubt you have been completely misled in the matter.

The Witness : I was sent away late on Saturday morning over to the Sutherland Dock. I would have refused to carry out the survey had I been able to communicate with the Superintendent, but it being after hours I did not know where to find him. I had been told in the office that it was customary to carry out these surveys on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and I thought I might be doing wrong if I refused.

The Chairman : Is that the only occasion on which you received a fee ? Yes. I may say that we are frequently called out on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays, and at night time.

The Chairman : We are not objecting to the payment of overtime, where a person is called out at unearthly hours ; all we say is that it should be done under proper regulations.

The Witness : Considering the salaries we are receiving, I thought it was right to accept this fee.

The Chairman : Still, it was not right to receive it in that way. The practice is one that might lead to the greatest abuse.

Mr. Wilson : You would prefer that the payment for overtime should be put on a different footing. If you are called out on Sundays, for instance, you would prefer that there should be some recognised system, and that the payment should be under a regulation ? We would prefer that there should be some understanding.

I suppose you also recognise that this work must be done at any hour in the interests of the shipping ? Yes ; I have been given to understand that before.

Henry Pettit recalled :—

The Chairman : We want to ask you some further questions, Captain Pettit. I am about to put one to you which you can refuse to answer, if you think it will injure you ; but if you do refuse you must pledge your oath that to answer them will do you an injury ;—have you been in the habit of receiving gratuities ? Do you mean from the shipping ?

Yes ? Well, I have received a little in excess of the removal of a ship on special occasions.

Do you mean by that that the statutory fee has been paid to the Treasury for that removal ? Yes.

And that something has been given to you over and above that fee ? Yes.

For how long has that practice continued ? For some years ; but it has dwindled down to a very low thing during the last four years.

During that period, I suppose the sea pilots have been doing the work and taking the gratuities ? No ; they have not done that. It has been on Saturday afternoon, perhaps, or at night time, when we are not supposed to be on duty. We have the privilege of Civil Service hours in our Department, which the sea pilots have not.

When you have accomplished removals after hours, or on holidays, these gratuities have been given to you ? Yes.

But in that event the statutory fee has been paid to the Treasury ? Yes.

And something extra has been given to you ? Yes ; for the extra duty out of office hours.

You say that has continued for some years ? Yes ; this last ten years.

To how much would the gratuities amount to in a year ? Do you mean to each pilot.

Yes ? There is no definite amount.

How

How many times in a year have you received a gratuity? I never kept count.

Would it come to a dozen times? I do not think so. I do not think that I have received more than a couple of gratuities during the current year.

In previous years, would it come to as much as a dozen a year? I can hardly say that from memory.

Did you demand a fee, or was it given to you? It was voluntarily given.

About what would be the amount of the fee? From a guinea to a couple of guineas.

According to the time, I suppose? According to the description of the vessel. If it was a large mail-boat arriving on a Sunday they would naturally be anxious to get to the wharf, and they would make the pilot a present of a couple of guineas. If it was Saturday afternoon they might give the pilot a guinea for a new hat. That was about what was usually given in these cases.

Was that practice known to Captain Hixson or to the Department? I think it must have been known to Captain Hixson; he did not appear to interfere with it in any way. I remember, on one occasion, an agent demurred to giving anything to the pilot for services performed in this way. It was said, "You expect a fee?" We said, "This is out of hours; we do not expect a fee; it has been given; it is not asked for." The agent said, "Well, we do not intend to pay anything." I said, "If you do not, I will put it before the head of the Department; we are not supposed to work on Saturday afternoons or on Sundays." I told the agent that if we were to be kept working during those hours it was completely against the regulations. I told Captain Hixson about it, and he said, "If it is so important with these people to get vessels up to the wharf out of office hours, and when the Custom-house is closed, and when this office is closed, and if an officer is done out of his legitimate holiday, I think it is mean of the company not to make a little allowance." He did not say that he was in favour, but he said he thought it was mean of the company not to make some little recognition of this extra service.

Captain Hixson said that to you, did he? Yes; he said, "I do not tell you that it is proper to take it, but still I think, when it suits their interests to have a ship brought up out of office hours, they should make some little recognition to the officer whose duty it is to remove the ship."

Would not you consider it more satisfactory if there was some regulation, some recognised rule, for the payment of overtime? Yes; particularly in our Department, where we are supposed to have Civil Service hours. I think it would be more satisfactory to the Department to pay a recognised sum to the pilot who had the job to do, and it would be more satisfactory to the pilot and to every one concerned.

The position would be thoroughly understood then? Yes.

Can you tell us, Captain Pettit, if there were any regulations which defined the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the harbour pilots and the sea pilots? Well, there was an old recognised rule that above Fort Denison was where the harbour pilots took up their duties.

When you were before the Board previously this question was asked, "Now I want to ask you has it ever come to your knowledge that the sea pilots have been paid for bringing vessels up in this way?" And you replied, "I have never heard it personally; but I have heard it spoken round. It never came personally under my notice." Then the evidence proceeds: "It has been talked of? I have heard it spoken of. Has it been spoken of in such a way as would lead you to believe that it was true? Really I cannot say. Has it conveyed to your mind the impression that there is some truth in it? It is possible there may be truth in it. I do not think a man would run himself into trouble, and exceed his duty without some extra remuneration." Why did you not when you gave that evidence about the sea pilots mention the fact that you yourself had received gratuities for bringing vessels up? You never asked me if I had received a fee.

You did not mention about yourself? I did not.

Do not you think it would have been better if you had? I might have done so; but as it was not a question asked I did not think it worth while mentioning then.

Charles Robertson Thompson sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: This is an investigation we are making into the Marine Department with a view to regrading the officers.

What position do you occupy? I am Assistant Harbour Master.

I wish to ask you a question now which you need not reply to if you think to do so will injure you;—have you ever received gratuities from anyone for carrying out your duties? I have.

From whom have you received them? From nearly all the shipping companies going?

How long has that continued? Almost ever since I have been in the Service.

How long is that? Fifteen years.

It has been the practice from the first? Yes.

Is there any rule or regulation which authorises your receiving such fees? I never heard of any rule or regulation; but I heard that it was allowed.

Allowed by whom? By the Marine Board, when I joined the service.

Will you be surprised to learn that this practice was known neither to Captain Hixson nor to Captain Lindeman? I will just read you Captain Lindeman's evidence. "Would you consider it as a most improper proceeding? Yes, certainly." Then again, "Do you think the Board would consider it right? No." "It was a practice not recognised by the Board? Certainly not." You see your idea that the Department was aware of it does not appear to be borne out by the evidence? We took it from what Captain Hixson told Mr. Hillman.

Who is Mr. Hillman? He belongs to the Orient Company. I have only got this second hand. I did not hear it from Captain Hixson, or from Mr. Hillman, it was told to me by Captain Pettit and Captain Bracegirdle, they were my seniors. Captain Hixson told them that Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and public holidays were considered our own time, and if there was any urgency in getting a vessel to the wharf, if the company made an arrangement with us we should not stand in their way.

You are under the impression that although the practice was not actually acknowledged still it was tacitly acceded to? Yes, that was my idea.

You thought it was quite right under the circumstances to accept these fees? Yes.

Do you not think it would be very much better if that were done according to rule and regulation? I certainly think so. I have advocated it amongst ourselves for years, but I had not the ear of anyone who would take notice of it. I certainly think it should be regulated; in fact I think the whole service wants regulating.

In what way do you consider that the service wants regulating? We are working too much into one another, the sea pilots are bringing vessels up to the wharfs. I think matters ought to be regulated so that we may really know what we are doing.

If a sea pilot brings a vessel straight to the wharf the harbour pilotage dues are lost? Yes. I believe it is Captain Edie's opinion that if they do not drop anchor, if it is one movement from sea to wharf, a removal should not be charged, and it has for a long time been the custom for vessels not to pay a removal fee when going away from the wharf to sea.

Mr. Brodie: Can you give the Board any idea of the number of fees you have received within the last twelve months? I have received eleven guineas this year.

The Chairman: Do you think you received more in previous years? Yes, some time ago.

What is the highest amount you have received in any one year? About £20, so far as I can tell from memory. It does not often come that way, and even when it does, we try to put them off until it is working hours.

You would rather have your holiday than the guinea? Yes; I would rather have my Sunday as a holiday than I would have that. I may say that when Captain Edie took charge of this Department a case occurred where I was required to take a ship down stream on Saturday afternoon. I made some demur, as I had been up from 4 o'clock, and because Saturday afternoons had been considered our own time. Captain Edie then said that we were supposed to go whenever we were called upon, and that if we were entitled to that time, he would see that we were paid overtime. But I have had many cases since that time, and I have never received any overtime.

The payment for overtime would be the proper way of dealing with these cases? Yes; it is only right that we should have some fixed time. As it is now, it is not justice to us or to anyone else.

Mr. Wilson: I am not quite sure that your hours should be those of the clerical division. As a matter of fact, there may be times in which you have practically nothing to do.

The Witness: Those hours will not do now at all. The steamships are in too much of a hurry, and they make it a point to arrive here on Sundays, and thus save a day.

Mr.

Mr. Wilson : There is too much urgency about shipping matters nowadays to allow of clerical hours being observed in work like yours.

The Witness : If I might mention it, my opinion is that the whole service could be worked with one staff instead of having two as at present, a harbour staff and a sea staff.

The Chairman : The two sections could be amalgamated ?

The Witness : Yes.

Mr. Wilson : Just as they are at Newcastle ?

The Witness : Yes, they have a steam launch to attend the pilots there, which takes them out to the different vessels. We have a small boat ; we are living in our own houses wherever we can get them ; we have to depend on ourselves for rising, we have no one to call us ; and we only have rowing boats, and if there is any wind or the weather is bad we have difficulty in getting to the vessels, and a lot of time is lost.

The Chairman : Your idea is that the positions should be amalgamated, and that whenever a pilot is put in charge of a ship he should invariably bring it to its moorings ?

The Witness : If the two staffs were amalgamated there would be more men to do the work. Two men could always attend in Sydney to deal with the removals that might be required during the day.

Alexander Sangster sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : As no doubt you are aware, Captain Sangster, we are making an investigation into the Department of Navigation with the object of regrading the various officers ;—how long have you been in the Department ? Three and a half years.

What position do you occupy ? Inspector and surveyor.

What are your duties ? Preventing breaches of the Navigation Act, and surveying vessels.

You survey vessels—that is the shipwright's work ? Yes.

The spars, tackling, and all that sort of thing ? Yes, and the ship's hull ; the rigging generally and the boats.

Now I want to ask you a question which, if you think it will injure you, you may refuse to answer ;—have you ever received a gratuity from anyone ? Never.

Has anyone ever offered you a gratuity ? Yes, on several occasions.

From whom have these offers come ? I think I must refuse to answer that question.

Will it injure you to answer it ; if not, I think we must compel you to give an answer. I will answer it if you wish. It was*

Has anyone else offered you a gratuity ? In an indirect way.*

Anyone else ? In another indirect way.

What do you mean by an indirect way ;—how was the offer made ? Our work is a peculiar sort of work, inspecting shipping, such as when vessels are overloaded, and things like that, and sometimes we have to put shipowners to great expense in discharging the ship again. I have been told on such occasions, in an indirect way, that they would make it worth my while if I did not compel them to discharge again.

Who has told you that ? Well, the wharfinger on Howard Smith's wharf.

Do you know his name ? No, I do not, it is sometime ago.

About how long ago ? About two years.

He told you that it would be made worth your while if you did not compel them to discharge cargo again ? Yes ; they were overloaded, and they had to discharge a portion of the cargo to bring her up to the proper line ; I suppose it would be four or five hours' work.

You were told they would make it worth your while ? They did not offer me money ; but I knew their meaning.

Now, about the other case—the case of the Adelaide Company—what was that occasion ? That case happened only a short time ago. About 4 o'clock, or a quarter-past 4 one afternoon, they came in and wanted a load-line for one of the China ships for which they are agent. Under the present Act there is a very large amount of work involved in measuring a ship and marking the load-line. I told the agent who came in that it would be impossible for me to do it that day, as it would take me quite four hours to complete the work. He said, "Captain Sangster, we want to get the ship away to-night ; in fact, she must go." If they wanted her to go, if she must go, and they had not the load-line, they could not go to Melbourne, so I said, "Very well, I will do my best." I finished the work about 10 o'clock, and the five-guinea fee was paid to the Secretary. What I was going to say was this : when I told the agent that I could not do it, he said, "Try and do it ; we want to get the ship away ; it is most important ; it means a lot to us, and we can make it worth your while." I said, "I do not want anything like that." I consider that anything I refuse in that way is an investment.

What happened in the other case you mentioned ? I had the money put into my hand.

Who gave it to you ? I think it was Mr. Jones.

How much did he give you ? I think it was a sovereign, I did not look at it long enough to be sure, I simply asked him what he meant by doing the like of that.

What was that fee intended to cover ? I do not know I am sure. I surveyed his vessel with all honesty, and had everything right, so far as I required it. When he put the sovereign into my hand I did not think it was for doing anything in particular.

You at once refused it ? I did.

Of course your duties are of the most responsible character ? They are duties where a man, if he likes to be dishonest, can make a good bit of money. Sometimes we have to put a shipowner to a great deal of expense in shifting cargo. We may go to one of Huddart Parker's ships, or one of Howard Smith's, and we find her filled on both sides with fruit in such a way that the boats could not be managed, and as would make it uncomfortable for the passengers to get about the decks. We have perhaps, 2,000 cases of fruit shifted, and delay the ship several hours. It means a large sum of money to them when a ship has been overloaded and we compel them to discharge cargo again.

Are the instances you have mentioned the only ones where a fee has been offered to you ? Those are the only occasions I can swear to. I believe I have had other offers in an indirect sort of manner. I have been told to let the ship go. If a ship has been an inch or two below the load-line, I have refused to let her go out, and when they asked me to let her go, I knew what they meant by doing that.

Who has said that to you ? Huddart Parker's principally.

Anyone else ? I cannot from memory say. We are round amongst the ships all day long, and this happens very often.

The Chairman : I think the Government is to be congratulated in having officers who will maintain their position as you appear to have done.

The Witness : I have been in an unfortunate position. I left good employment to enter the service of the Department. I think the Board promised to inquire into my case. I do not think the Marine Board dealt fairly with me, although I have tried to do my best. Both Captain Hixson and Captain Edie promised me that my salary should be increased. I told them I could not stay where I am at the salary I was getting. I have kept out of difficulties up to the present, but I have to dress well, and I have to meet Mr. Burns and Mr. Forsyth, and gentlemen like them, in connection with their business, and I have to go round town inquiring into different matters. The Marine Board, about nine months ago, wrote to the Treasury and asked them to put £50 on my salary, and a communication came back, through the Public Service Board, I believe, saying the matter would be referred to on the regrading.

The Chairman : The time has now arrived when we shall be able to do something. Your case will not be overlooked. I hope you will always continue in the straightforward way you have gone on to the present.

The Witness : I consider that in shipping matters anything you take from them they will only throw up into your face again whenever they can. They will want three times the value of the money out of you in the long run.

Herbert Chudleigh sworn and examined :—

The Chairman : You are captain of the pilot steamer "Captain Cook," are you not ? Yes.

And you are also in charge of the Pilot Station ? Yes.

You do pilot's work as well, do you not ? When it becomes necessary ; when all the other pilots are out on duty.

I want to ask you a question, which you are at liberty to refuse to answer, if you think it will injure you to do so. Have you received gratuities from anyone ? I have.

From

* It is not considered desirable to disclose the names.

From whom have you received gratuities? I can hardly tell you from whom; from the masters of ships, and several agents about town.

For how long has that practice continued? I may say that it was in vogue when I went into the Service. I remember I had been in the Service just about a fortnight when I went to take a French steamer to sea. I was waiting in town for a gentleman to come down. I think he was at Dalgety's. When Mr. Moore came down he inquired for me, and he said, "Well, you took the ship away, call and see me during the week." I called up during the week, and he gave me a sovereign. That ship had to pay pilotage as well.

How long ago is that? That must be over fourteen years ago.

Has it continued since? Yes, but it has not been a thing of frequent occurrence.

How often does it occur? Sometimes we might go three or four months and get nothing at all, at other times perhaps it might be a little oftener.

Occasionally, I suppose, you have brought vessels right up to the wharf? Yes; that is on Sundays or at night time.

What have you received for doing work of that kind? Sometimes I have got nothing whatever; at other times, if the captain is generous, or the agent is generous, I have received a pound or £2.

So far as you know, that has continued from the very first? Yes, from ever since I went into the Service.

Mr. Brodie: Did you ever mention to Captain Hixson at any time the fact that you were receiving fees in this way? I have only been in charge of the steamer during the last six months, and Captain Hixson was not there during that time.

Do you know of anyone having spoken to Captain Hixson about this matter? No; but I think the Marine Board must have had knowledge of it, because we often received orders by telegram to berth certain ships. We thought it was nothing but a just thing. I should have been sorry in need to have taken anything from anyone if I had not considered it just. I handled thousands of pounds before I went into the pilot service. I was master of Mr. See's ships before I went into the service, and I must have handled thousands of pounds, and I would not have taken one single sixpence if I had not thought it was just.

The Chairman: You thought it was fairly earned? I did.

Do you not think it would be much better if those fees were paid under a proper regulation, and received with the full knowledge of the Department? Undoubtedly, and I hope the Board will make some regulations now which will do away with this sort of thing. No one would wish to take a single sixpence if it was offensive to anyone.

If persons work overtime, it is only right they should receive some remuneration, but it should be done under proper regulations, so that everyone may know what he is about? Everyone would prefer it.

You never asked for a fee, I suppose? Never in my life. Whatever I received was given to me without any trouble or bother about it. I think it would be better to have some good regulations, and do away with this at once.

William Crossan sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: You have only just come from Newcastle, Captain Crossan? Yes.

What position did you occupy there? Master of the pilot steamer "Ajax."

I want to ask you a question, which you can refuse to answer if you like—that is if you think it will injure you to do so. Have you received a gratuity from anyone during your time of service? No.

Neither at Newcastle nor here. No. I was not in a position at Newcastle to receive anything.

Have you heard of anyone else receiving gratuities? Nothing that I can give as evidence.

Did you hear anything at Newcastle which would lead you to suspect that this sort of thing was going on? No. I do not think it is a customary thing there. If it was I think I should have heard something that I could rely on.

As a matter of fact, you yourself have received nothing? Nothing at all.

[The investigation was adjourned until the following day.]

The investigation was resumed on Friday, 14th September, 1900, at 10.15 a.m.

Present:—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman,	} Public Service Board.
Mr. C. DELOHERY, Member,	
Mr. WILSON, Member,	

William Newton sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: As you are no doubt aware, we are holding an investigation into matters connected with the Department of Navigation, with a view to the regrading of the officers;—what position do you occupy? Inspector and Surveyor.

To the Marine Department? Yes.

How long have you held that position? About eleven years.

Are you acting under Mr. Cruickshank? No; I am a shipwright, my appointment being Inspector and Surveyor. Recently, since the Department has been changed into the Department of Navigation, I have been working more with Mr. McRitchie, the Shipwright Surveyor.

Is he your principal officer? Yes.

You are Inspector and Surveyor, working under him? Yes; by the instructions of the Superintendent I am assisting Mr. McRitchie.

What is the distinction between your duties and those of Mr. McRitchie? There is really none at present.

What are we to understand by your saying that since the new Department has been created you have been told to assist Mr. McRitchie? There was no alteration in my gazettement.

In what respect have the relations between yourself and Mr. McRitchie been altered by this instruction of the Superintendent? Before that I had nothing to do with the shipwright surveyors. I was inspector for the overloading of ships; but now that Mr. McRitchie has more than he can do, my instructions are to take my orders from him and to assist him. If he has more ships to survey than he can possibly do himself, he sets me to survey one of them. For instance, yesterday afternoon there were two ships dry in different docks, at 2 o'clock, Mr. McRitchie went to one and he sent me to the other.

Prior to that your duties were confined to inspecting the load-line of ships, and compelling vessels to adhere to that. You would have power to make them discharge cargo if you noticed the vessel was below the load-line? Yes, that was part of my duty.

Since the Marine Department has been reconstituted you have been told to assist Mr. McRitchie in his work as Shipwright Surveyor? Yes.

We want to ask you a question, Mr. Newton, which you need not answer if you think to do so will be to injure you; but, of course, if you do refuse, you will have to pledge your oath that it will injure you to give a reply.

Have you ever received gratuities from any companies or individuals in connection with your work? Do you mean since I joined the Service?

Yes? Yes, I have.

You have received gratuities? Yes. Here is a letter from the Secretary of the Board at the time, and a copy of a letter I wrote in reference to it. [Documents handed in and read by the shorthand-writer as follows:—"Ballina, 5th December, 1887. Sir,—It is my duty to inform you that I have received a cheque for £20 from the underwriters and owners of the s.s. "Terranora," £10 for myself and £10 to be divided between the boat's crew, as a present in recognition of our services in floating the vessel off the South Spit on the 15th October last. And now I beg your permission to be allowed to accept the same. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. NEWTON, Pilot, Richmond River." "Sydney, 13th December, 1887. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and, in reply, beg to inform you that the Marine Board are much pleased that, by your energy and that of your crew, such valuable assistance was rendered in floating the s.s. "Terranora," and they have much pleasure in allowing you to accept the gratuity of £20. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. S. LINDEMAN, Secretary, Marine Board of New South Wales."]

That was not in connection with your ordinary duties? Yes; it was my duty to do that. It was clearly my duty to render what assistance I could.

Was there any other case? Yes. Here is the copy of a letter I wrote on 12th September, 1888. [Copy of letter handed in and read as follows:—"Pilot Station, 12th September, 1888. Captain Fenwick, Sir,—I beg to return cheque for £5, as officers in the Government service are not allowed to receive gratuities. Kindly accept the above explanation, for I assure you I have not taken any offence at your offering, and hope you will not take any at my returning your generous offer. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. NEWTON, Pilot."]

What was that supposed to be for? Well, there is a flat to be got over before you get to the bar, and Captain Fenwick wanted to take his vessel over and anchor on the lower side, in the fairway. He asked me if I would allow him to do it. I took into consideration the fact that it would only take about twenty-four hours, and that nothing was expected and that nothing was likely to come in, and so I allowed him to move his vessel, and I also rendered him assistance. I did not take official charge of the ship, but I gave him what help I could, and he sent a cheque to me, which I returned. I not only had not earned anything, but I had to work a lot with him, and I had to keep perfectly clear.

Are those the only occasions on which you have been offered gratuities? No; I think there was another. I was still at the Richmond, and the Alliance Marine Insurance Company telegraphed to me for my opinion as to whether the "Saucey Jack" was fit to carry sugar from the Richmond to Sydney. I went on board the ship and looked at her, and I telegraphed back to say that I thought she was fit, and the vessel took away a cargo of sugar. I heard no more about the matter until some months afterwards, when I came to Sydney, and I met the manager of the company, and he told me there was a cheque at the office for me. I took the cheque of £2 2s.

That also was outside your duty;—you were asked to express an opinion as to the sea-worthiness of this vessel? Yes.

And you accepted a fee? Yes. I had no idea at the time I gave them my opinion that I should receive anything; I thought they were asking for it in a friendly way. I was very surprised to learn that there was a cheque for me.

Has there been anything else? No, I have been in Sydney?

At any time during your service? Since I have been acting as shipwright surveyor I surveyed the "Captain Cook," collier. They had not quite finished all that was required to be done; the survey had been going on for some time, and at 5 o'clock one afternoon the master came down to get his certificate. I was called in—I happened to be in the office at the time—and I was asked if the ship was all right. I said she was not all right when I last saw her, and I said that I must see her again before I could make a declaration. The superintendent then told the master that he could not grant the certificate. The master assured us that all the work had been done which I had pointed out should be done—the fittings of the boats, that is really what it was—and the superintendent was in a fix, inasmuch as I could not make a declaration without seeing the steamer again. I volunteered to take the certificate with me, and to go to the ship—it was then past 5 o'clock—and if I found everything satisfactory I could hand the certificate to the master. I did it, and it was nearly 6 o'clock before I was finished. The master offered me a sovereign for doing that, not as a bribe; the man was grateful; he wished to get away, because he was under contract to deliver coal to one of the mail boats next day. I refused to accept the sovereign.

How long ago was that? Within the last six months, because she has not come up for her certificate since.

Is there anything else? I do not know of anything else.

Have you ever been offered anything, practically a bribe, to pass a vessel which was below the load-line? I hardly know how things were meant, but this sort of thing has occurred. A ship has been overloaded, and they were lightening away; it is a heart-breaking job to do, and they come and ask you every five minutes to look and see if it is not right. In such a case I have been told, "You had better go home, it will be all right." You do not quite know whether they mean that the ship will be all right, or whether they mean they will make it all right with you.

No more direct offer than that has ever been made to you? I cannot say that there has.

It was made just in that way,—you need not remain there, and that it will be all right? Yes.

You do not know whether to interpret that to mean that they would load the ship all right, or whether they would make it right with you? Exactly; I never asked the question.

You were doubtful as to what was meant? It did not trouble me which way they meant it.

These are the only occasions when such a veiled offer has been made to you? There was one other occasion; a steamer was overloaded, and I drew the master's attention to it. We both went to see the manager, and the manager then said, "Cannot we persuade you to overlook this?" I said, "What do you mean?" and the manager said, "No, no, nothing of that," and the thing dropped at that.

Was that all that took place? That was all. I never had any money actually offered to me outside the "Captain Cook"; not since I left the Richmond and came to Sydney.

What do you consider are your hours of work? Well, I do not know. We have spoken before about overtime; we saw the Secretary, and pointed out to him how irregular were the hours we were working, and he said that it was no use talking about overtime, and that the only thing we could do was to take a half-day off sometimes.

That was the Departmental view of the position? Yes, the Marine Board Department. The question has not been raised under the new department. On one occasion I remember, Captain Sangster and I spoke to the Secretary; we had been out until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and we asked him if the Board could make some allowance in the way of refreshment, and he said that they could make no allowance whatever. We pointed out to him that we could get plenty of refreshment on board ship if we liked; they would be only too glad to give it to us. But if we took that sort of thing, it would only weaken our position. I have always held that I must be in a position to put my foot down any time I liked.

You are a captain, are you not? Yes, and shipwright as well.

The Chairman: I may tell you that we think your statement is most satisfactory.

The Witness: How I came to be a shipwright, my father was a builder, and I have lived in a ship yard practically all the time. I have never had to wait a day for a ship or anything, and I have never had a holiday since I have been in the Service.

William McRitchie sworn and examined:—

The Chairman: We are investigating certain matters connected with the Marine Department, with the object of regrading it. If in your judgment, any of the questions we are about to ask you will compromise you or injure you, you are at liberty to refuse to answer. I am giving you the usual caution; but of course if you do refuse to answer, you will then have to pledge your oath that it will injure you.

What position do you occupy, Mr. McRitchie? Shipwright Surveyor.

How long have you been in that position? Fourteen years and four months.

You have been shipwright surveyor the whole of that time? Yes.

Will you shortly describe your duties? I have to survey all vessels that want a passenger's certificate.

That is the shipwright's work? Yes; the boats, masts, sails, tackling, and all the top hamper. If it is a wooden ship, I have to survey both the outside and the inside; but in the case of iron ships the engineers survey the hull.

With regard to steel and iron ships, it is not part of your duty to survey the hull? No; only the outfit.

Mr. Cruickshank and his staff would inspect the hull in the case of an iron or steel vessel? Yes.

Now I want to ask you this question, since you have held the position you now occupy, have you been offered, or have you received gratuities in connection with your work? Yes.

Will you let us know what those gratuities were? I am surveyor for the Emigration Office, and the "Wilcannia" was clearing out with passengers; it was a holiday, and Captain Edie requested me to go and survey the ship. I was there from 8 o'clock till half-past 12.

When was that? About three or four months ago. Mr. Wall came and told me there was a guinea for me.

Who is Mr. Wall? The shipping agent.

Is he of the firm of Wall and Molesworth? Yes; that was for doing this work on a holiday.

He gave you a guinea? Yes.

And you accepted it? Yes.

You passed the ship and accepted a fee? Yes; it was a holiday.

What holiday was that? It was one of the days when the Contingents were going away.

Have there been any other occasions? I was at the "Peru," a new boat belonging to the A.U.S.N. Company, until early one Sunday morning, and I got a guinea for that.

Who

Who gave you that? Burns, Philp.

How long ago was that? A couple of years ago.

Is there anything else? Not that I recollect.

You do not recollect anything else during your whole service when you were offered and accepted a fee? About twelve months ago I surveyed a vessel in my own time for the Colonial Sugar Company, to go away to the South Sea Islands with labour. If she had not been surveyed in dock here they would have had to dock her somewhere else. They preferred to do it here, and Captain Hixson asked me to see the ship. I was there from 5 o'clock to 7 or 8, and, if I recollect rightly, I got a guinea for that.

So far as you remember, that exhausts the list? That is the lot.

Three guineas during that time? That is all.

Have any offers been made to you for passing ships when they have been below the load-line? The load-line does not come under me.

Have any gratuities been offered to you for passing ships with defective tackling? No.

Neither directly nor indirectly? I do not recollect anything.

Are we to understand by that that you will not swear it has not been done? No one ever offered me anything.

Either directly or indirectly? No.

Interview.

At 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th October, 1900, Captain Francis Hixson waited upon the Public Service Board in regard to the investigation into matters connected with the management of the Marine Board Department.

Present :—

Mr. J. BARLING, Chairman, }
Mr. G. A. WILSON, Member, } Public Service Board.

Mr. G. E. Brodie, Chief Treasury Inspector.

The Chairman: You are aware, I think, Captain Hixson, that we have been holding an investigation in connection with the management of the Marine Department, and that certain evidence has been taken, a copy of which has been given to you?

Captain Hixson: Yes.

The Chairman: There are certain portions of the evidence which bear on your administration, and we are anxious, in order that we may get the fullest information on the subject, and in justice to you, to hear what you have to say with regard to the evidence which has been taken. I may mention that Mr. Brodie, who has been present at the investigation, represents the Treasury.

Captain Francis Hixson, late President, Marine Board, was sworn :—

The Chairman: You have read the evidence referred to, I think?

Captain Hixson: I have.

The Chairman: The special portions of the evidence which we wish to bring under your attention are the following, which I will read.

(The Chairman then quoted from the evidence taken at the investigation referred to, as follows :—

Captain Lindeman:—(Page 11). You say that exceptions were made occasionally in the payment of harbour pilotage when the sea pilot brought the vessel direct to the wharf? A.—Yes. They might go to the President and explain the thing to him, and he would say, "We will not charge the fee under the circumstances."

(Page 11). A.—I may tell you I remember a case where Mr. Cruickshank was offered a certain sum for certain work he had done and he refused to accept it. . . . He told me unofficially that this money had been sent to him, and he informed Captain Hixson and told him he was going to refuse it.

(Page 11). Mr. Delohery: You say Captain Hixson might have arranged with the shipper not to charge the harbour pilotage fees? A.—There might have been any amount of fees remitted, and I, as Secretary for the Board, would know nothing about it.

Q. Would there be any record kept in your office of the fees remitted in that way by Captain Hixson? A.—No.

Mr. Wilson: Did the Customs know that he had remitted these fees? A.—The Collector of Customs might see him in reference to a particular case, and the agents might make a claim for a refund on a certain basis, and Captain Hixson might say, "I think it is a fair thing; I do not think the fee should be charged here."

The Chairman: Would there be any record of Captain Hixson's action in such a case? A.—No; it would not come before the Board.

(Page 30). Mr. Wilson: If a surveyor did want to get an opinion on the matter (of receiving fees) it would be to Captain Hixson that he would go? A.—Yes, not to me. If he came to me I should send a communication to Captain Hixson.

Mr. A. Marshall :—(Page 36). The Chairman: Did Captain Hixson know about it (officers receiving gratuities)? A.—I think he did. Mr. Selve told me that when he got this first fee for a late survey that he took the letter in and showed it to Captain Hixson, and Captain Hixson said he did not want to know anything about it; if it was overtime, or something to that effect, he did not want to know anything about it; he did not want fees to be applied for.

Mr. Brodie: Did you take the cheque to Mr. Selve? A.—I showed it to him, and he said that a similar cheque had been given to him, that he had shown it to Captain Hixson, and that Captain Hixson said he did not want to know anything about it.

Mr. H. Selve :—(Page 17). The Chairman: Is that (the acceptance of gratuities) recognised by the Department as a right thing to do? A.—Well, the first cheque I received I took it into Mr. Cruickshank. That must be about six years ago. I had a very courteous letter from Mr. Prosser thanking me for my kindness, and trusting that I would accept the enclosed cheque as a slight recognition of my services, something to that effect. I took the letter into Mr. Cruickshank, and he said, "I would send it back, it would never do to accept it." I said, "I do not know about that; you may be able to afford to snub these people, and after a letter like that it would be a direct snub to send the cheque back. I will see Captain Hixson." I took it in to Captain Hixson; he read the letter through, and said, "Well, you know, Mr. Selve, these people do not send the cheque unless they get full value out of you for it." I said, "Shall I accept it"; and Captain Hixson replied, "I do not want to know anything about it."

(Pages 23 and 24.) What did Captain Hixson say to you? Well, it is a long time to remember, but it was something to this effect: These are the sort of people who would get full value for their money, or they would not send you a cheque. Well, I do not want to know anything about it.

(Page 26.) A. . . . But there are only two people in the Department—Captain Hixson and Lieutenant Lindeman. The Department is run like a man-o'-war; they were on the quarter deck, and we were the men in the fo'c'sle; we were, really. As for being considered officers, that was never done. In the office they did not know what was going on. Ships were condemned, but we never told them about it; it would be no good if we did.

Neither Captain Hixson nor Captain Lindeman knew anything about it? No, nor the Board either.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank :—(Page 27.) A. . . . I remember some years ago that Mr. Selve one day brought me a cheque which he said he had just received. He said he would take it to Captain Hixson, and subsequently he informed me that Captain Hixson had told him he did not want to know anything about it, or something of that sort.

(Page 29.) A. . . . I do not think any of our fellows ever asked for anything. These fees have been sent to them. I think Mr. Selve did the right thing; he took it to Captain Hixson, and Captain Hixson made use of the remark that he did not want to know anything about it.

Captain Pettit :—(Page 21). A. . . . The pilots used to object to take ships away from the wharfs at night. When they met Captain Hixson, the President, at the time, and explained the thing to him, he told them, "It is in your own hands; if you are coming to a certain berth and you think it risky, or likely to run you into trouble, you can refuse to do it." That was said to the sea pilots.

(Page 32). The Chairman : Was that practice—the payment of gratuities to harbour pilots—known to Captain Hixson or to the Department? A.—I think it must have been known to Captain Hixson; he did not appear to interfere with it in any way. I remember, on one occasion, an agent demurred to giving anything to the pilot for services performed in this way. I told Captain Hixson about it, and he said, “If it is so important with these people to get vessels up to the wharf out of office hours, and when the Custom-house is closed, and when this office is closed, and if an officer is done out of his legitimate holiday, I think it is mean of the company not to make a little allowance. He did not say he was in favour; but he said he thought it was mean of the company not to make some little recognition of this extra service.”

Q.—Captain Hixson said that to you, did he? A.—Yes. He said, “I do not tell you that it is proper to take it, but still I think when it suits their interest to have a ship brought up out of office hours they should make some little recognition to the officer whose duty it is to remove the ship.”

Captain Bracegirdle :—(Page 26). The Chairman : Has that been recognised by the Department (the payment of gratuities to harbour pilots)? A.—At one time one of the shipping companies' clerks spoke to Captain Hixson, and he said, “Well, these officers have got regular hours, but if you can make arrangements with them they will attend on the job.”

Q. Was it understood by Captain Hixson that you were to receive a fee? A.—He did not know that we got anything, but it was tantamount to the same thing.

Q. How do you know that Captain Hixson made that observation? A.—I know it from the clerk who went in to see him.

Q. Who was the clerk? A.—It was the shipping clerk of the Orient Company.

Captain Thompson :—(Page 32). The Chairman : Will you be surprised to learn that this practice (receipt of fees by pilots) was known neither to Captain Hixson nor to Captain Lindeman. I will just read you Captain Lindeman's evidence. (*Evidence read to witness*). You see that your idea that the Department was aware of it does not appear to be borne out by the evidence? A. We took it from what Captain Hixson told Mr. Hillman.

Q. Who is Mr. Hillman? A.—He belongs to the Orient Company. I have only got this second-hand. I did not hear it from Captain Hixson or from Mr. Hillman; it was told to me by Captain Pettit and Captain Bracegirdle. They were my seniors. Captain Hixson told them that Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and public holidays were considered our own time, and if there was any urgency in getting a vessel to the wharf, if the company made an arrangement with us, we should not stand in their way.

Q. You were under the impression that, although the practice was not actually acknowledged, still it was tacitly acceded to? A.—Yes; that was my idea.

Captain Chudleigh :—(Page 34). Mr. Brodie : Do you know of any one having spoken to Captain Hixson about this matter? A.—No; but I think the Marine Board must have had knowledge of it, because we often received orders by telegram to berth certain ships. We thought it was nothing but a just thing. I should have been sorry indeed to have taken anything from any one if I had not considered it just.

Chairman : Those are the points, Captain Hixson.

Captain Hixson : Do you want me to explain each paragraph?

Chairman : Please; just as you think best.

Captain Hixson : Well, as far as the first paragraph is concerned, really I know nothing about that, except that there is no legal charge for a harbour pilot; the law is that there is a charge for sea pilots, but if harbour pilotage is performed by one of the Harbour Department certain fees should be charged, while there is no compulsion on a ship to pay outside pilotage, except for her own convenience. But to remember over twenty or thirty years all these thousand-and-one details that take place in this office—I certainly cannot make any reliable statement on the subject. I had better tell you that I know nothing of these fees being given to the harbour pilots or to the surveyors. I have certainly often brought pressure, upon applications of the agents and so on, on the harbour pilots and surveyors to work outside their regular office hours; but whether they got fees for it or what happened, I could not tell you. In the case mentioned by Mr. Selve, it says in the evidence it was six years ago. Well, I have a sort of vague recollection of Mr. Selve coming to me about a thing, and it is very probable I said, “Well, I do not want to know anything about it”; but I could not say whether I did or whether I did not.

Chairman : You would not wish that to be taken as authority for the wholesale demand and receipt of fees?

Captain Hixson : Certainly not.

Chairman : You have had no idea it has been going on as shown in the evidence?

Captain Hixson : Not the slightest; it was quite unknown to me.

Chairman : And you would never approve of such a thing being done?

Captain Hixson : I certainly would not have given a formal approval to it. But there are two sides to this question; the same as to others.

Mr. Wilson : But circumstances might occur in which you might consider some recognition was deserved?

Captain Hixson : Exactly what I am coming to. If a man works beyond his time to oblige people—as I know Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Selve have done—I think that there should be some remuneration for their services; and in the case of working on holidays and Sundays, I certainly think that when they do so they should be remunerated for that extra work. But you see in a Department like the Marine Board, or the present Navigation Department, it is impossible to govern it precisely as you would govern any other Department—the railways, for instance. Ships belong to private owners and come in at all possible times, and all sorts of little conveniences are required at different times that would not be wanted if it was a regular Government Department that goes on like clockwork.

Mr. Wilson : Of course you could have an authorised scale of fees?

Captain Hixson : I think it would be a very good thing; and I candidly admit I was rather surprised to find how smoothly things ran. When I wanted extra men, or a little extra done, everything went on nicely; and shipowners are always on the push—always wanting to push and shove along, and very properly they have come to me; and I have passed a thing. And the state of affairs which you now unearth appears to have been the result.

Chairman : I do not think there can be any question as to the justice of these men being remunerated if called upon at unearthly hours to perform service for the public; there should be some remuneration for it, but the danger is that it should be done in this underhand way; it should have been laid down by proper regulations, so that everybody should know what has been done. The evil is shown conclusively by the lapse which Mr. Marshall made into what might be called almost an actionable thing. With regard to the pilots, the only mischief that seems to have occurred is this: they have received fees into their own pockets which, if they had not been paid to them, would have been paid for harbour pilotage and gone into the Treasury; so the Treasury lost something in that way. But with regard to surveyors, where it might have the effect of warping their judgment, it may mean, of course, laxity in inspection of the machinery or equipments of a vessel, and so lead to loss of life.

Captain Hixson : I look upon the cases of pilots and surveyors as altogether different. A surveyor might sap his independence by taking fees; in the case of a pilot he merely puts a ship ashore. I am not inclined to think that the Treasury lost by these things. The harbour removals would probably be sent in, but this pound or two is probably something extra a ship has had to pay.

Chairman : The evidence shows it is not so; but that the Treasury has actually lost that harbour removal, which has not been paid.

Captain Hixson : Not in all cases.

Chairman : It seems to me, if I may so express it, that you made a very proper arrangement—that where pilots could do so they should bring ships up to the wharf; but the evil has been that the pilot would not have done so unless this fee had been given.

Captain Hixson : The sea pilot's duty was to put the ship up to the westward of Garden Island. But I see what you mean; it would be the the greatest possible nuisance, and we should lose our reputation as a port (whereas I think we have the reputation of pushing commerce on in every possible way) if we insisted upon a ship anchoring out in the stream in place of coming direct up. Of course, if she anchored in the stream, a harbour pilot would be necessary to take her from there to the wharf, and in that instance the Treasury, of course, would suffer. So that all the evil that has resulted from the taking of fees by pilots is that the Treasury may have lost, here and there, the harbour removal fees by the ship coming direct to the wharf instead of anchoring in the stream.

Chairman :

Chairman : But there is no doubt that in some cases, if the pilots had not received these fees, the vessels would not have come direct to the wharf ; and the Treasury, of course, has then lost this harbour removal?

Captain Hixson : Quite so. But there is another point. The fact is that this port was enormously expensive to shipping until lately. Each ship had to pay 4d. per ton for pilotage in, 4d. harbour and light rate, and 4d. outwards. So those charges being so enormous, it was inclined to make me be lax if I could do so without really committing myself. But I had a sympathy against charging removals when I knew what great expense ships were put to already.

Chairman : I have no doubt you came to the right conclusion ; but the whole point is this : That this system has been in operation outside of your knowledge, and it might lead to all sorts of abuses.

Captain Hixson : Yes ; and these gentlemen, when they are in a mess, do not fail to try and get out of it at the expense of other people, as appears in the evidence.

Chairman : We do not believe it, Captain Hixson.

Mr. Wilson : I think the last point, Captain Hixson was a good one ;—that under the present low rates the Department should be very much more strict and rigorous in enforcing their proper dues than when they were so high.

Chairman : Would you see any objection to allowing overtime to the pilots and surveyors ?

Captain Hixson : No ; I think it would be an excellent thing. And I think it would be a very good thing to pay the sea pilot to lead the ship direct to the wharf, in place of leaving her in the stream, and thereby causing delay.

Chairman : And then charging the owners a certain fee ?

Captain Hixson : Yes. And now the pilotage is reduced, and a maximum of £20 is fixed. Five years ago these big boats simply paid an exorbitant sum for this service, which they now get for £20.

Chairman : Is there anything else in that evidence you would like to draw attention to ?

Captain Hixson : I do not think so, sir ; it seems simply that these irregularities have taken place. And it would be a very good thing if you would make regulations and positive arrangements so that they should not occur again.

Chairman : I can quite understand that you, as President of the Marine Board, would be the very last man to hear about these things.

Captain Hixson : Well, I should not be the first, sir.

Chairman : And it only came out through Mr. Marshall's wrong doing—it put us on the inquiry.

Captain Hixson : I might mention, too, that it is only in very few places where the Government take upon themselves the control of the Pilotage Department. In most ports pilots are altogether apart from the Government ; they are just paid fees for the work they perform. There is a laxity between pilots and ships that perhaps should not prevail when it is a Government Department. And then the ship is in Melbourne to-day, where they pay the pilots in the way described, and then she is in Sydney two days afterwards, when they are inclined to act the same.

Mr. Wilson : In Melbourne the pilots used to be a corporation.

Chairman : I think they are now.

Captain Hixson : But they provide their own schooners to supply the ships with pilots. They are not a Government Department there, but a corporation, as you say.

Chairman : You think that is all you have to say ?

Captain Hixson : Nothing more. You are very good to give me this opportunity. I would like to modify the remark I made about people getting out of trouble at anybody else's expense. I do not want to blame anybody.

Chairman : We will send you a copy of the notes.

Mr. Wilson : I understand that the fee should be charged to bring the vessel in right up to the wharf, one fee for one operation ?

Captain Hixson : You could not do that because of breaking the law. What I meant to say was that if the sea pilot did both works, as it were, I would give him the fee for it. Because there is an immense deal of responsibility in bringing one of these big ships alongside the wharf, and if any damage was created there would be great trouble.

Mr. Brodie : There are one or two questions I would like to ask, particularly on what Captain Hixson has just mentioned. There are harbour pilots and sea pilots ?

Captain Hixson : Yes.

Mr. Brodie : Is it within your knowledge that the whole of the sea pilots have a knowledge of the various wharfs where the vessels would require to be berthed ?

Captain Hixson : They have not so good a knowledge as the harbour pilots have, but they should have a general knowledge. In fact, you may depend that no sea pilot would take upon himself to say he would put a ship alongside the wharf unless he knew exactly the condition the wharf was in. At the same time the harbour pilots would have a better knowledge.

Mr. Brodie : And were the harbour pilots appointed for the purpose of removing the vessels from the stopping-place westward of Garden Island up to the particular berthing-places in lieu ?

Captain Hixson : Yes ; they were appointed for that particular purpose.

Mr. Brodie : Then, if the sea pilots took on this other work—that is, of bringing the vessels straight to their particular wharfs—there would be less work for the harbour pilots to do ?

Captain Hixson : But it is a very small proportion of the vessels that could come direct to the wharf—steamers, for instance. Sailing-vessels have to anchor out there, and make a report to their agents, and make arrangements as to where they are to go subsequently—in fact, the master does not know himself where he is going.

Mr. Brodie : Did either the captain of the pilot-ship or the chief pilot of the harbour pilots mention to you at any time that their subordinates were receiving fees from the shipping companies ?

Captain Hixson : No ; not to my recollection ; and I think if they had I should have recollected.

Mr. Brodie : And, if they had, you would have taken some steps to have the thing officially authorised ?

Captain Hixson : To tell you the truth, that was the great difficulty in the Marine Board, getting things authorised, especially of late years—we could not get our views carried out. For the last four or five years we have simply had to wait for reorganisation before anything could be recommended.

Mr. Brodie : But it appears this matter has been going on for ten years. Previously to the time you speak of, if they had been brought under your notice, you would have taken steps to have them placed on a proper footing ?

Captain Hixson : I hope, Mr. Brodie, I should have done what I considered best to have them placed in their proper position ; and I think I should have done so.

Mr. Brodie : You do not remember any case of accident through any of the sea pilots bringing up a vessel to the wharf ?

Captain Hixson : No ; I never remember any.

Mr. Brodie : Nor any report of any accident ?

Captain Hixson : No—in fact, although I say it, we are extremely immune from accidents in Port Jackson.

Mr. Brodie : With regard to the surveyors, it appears from the statements made before the Board that Mr. Selfe has received two or three fees ;—do you remember him coming to you on more than one occasion ?

Captain Hixson : I do not remember it—no ; I have only a vague recollection of his coming, and I do not really remember the details of that visit. Of course, you know it is in a busy time. It is not deliberate, like sitting in this court. I might have been troubled by half a dozen different things. But I am quite certain, if he did come, he never came a second time.

Mr. Brodie : As far as marine surveyors are concerned, you would take a pretty strong view of an officer receiving such a gratuity ?

Captain Hixson : Most certainly ; because I should think it might prejudice his work, because they are in a very responsible position. It is a very easy thing to say, " Take that out," as they sometimes do ; but it might entail hundreds of pounds—the position of a marine surveyor, or engineer, or shipwright.

Mr. Brodie : And, entertaining those strong views, do you think it is at all feasible that you would lead Mr. Selfe, or any of the surveyors, to understand you agreed to their accepting any fee, or gratuity, no matter when they performed the service ?

Captain Hixson : I should think they would be like I am myself—that they would be ashamed to look a shipowner in the face if they had taken a fee for anything that is apart from their regular work. I remember Mr. Cruickshank coming to me once with a £50 cheque from^{*} Mr. Cruickshank had no notion of taking it ; but I said to him, " How could you look the man in the face afterwards if you take this £50 ?"

* It is not considered desirable to disclose the name.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CHARGES AGAINST MR. G. P. WEBB, FORMERLY
POSTMASTER AT MINMI.**

(MAGISTRATE'S REPORT AND EVIDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1900.

INQUIRY under the "Public Service Act of 1895" (59 Victoria No. 25), in connection with certain charges laid by the Minmi Improvement Committee against George Parfitt Webb, Post and Telegraph Master at Minmi.

Before Charles N. Payten, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, Court-house, Minmi, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st July, 1899.

Mr. W. A. Reid, solicitor, Newcastle, appeared on behalf of the Improvement Committee.

Mr. Alexander Burnett watched the case in the interests of the Post and Telegraph Authorities. Shorthand-writer to inquiry, Mr. Charles Hibble.

INDEX TO WITNESSES EXAMINED.

No.	Name, &c.	No.	Name, &c.
1.	G. A. Humphreys, letter-carrier, Minmi.	18.	G. Akhurst, farmer, Mount Elliott.
2.	A. E. Ayerst, Secretary, Minmi Improvement Committee.	19.	W. Keohan, postmaster, Wallsend.
3.	G. P. Webb, postmaster, Minmi.	20.	R. Sneddon, miner, Minmi.
4.	J. Renfrew, blacksmith, Minmi.	21.	Ellen Williams, Minmi.
5.	Elizabeth Smith, storekeeper, Minmi.	22.	William Reen, assistant postmaster at Minmi (now on leave).
6.	John Smith, screenman, Minmi.	23.	C. E. Gillespie, bus proprietor, Wallsend.
7.	J. C. Cosgrove, schoolmaster, late of Minmi.	24.	W. Swanton, school-teacher, Minmi.
8.	Edgar Grierson, draper, Minmi.	25.	G. Wile, bootmaker, Minmi.
9.	A. E. Williams, hairdresser, Minmi.	26.	G. W. Akhurst, school-teacher, Mount Elliott.
10.	H. O'Donnell, pupil-teacher, Minmi.	27.	E. Dodd, pit-boy, Minmi.
11.	W. T. Grierson, acting assistant postmaster at Minmi.	28.	D. Dyet, bootmaker, Minmi.
12.	R. Brownlee, draper, Minmi.	29.	A. Fisher, hairdresser, Minmi.
13.	J. K. Walker, storekeeper, Minmi.	30.	E. J. Young, postal inspector.
14.	W. Hogg, baker, Minmi.	31.	H. Bain, miner, Minmi.
15.	E. Trelford, special constable, Minmi.	32.	R. Smith, baker, Minmi.
16.	J. Dill, draper, Minmi.	33.	G. Smith, carpenter, Minmi.
17.	R. Richards, hotelkeeper, Minmi.		

INDEX TO THE EXHIBITS.

Nature of the Exhibit.

- "A"—Mr. Payten's authority to hold inquiry.
 "B"—Charges as formulated.
 "C"—Letter from Mr. Webb, asking to be permitted to be represented by a solicitor.
 "D"—Vouchers from Audit Office.
 "E"—Letters from the Improvement Committee, setting forth the charges in detail.
 "F"—Do do do do
 "G"—Do do do do
 "H"—Minmi Telegraph Message Book for year 1898.
 "I"—Wire from Mr. Young to Improvement Committee.
 "J"—School Roll.
 "K"—Wire from Assistant Auditor-General *re* Vouchers for 1896.
 "L"—Letters between Mr. Webb and Postal Department.
 "M"—School Roll.
 "N"—School Roll.
 "O"—Tabulated statement, showing the attendances of Mr. Webb's children at school.
 "P"—Letter from Improvement Committee to Deputy Postmaster-General, *re* delay over Mr. Young's wire.
 "Q"—Receipt for registration of above letter.
 "R"—Message Book for 1896.
 "S"—Various letters between Mr. Webb and the Postal Department.

Mr. Webb : Is this a private inquiry or a public one ?

Mr. Payten : I need not close it to the public.

[*Three letters from the Minmi Improvement Committee to the Public Service Board, containing in detail the complaints and charges against Mr. Webb, put in, and marked Exhibits "E," "F," and "G."*]

George Alban Humphreys, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—I am a letter-carrier stationed at Minmi ; I take out telegrams occasionally ; I have been at Minmi nine years, in the service of the postal authorities ; I was letter-carrier in 1896 and 1897 ; I do not know of any boy named G. Arthur Webb having been employed as messenger in those years, but I have seen Mr. Webb's boy deliver messages ; his name is G. Arthur Webb ; I am brother-in-law to Mr. Webb ; during 1897 and 1898 I do not know of any boy being employed by the name of A. Webb, only the same boy as I have already mentioned ; G. A. Webb was employed last year ; I do not know anyone of the name of A. Webb having been employed, and if any boy of that name were employed I would have known it ; I know Mr. Webb's signature ; I do not know the signature of the boy George Arthur Webb ; about December last year I do not remember having taken a telegram from Mr. Young, postal inspector, but I do remember Mr. Webb sending me to Mrs. Smith to tell her that if Mr. Ayerst was in he was to call for a wire, and she replied that Mr. Ayerst had gone home ; I returned and so informed Mr. Webb, and, as far as I can remember, Mrs. Smith told me to send the telegram out next morning by B. Taylor ; I was sent up to Mrs. Smith's simply to ask for Mr. Ayerst ; I think that B. Taylor delivered the wire ; I think that he called at the Post Office for it next morning ; Mr. Webb told me there was an important telegram for Mr. Ayerst, and to call at Mrs. Smith's and ask her to get him to call for the wire if he was in Minmi ; I do not remember whether I told Mrs. Smith whether it was important or not ; it was in office hours when I called there ; I have delivered some telegrams for Mr. Ayerst at Smith's, acting under instructions from the postmaster ; those instructions have never been cancelled, so far as I am concerned ; I do not know anything about a wire sent to Mr. Grierson ; on the 17th November, 1898, I do not remember having delivered a wire from Mr. Woodcock for Mr. Ayerst at Mrs. Smith's place. [*Telegraph messenger's delivery book containing this wire was here put in and marked "Exhibit H."*]

Witness : There is no signature in connection with the entry, and he thought that was irregular.

[*Mr. Webb here admitted that the entry was entirely in his handwriting.*]

Mr. Payten (inspecting book) : The whole of this entry is in pencil, and it is the only pencil entry on the page.

Witness : No boy by the name of Smith was ever employed at the Minmi post-office ; I am not in a position to swear whether I took this message or not to Mrs. Smith ; I am not in a position to say whether I told Mrs. Smith that it would save Ayerst 3s. or 4s. if Jack (her son) takes it out to Ayerst instead of me ; I do not think I said anything at all about portorage to Mrs. Smith ; I remember on one occasion, though, that Mrs. Smith said that Jack was away delivering orders, and that when he came back he could take a telegram out to Mr. Ayerst ; I left that particular wire with Mrs. Smith ; I think that Mrs. Smith signed for it.

By Mr. Webb : The Department has ordered me to deliver telegrams, and I still do it ; I have nothing to complain of ; I have seen Mr. Webb's two girls delivering messages ; I have been ordered by the Department to put in a fair day's work every day, and I have signed a paper to that effect ; you have compelled me to remain on, and I have had to come back and do it also, but I was relieved of a lot of this work during the last assistant's time, as he was going up for an examination, and wanted practice ; I am not prepared to swear that the message from Woodcock was delivered by me to Mrs. Smith ; I saw him (Mr. Ayerst) come to the office on that night ; I only saw him there on one night.

By Mr. Reid : Of course, I do not know whether that was on this particular night or not ; I think he was in the office on account of some telegram, but I did not see him write any wire out.

By Mr. Payten : He was speaking to Mr. Webb at the counter ; I saw nothing else ; he did not remain very long ; the office was not closed ; it was about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening ; I cannot say what conversation took place.

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—I am a farmer and a fruit-grower, and reside at Cedar Hill, near Minmi ; I am also a Justice of the Peace for the Colony ; I am Secretary to the Minmi Improvement Committee ; on the 6th December, 1898, I received a wire from Mr. E. J. Young, Postal Inspector, reading :—

Will be at Minmi post-office ten thirty Wednesday morning for purposes of inquiring into matters affecting local office referred to by Improvement Committee. Please arrange for attendance of those desired by committee.

And the document shown to me now is a copy of that wire (*Exhibit I*) ; the wire is dated the 5th, and I received it on the 6th, at about 7.10 p.m. ; I did not sign for it ; I received it from Mrs. Taylor's daughter ; I gave instructions to Mr. Webb that my wires were to be delivered to Mrs. Smith, and several have been so delivered for the last five or six years ; I was in Minmi on the 5th December, 1898 ; I live $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out, at Cedar Hill ; I came to Minmi on that day about twenty minutes to 4 o'clock ; I was at Mrs. Smith's at about 4 o'clock ; I had a conversation with Mr. Webb in the presence of Mr. Young and Mr. Renfrew on the 8th December ; I apologised to Mr. Young, and told him that if I had received his wire in time I would have had more members of the Improvement Committee present to see him ; he (Mr. Young) then asked me when I received his wire, and I informed him at about 7 o'clock last night ; he said that he had sent it at 3 p.m. on Monday, and asked if I had the wire about me, and I told him that I had ; I then gave him the wire, and he said that he noticed it was dated 4 p.m., Minmi ; he then asked Mr. Webb why the message was not delivered sooner, and he (Webb) replied that he had been a bit busy, but that he himself had taken it up to Smith's at tea-time ; I asked him to define "tea-time," and he said, "Half-past 6 o'clock," so that up to that time it was two and a-half hours late ; Mr. Webb's plea was that he was so busy ; Mr. Young then asked him why he did not get a messenger and send it out, and he replied, "Because he knew Mr. Young would not pay the portorage on it" ; Mr. Young then asked him if his duty was not to send telegrams immediate, and he admitted that that was so ; Mr. Young then asked me if I would give him the telegram to take away with him, and I did so ; I asked for a copy of that wire to be produced here, and it has been admitted ; I asked Mr. Webb for an explanation of the difference between the 1s. 6d. charged on a previous telegram and the sum of 2s. paid on the telegram that Mrs. Smith's boy brought out ; he replied, "I took the wire to Smith's myself, and the boy refused to take it out to Ayerst's unless he got 2s. for doing so" ; in August, Mr. Webb asked me what the

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Improvement Committee were fishing about, and I told him that we were asking for information with respect to the employment of a temporary messenger during Assistant Reen's absence, and he then made use of the remark, "Of course, you will understand that the Department do not know I am being assisted by my children; it might be a serious matter for me if they did."

By Mr. Webb: I will not swear that all my wires were delivered at Smith's in 1898; I have no animus through any Parliamentary election against you; I gave you instructions to deliver all my messages at Smith's; about seven years ago you (Webb) charged me 5s. portorage on my wires; I knew that that charge was excessive, and I then asked that all my wires in future should be left at Smith's; Webb admitted having received those instructions, as I heard him myself admit it to Mr. Young, though Mr. Young did not press the point; on 29th August, 1896, a telegram was delivered to me at the post office, and another on the 30th September, following; I cannot explain why a message was delivered to B. Taylor on the 31st August, 1897, instead of to Smith, and I also do not know why a telegram for me was delivered to S. M. Wells, at Minmi, on the 3rd September, 1897, or whether you delivered one to me on the 31st August, 1897, instead of to Smith's; I cannot say whether a message was delivered to Mrs. Pellow for me on the 30th November, 1897; on 6th December, 1897, a message was delivered to me by Webb, and I signed for it; my instructions to you were that you were to deliver all messages for me to Mrs. Smith's place; when you (Webb) ask me why I did not report to the Department until after last Parliamentary election night that my telegrams had not been delivered as instructed, I must reply that I do not altogether understand your question; my instructions were practically complied with until the 5th September, 1898; I remember reading a wire from Mr. Windross to myself at a public meeting held in Minmi; but I cannot say whether that was after a certain paragraph had appeared in the *Newcastle Herald* or not; I have never shown any energy in reporting you (Webb) until I received instructions from the Improvement Committee to do so; if it was known I was coming in, I believe, or suppose, you (Webb) would have kept my wires for me; I have never gone into any house in Minmi and said that: "Now I know I had got you (Webb) over Mr. Young's matter"; I have never received one copper from Mr. Bruncker in my life, except once when I was scrutineer, when I received the fee of one guinea, which is customary; I remember a certain message that came to me from Dalrymple, Wood, & Co.; you brought it and handed it to my wife, and said there was 3s. 6d. to pay on it; I took the message from my wife, wrote the reply, handed it to you, and told you to collect the 3s. 6d. at the other end; I do not know that the portorage was paid in Sydney, and if so, I think you tried to have me for the 3s. 6d.; I certainly said nothing about the portorage being paid by the Government; I know nothing about any portorage being paid in Sydney at all; all I know is that you tried to get 3s. 6d. portorage out of me for the wire; this was, I think, in September some time.

George Parfitt Webb, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am post and telegraph master at Minmi; the only lad employed in the post-office during 1896 and 1897 was G. Arthur Webb; G. Arthur is portion of the lad's name; no one of the surname of Arthur was employed there; but George Arthur Webb was; I see the pay voucher produced, No. 34837, and the writing in the body of that is in my hand, and the claimant's name, "G. Arthur," is also written by me; I have marked him down as the claimant, and I have certified in that voucher that from the 2nd January, 1897, to the 16th January of the same year he was engaged performing the duties of messenger at the Minmi post-office during the absence of W. Reen, two weeks at 10s.; I have certified that to be correct in every particular; the signature of the boy appears as "George Arthur", but not as George Arthur Webb, but they are one and the same person; the receipt for the £1 is also witnessed by me; I paid the money to the boy as it was sent to me; I see pay-voucher No. 52576 for 10s., claimant George Arthur; that is in my handwriting, and the 10s. is charged from the 9th to the 15th April, 1897, inclusive; that money was paid to my son by me, and the voucher is certified by me as being correct; in pay-voucher No. 25851 the writing in the body is mine; all of these vouchers were, however, filled up after the lad had signed them, not before; the lad was allowed to sign as he thought fit, and I filled up all the particulars next; I did not interfere with the lad as to how he should sign them; the boy received the money, and I can show that the one who received the money was the one who was entitled to it; in pay-voucher, I did not tell him to sign as "George Arthur," and I did not point out to him that his name was not "George Arthur"; in pay-voucher No. 25848 the claimant's name is in my handwriting, the same as in the others, and the signature "George Arthur" is my son's; in pay-voucher No. 7645 the claimant's name is George A. Webb; the name George A. Webb was put in there because the vouchers were becoming of sufficient importance in amount to make it worth while stopping the other matters, and now having it corrected; the other vouchers were very trivial, and so they were not corrected; in this particular voucher (No. 7645) the amount was for £3 15s., and it was, therefore, of sufficient importance to have it correct; I made the boy sign that properly, because of the amount; my son's name is Arthur Webb, or George Arthur Webb; the claimant, Arthur Webb, on some of the vouchers is my son, George Arthur Webb; his full name is George Arthur Humphreys Webb; in pay-voucher No. 44452 the claimant is put down by me as Arthur Webb, and that name is identical with George Arthur Webb; the boy signed as Arthur Webb; but not under my instructions; this voucher was signed before it was filled up; the cross showing where to sign was placed on before the body of the voucher was filled in; that voucher (No. 44452) is for £1 5s.; there is also a voucher No. 44452 for £3, and that is signed in the name of Arthur Webb as claimant; that name is identical with the boy George Arthur Webb, and also George Arthur Humphreys Webb; pay voucher No. 49176, is for 7s. 6d., claimant Arthur Webb; I have certified that that is correct also; that claimant is also identical with the others; I told the boy to sign no more as "George Arthur," but to sign as Arthur Webb; the name we always called him by was "Sonny" or "Arthur," but never "George Arthur"; pay-voucher No. 28869, is for £1, and the claimant put down as Arthur Webb, and the body of this voucher is in my hand-writing; the Arthur Webb there is identical with my boy; pay-voucher No. 31371, is for 16s. 8d., claimant Arthur Webb, and the signature Arthur Webb is still identical with "George Arthur" and "George Arthur Webb"; it is my son's signature; pay-voucher No. 27643, is for £3 in the name of Arthur Webb; the body of the voucher is in my hand, and the Arthur Webb mentioned there is still identical; I despatched all of these vouchers, and received the money and paid it to the boy; in 1896 George Arthur Webb was employed as Arthur Webb, and he signed the vouchers as "George Arthur"; he was a lad of about 10 or 11 years old, and really did not know what was the correct way to sign his name; as there was no fraud in the matter I did not check him; I have never made

made a statement to Mr. Ayerst to the effect that I did not want it known in the Department that I was engaging my children, and I am well aware that there was no necessity to hide the lad's name in any way; with regard to Mr. Young's telegram to Mr. Ayerst, I told Mr. Young that I had no messenger at the time to send out with it, and as it was over 1 mile to Ayerst's place, Regulation No. 590 did not compel its delivery, and as Mr. Ayerst had come to the office for the mails every Monday night, I had retained it there to give it to him then; I did not tell Mr. Young I was too busy then, but I took it up at tea-time; Mr. Ayerst did not ask me to define tea-time, nor did Mr. Young; I did not say that tea-time was half-past 6; I did not say I was too busy, but would send it out by the milk-boy; I will swear I did not make those remarks; I mentioned nothing at all about tea-time, and I do not think I said anything about the milk-boy; I said that I had sent the letter-carrier to Smith's to leave a message that Mr. Ayerst was to call at the office for a wire; Humphreys was on duty that night; I was never near Smith's; I have no recollection of ever having delivered a telegram at Smith's at all; I never told anyone that the A. Webb referred to Annie Webb or Amelia Webb, but I might have said that it would stand for the whole three, by way of a joke; with regard to Woodcock's wire, I did not say to Mr. Young, in reply to an inquiry about the 2s. portorage, that I had taken the wire myself to Smith's but the boy would not take it out to Ayerst's except he got 2s. portorage; I never saw the lad to make such a statement to him; I paid the boy 2s. about a week after; the memo. asking for 2s. was sent immediately on receipt of the message, and in the meantime I had sent Humphreys to Smith's to see if it could not be delivered by Smith's boy; I did not see young Smith until he returned with the reply, and I then informed him that I had sent for 2s. which would be paid him for taking the message out; I then found that I had made a mistake in sending for 2s., and that the proper charge should have been 3s., but Smith's boy said that 2s. would do him; in compliance with that I allowed 2s. to be sent to me by Hamilton station, and Smith came into the office a few days afterwards, and I handed the 2s. to him; I admit that I made a blunder in sending for 2s. instead of 3s.; I know nothing about Grierson's wire at all, except on the afternoon of the 11th April, Assistant Grierson informed me that he had forgotten to hand in a telegram given to him; he had put it in his pocket and forgotten it; no attempt was made to hide this fault, and I have had nothing to do with it in any shape or form whatever; in connection with my children being employed as messengers I never at any time told Mr. Williams, hairdresser, that I could just as easily have got a pound a week for their service as 15s. when Reen was away, or that I had written down to the Department for an assistant, and had received a reply to the effect that assistants were scarce, and that in consequence I would put my own boy on at 15s. a week; I have no recollection of any conversation with Mr. Williams at all, except that he asked me to put his own boy on; my boy was over 8 years of age when he was employed, and I think he was quite capable of delivering messages; at that time no other boy could be obtained; when my boy was employed he might have gone to school some of the time, and in that case one of the girls would have taken his place; the work was performed; from 17th January to 7th February, 1898, he was paid on the vouchers 15s. a week, and if the rolls show that he was always at school during that time they are false; the boy and the girls did the work between them; he might have done two days delivering telegrams, and then went to school for a couple of days; my boy used to go up to the school and then come out early; he used to go from 1 to 3 p.m., and during the rest of the day he would be employed in the office as messenger; he was never absent for the whole of the time; I sent him repeatedly to make up his time at the school for a few hours a day, as then his name would appear on the roll, and so save my being summoned for the lad's non-attendance; thus on many times he was supposed to be at school he was not at school at all; I have no knowledge of how long he actually attended school during the time he was employed as messenger; the work was done between the boy and the two girls; if the boy went to school the girls did the work; my wife also assisted in the office, selling stamps, &c.

George Alban Humphreys, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: I noticed that Mr. Ayerst called regularly on Monday nights at the post-office; it was remarked by both Webb and myself that he would call; he did not call on the Monday night that Mr. Young's message was lying at the office; I have seen Mr. Webb's wife and daughters giving assistance in the office during the time that the assistant, Mr. Reen, was away sick.

By Mr. Payten: I have noticed Mrs. Webb and daughters assisting in the office for about two years past; the boy and the girls attended to the delivery of the messages during that time; the boy was at school some of the time.

John Renfrew, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a blacksmith, residing at Minmi; I remember the occasion on which Mr. Young, Postal Inspector, came to Minmi, and I was present at the post-office on the 8th December, 1898; Mr. Webb and Mr. Ayerst were there also; Mr. Ayerst introduced me to Mr. Young, and in doing so apologised for not having the Improvement Committee there, owing to some delay in the delivery of a wire from Mr. Young to Mr. Ayerst about the former's visit; Mr. Young thereupon asked Mr. Webb the reason he had not sent his wire out to Mr. Ayerst; Mr. Webb said he took the telegram up to Smith's, but as he could not get it sent out he had better take it back again, and put it in the pigeon-hole; I remember Mr. Ayerst asking Mr. Webb what he called tea-time, and Mr. Webb replied that it was about half-past 6 o'clock; Mr. Ayerst asked if it was not usual for his wires to be left at Smith's when he was not coming into town, and Mr. Webb replied that it was; Mr. Young inquired if those instructions were written, and Mr. Webb said that they were verbal only; Mr. Young asked if other wires had been so left at Smith's, and Mr. Webb replied that they had, when Mr. Young said that the practice would become the law; there was some conversation about portorage; Mr. Webb said he had taken the telegram up to Smith's, and that there was 2s. to pay on it, and Mrs. Smith's boy refused to take it out.

Elizabeth Smith, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a widow, and I reside at Minmi; I am a storekeeper; it is usual for all telegrams for Mr. Ayerst to be left at my place, to be sent on for him, and my boy used to take them out; I remember the 5th December, 1898; I remember the date particularly, because my daughter-in-law was confined on that day; Mr. Humphreys called at my store on that night, and asked if Mr. Ayerst was in town, because there was a wire for him at the post-office; I told him that Mr. Ayerst had gone home, and I asked him if the wire was important, because, if so, I would get it and send my son out with it at once; he said that the office was now closed, and he did not know whether
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it was important or not; Mr. Webb did not call at all on that day at my store with a telegram; if he has said that he did, that would be incorrect; on one occasion Mr. Humphreys brought a telegram to me into my back yard, and said something about portorage; I think I signed for that wire—at all events I took it; I have seen telegrams left without the book, but on some occasions I have signed for them.

By Mr. Webb: Mr. Ayerst is a friend of mine, and he comes to my place very often—almost every time he comes into Minmi; he never promised to get any of my sons into the post-office at Minmi; I have never charged him anything for sending telegrams out to him; I would not say anything to please him; I deliver his messages to him because he is a customer of mine.

John Smith, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am working at the screens on the Minmi Colliery; I have taken several telegrams out to Mr. Ayerst that were left at my mother's place for him; I remember a telegram from Mr. Woodcock, because I took the reply back; I got that telegram when I went home from work; I never refused to deliver that telegram until I got 2s. for doing so; I took back the reply, and I saw Mr. Webb at the post office, and he told me there was 2s. attached to the job and would he wire away for it; I then told him to do so, and he asked me to come in in a week's time and he would then give the money to me; I was never at any time in the employ of the post office at Minmi.

By Mr. Webb: I got the message at my mother's house, and took it out to Mr. Ayerst, and returned with the reply; I came back with the reply about 6 o'clock; I left to go out to Ayerst's after work at 4 o'clock; you said there was 2s. attached to it, and would you wire away for it, and I told you to do so; you asked me did I want the money, and I said I did; that was about 6 o'clock; that was the only message I was ever paid to take to Mr. Ayerst.

James Christopher Cosgrove, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a public school teacher at Adamstown, and was teacher of the school at Minmi in 1896, 1897, and 1898; I left this month, since the holidays; I think it was on the 10th July; I know the boy, George Arthur Webb; he is about 12 years of age; he was at school at Minmi during the 10th February to the 4th May, 1898, but not on all the days; he was in attendance for that period for thirty-seven days out of fifty-five school days; I called the roll at 12:30 and 4 o'clock; from the 15th June to the 19th July, 1898, he was in attendance six and a half days out of ten school days; the mid-winter holidays came in here; from the 17th January to the 7th February, 1898, he attended seven and a half days out of thirteen school days; from April the 9th to April the 15th, 1897, he attended half a day—that was on the 13th April; from October 20th to 9th November, 1897, he attended seven and a half days out of sixteen school days; from 10th November to 16th November, 1897, he attended two days out of five school days; he left the school at Minmi and has since been going to the Wallsend school.

By Mr. Payten: The roll is kept by H. O'Donnell, pupil-teacher.

By Mr. Webb: The whole of the marks on the roll were made by Mr. O'Donnell, and they are in the same condition now as when I received the books from him; I was never checked by you (Webb) for my betting conversations; I admit having sent tips about races; I decline to answer whether I am a member of Tattersall's Club or not; I decline to answer whether I have been in the habit of spending afternoons in the club rooms at Newcastle; I admit that it was possible for your boy to come to school at 11:15 and from 2 till 3 and be marked for full attendance; I have received repeated notes from you to let your boy out of school; you never complained of my having brow-beaten your son; I admit sending racing tips to a Mr. Reen, assistant at the Minmi Post Office; the roll was kept in my charge until it was marked; it was practically in my possession all of the day; the roll could, of course, have been altered if there was anyone contemptible enough to do it; the roll was marked at 12:30 and 4 o'clock.

Edgar Grierson, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a draper, residing at Minmi; Postal-Assistant Grierson admitted to me that he made a mistake in delaying a telegram; I have no relative in the post office at Copeland; my father-in-law used to live there; he is now living at Hamilton; I have never boasted to the public about Mr. Webb having stopped memos going through the telegraph office.

Alfred Edward Williams, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a hairdresser living at Minmi; in the year 1898 I had some conversation with Mr. Webb about his children being employed at the post office; I asked him did he have any assistant, and he replied that he had not, as Reen was still laid up; he said he had written to the Department to see if they could send him up an assistant, and they had replied that it was very hard to get one, but that he was to try and get a suitable boy in the town for 10s. a week; he said he could not get a boy under 15s., and that he was then told by the Department to engage one at that sum; I asked him who he had put on, and he said, "I have my own boy doing the work"; he said he was foolish in not applying for £1 a week, as he could have got that as easily as 10s.

By Mr. Webb: My father-in-law lives at Copeland; I know nothing about any memo. coming through from Assistant Brockwell at Copeland; Brockwell is on friendly terms with my father-in-law.

Herbert O'Donnell, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a pupil-teacher at the Minmi Public School; I mark the attendance of the boys according to the class they are in; the boy Arthur Webb was in upper 3rd class; I marked the roll from the 17th January to the 7th February, 1898, and the boy Webb attended seven and a-half days out of fifteen.

By Mr. Payten: I can tell that there has been no alterations in the roll, and I will swear that there have not been any; from the 10th February to the 4th May he attended thirty-seven days; I made all the marks on the roll, and they are in the same state now as when I made them; from the 15th June to the 19th July he attended six and a-half days.

By Mr. Webb: The rolls were locked up in the school during the dinner hour, and I had the key; sometimes Mr. Cosgrove would have the key; if a child was absent all the day an "A" would be against his name; if the child were only absent in the morning a dot would be placed against his name at the time; a dot could not be changed into a present mark without my noticing it; if it was changed into a stroke I would have noticed it also, because I could remember every child that was at the school; it was not possible to alter the rolls without my knowing it.

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By Mr. Payten: The fact of a child being absent would be noticed, independent of any dot in the book; out of forty-two children there might have been ten away, and I could remember them; I could tell how many there were away in a morning, and have kept it in my memory; I could have detected any dot turned into a stroke. [*Roll put in (Exhibit "J").*]

Second Day—Wednesday, 25th July, 1899. Court resumed at 11:30 a.m.

John Renfrew, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: I made a complaint to Mr. Young, the Postal Inspector, about the delay in despatching a wire I had sent through the Minmi post office to C. E. Sorby & Co., of Newcastle; the statement I made to Mr. Young about the matter was true; when I entered the post office and spoke to you at the time about the matter, you (Webb) lifted up the form on which the wire was written, and I at once recognised the writing of my boy; I was not 20 feet away, and I could recognise the writing from where I stood; I do not think I could recognise the writing 25 feet off, but that was not the distance I was from you; my lad wrote the message, and I noticed the word "Sorby" on the top of the form; I do not think that you send the form when you send a message, as I am not quite so simple as that; I took note of the time that I went into the post office to see if the wire was sent; I was not there before in connection with this wire, as my lad took up the message; I got the information in the first place from my lad, as when he returned he informed me he was delayed in the post office, and I then went up to the post office to see about the matter; I know nothing at all about the business of your office, or the inner working of any post office; all I know is that you greatly delayed my wire; Mr. Ayerst and myself are very intimate friends, and have been so for the last twenty years or so.

By Mr. Reid: When I went into the post office about this matter of the delayed telegram and spoke to Mr. Webb about it I saw him take up the form on which my wire was written and commence sending it at the instrument; he took the wire up off a side-table; I could recognise the wire by my boy's "twisty" writing.

By Mr. Webb: I know nothing about whether you were repeating the message; I know for a fact that the wire must have been delayed by the telegram I received in reply; when I went into the post office you were sitting down reading a newspaper.

Walter Thomas Grierson, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am the acting assistant post-master at Minmi; I remember on the 10th April last a telegram was handed to me at Mr. Grierson's store by Mr. Grierson the draper; it was given to me at about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon; no money was paid to me, as it was a "reply paid" telegram; when I went back to the office I did not see Mr. Webb, so I did not speak to him about the message at all—in fact, the wire completely slipped my memory; it was still in my pocket at tea-time; I changed my coat, and it was still in my pocket, because I found it there the next day; I was doing returns at the time I discovered I had not sent the message, so I at once spoke to Mr. Webb about it, and he told me to go at once to the sender (Mr. Grierson), and I did so; Mr. Webb knew nothing at all about the delay in this message; I will take the whole responsibility of it.

By Mr. Payten: I have been in the office at Minmi about seven months; I deliver the telegrams, and I assist generally; the only other person employed at the office besides myself and Mr. Webb is a letter-carrier; the only occasion on which I have been absent since I have been at the post-office was three days on leave to attend an examination; during my absence Mr. Webb's son came on, and he was employed in my place on the 23rd, 24th, and 26th of June of this year; the boy was about 11 or 12 years old; I could not say whether he was capable of doing my duties; he delivered the messages, and that would be the only portion of my duties he performed; the girls would be capable of doing that; I should say that, on an average, there are four or five telegrams come through the office in a day, and they are delivered within the radius of a mile; I could not exactly say what portion of my time that would occupy in a day.

By Mr. Reid: I do not know whether the boy was engaged in 1896 and 1897, as I only came to the office on the 12th June last year.

By Mr. Webb: In December last I received a telegram from Brockwell, at the Copeland post-office, sent to H. Williams, of Minmi, free as a memo., and you stopped the delivery of it.

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: The reason I received wires from you at places other than Smith's, and did not report you for not delivering all wires at Smith's as you were asked, was, I suppose, because very probably I might have happened to be in Minmi at the time, and called at the office, or I might have called, and said I was going over to Wells' or Pellow's, and that you were to send any wires that came over there to me.

Mr. Ayerst: I desire to make a statement with reference to what has been said about my friendship for Mrs. Smith; when Mr. Smith died, myself and other friends assisted Mrs. Smith, and we have given her advice ever since; as I am living 2 or 3 miles out of Minmi, I always either ride or drive in, and I have the use of Mrs. Smith's stable, so that is why I always call on her when I come in.

By Mr. Payten: I am a married man, and have a family partly grown up; I come into Minmi about three days a week, and remain in about half a day; when I am here it is a well-known fact to all the residents; I generally come in on Tuesdays and Saturdays, but when the grape season is on I am in almost every day; I go to see Mrs. Smith in connection with my business; I purchase my provisions at her store, and supply her with fruit and vegetables.

George Parfitt Webb—[*Statement made by Mr. Webb*]:—I myself have been out to Mrs. Smith with messages, and also sent others, and she informed me that it was of no use my leaving any more wires at her place for Ayerst, as her boys were all in work, and could not now take them out; wires came after that, and were handed by me to Mr. Ayerst, when I also informed him of what Mrs. Smith had said about delivering any wires that were left at her place; the detention of those messages at the office was not objected to or reported by Ayerst, nor were instructions of any kind given to me by him (Ayerst) for the future; on one occasion, when I told Ayerst that Mrs. Smith would not send out any more messages that might be left for him, he replied, "All right"; I, therefore, did not send to Smith's place at once when the message for Ayerst from Inspector Young came; I sent letter-carrier Humphreys to Smith's though,
and

and asked them to tell Ayerst to call for an important wire; Humphreys returned to the office and informed me that Ayerst was gone, but that it could be delivered next morning to the milk-boy; Humphreys waited at the office about half an hour before going home; I left the office practically open, and the light burning until 9 p.m., so that I could give Ayerst the message if he happened to come in; I wanted to deliver it if I could; the reason I did not send to Mr. Young for portorage on his wire was because I had no messenger except my son, and he could not have gone so far as 3 miles; I deny ever having had any instructions, verbal or otherwise, from Ayerst, that I was to always deliver his wires to Mrs. Smith's, but I have always tried to do the best I could for him; if he says that the message-book will show that all his wires have been delivered at Smith's, that would not be true, as only four telegrams out of about twenty-five delivered in three years are signed for by any of Smith's family, and then only after they agreed to take the message out to Ayerst's; I had no one to send out with the message, even if portorage had been asked for, and as Ayerst had been in the habit of calling, I thought it best to wait, and do what I could with the message; Ayerst always used to call at the office on Monday nights until December last, but since then he has discontinued calling; this was noticed by Letter-carrier Humphreys also, he being on duty every night to deliver telegrams; I have had special permission given me since to employ Letter-carrier Humphreys in his spare time, at any part of the day, as a messenger if necessary, and he was compelled to sign a paper to that effect; this was done in order to bring his time up to a fair day's work, and was done by the Department, and not by me; these instructions were given about five or six years since; as Inspector Young's message was from the postal authorities, I did not look at it in the same light as if it was from an ordinary private person; I object to its being treated as Ayerst's private affair, as he is doing, as it was from the Postal authorities; I claim that I did the best I could in the matter, and I also claim that, being in want of a messenger, the Department was likely to treat me less strictly, and that I was to do the best I could under the circumstances of the case; dozens of telegrams have been detained at the office for Mr. Ayerst, and it was only when I had one that I thought very important that I sent it to Smith's at all on my own accord; why did not Ayerst report this neglect of his alleged verbal instructions?—No, he did not do so, but waited until after last Parliamentary election night before he reported the misunderstanding over Mr. Young's message, and this was done out of spite to me; if Mrs. Smith had not said she would not deliver his telegrams any more after Humphreys and myself called to see her, I would not say so; George Arthur Webb attended school for many days for two hours daily, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m.; when the three children were away at school, the work might still have been done by A. Webb, as he was not at school for the full days; he could go to school and still be on duty from 8:30 a.m. until 11:30, and from 12:30 to 2 o'clock, and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., which would make up a fair day's work for a messenger; with reference to the message from Dalrymple Wood, I remember sending Letter-carrier Humphreys to Mrs. Smith to see if the message could possibly be delivered to Ayerst; I had already sent to Hamilton for portorage on the message, which either Humphreys left at Smith's or some of Smith's called for it; when young Smith came back to the office that night about 7:30 I told him 2s. portorage had been paid on it, and asked him if he would take it, or should I return it to the sender; he said he would take it, and I paid him later on, after stamps had been received from Hamilton; Smith will swear that I did not see him until a reply was handed to me; the reply to this particular message was received by me at about 7:45 p.m. to send to Wood, Newcastle, and the station-master at Hamilton informed me that the portorage was paid at 7:8 p.m.; I never saw Smith to see if he wanted portorage until after 7:45 p.m.—after it was paid; number of telegrams were delivered to Ayerst at the office, having been put in the pigeon-hole with his letters to await his calling for them, and the reason these messages were not signed for can be accounted for by the fact that the message book might have been out with a wire when he called, and, so as not to detain him until the book came back, the wire was delivered up, and no signature obtained; however, several messages bearing Ayerst's signature were, I claim, delivered to him at the office; none were ever taken to his home, except one I delivered in September, by anyone else but Smith; in the message-book for 1894 all telegrams to Ayerst are shown as having been signed by Ayerst and A. Taylor, and, none are down as having been delivered to Smith; with reference to the few messages sent to Smith, I sent them simply to oblige Mr. Ayerst, as I would have done for anyone else; the reason I did not employ a strange lad in the place of my own lad was because the work of assistance was inside the office in post and telegraph work, and not the work of a messenger pure and simple; my wife and daughters also used to assist me; the remuneration was paid for the services done, and whether it was in the name of George Arthur, George Arthur Webb, G. A. Webb, or any other name, was quite immaterial, so long as the money was earned honestly; my children were sent to school many times from 11:30 to 12:30, being marked for a full attendance that morning, and they were also sent from 2 till 3, and were marked for a full attendance in the afternoon; in my opinion, the attendances for both the boy and the girl as shown on the school registers is misleading.

By Mr. Payten: I received the wire Mr. Young sent at 4 p.m.; I sent letter-carrier to Smith's at about 7:20 p.m.; I waited the four hours, expecting to see Mr. Ayerst that night at the office; I waited, too, because I had no messenger to send out to Ayerst's; I did not take any other steps to deliver the message; six messages in all were received at the office on the 5th December, three of which were received subsequently to Mr. Young's telegram, and they were duly delivered in the town; no one of those messages in any way interfered with or delayed Mr. Young's wire; it is my duty to get receipts for all telegrams I deliver, but it is difficult to get one on all occasions, as the book might be away; if the book was away I should enter it up on its return, so that some entry should appear in the book, and make the station book and the message book agree; I cannot say altogether how I secured the absence of my boy from school; I do not know whether it is the practice to have a notification sent you from the school when a child is absent; notifications were, however, sent to me, but in a most irregular manner; the boy could do no work, except deliver messages, but his sisters and my wife could; he has been capable of delivering messages since he was 8 years of age; I consider a lad of 8 is capable of delivering a message, providing it was put in a bag for him, and the book entered up properly.

By Mr. Reid: I know it is 3 miles from Minmi to Cedar Hill; but would not swear it was not 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but that would not affect the charge for portorage; I sent Humphreys to Mrs. Smith's on the 5th December at about 7:30, and he came back to the office; he was sent with another message at the time; he informed me that Mrs. Smith had said Ayerst had gone home; I did not know whether that was an actual fact or not, and thinking that Ayerst might possibly come in for something, I left a light in the office.

office, so that he could see it, and so know there was someone about; I did that, although I heard from Humphreys that he had gone home; I did it, because I wanted to get the message delivered if it was at all possible; I had no desire whatever to delay the message; indeed, if his house had been alongside the road, I would have taken it out myself; he (Ayerst) did not report the delay of any of his messages until after the Parliamentary election; I think Mr. Young called at the post office on the 8th December, and Ayerst reported about the delayed message then; I kept no record of the hours the boy was away at school, when he was engaged as messenger; I have authority to manage the office to the best of my ability, and in order to save the Department money, I agreed to do the work of the assistant for 15s. a week; otherwise it would have cost £2 to £2 10s. a week; in earning this money, I was assisted by my wife, and daughters, and son, and for convenience, the vouchers were made out, and the money received in the name of my boy; if the boy was away at school, he, of course, would not be there to deliver telegrams, but in that case my wife would look after the office, while I took out the message; the boy was getting money for work that had been performed for him, but had not altogether been performed by himself; the whole money was, however, honestly earned, and honestly paid.

Robert Brownlee, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a draper residing at Minmi; I am a member of the Improvement Committee; I was at a meeting of the Improvement Committee, at which a letter from the Postal Department was read, *re* vouchers, in the name of G. A. Webb, with reference to the Minmi Post Office; I cannot say whether that communication was marked “private and confidential” or not; I think there was some remark passed to the effect about allowing the matter of the vouchers to drop, or Webb would get a laugh in on us; Ayerst might have said he would see whether Webb would get a laugh on or not; I cannot give the date of the meeting, or the number present; I think that in 1898 the matter of Webb’s children being employed in the Post Office was referred to; I suppose Mr. Ayerst would be present then, as he was very rarely absent; Mr. Ayerst calls the meetings; at the public meeting, at which I was elected a member of the committee, there was not what you would call a large attendance, though there might have been thirty present; the meeting was not called by an advertisement in the newspaper; I am not positive on that point, but I am sure that notices were posted up calling the attention of the public to the meeting.

John Kennedy Walker, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a storekeeper, carrying on business at Minmi; in the years 1897 and 1898, I have seen Mr. Webb’s children delivering telegrams in Minmi, and I have also received telegrams from them; I have seen them delivering telegrams repeatedly, and I have also received wires from both his son and daughters.

By Mr. Payten: That would be at various times during the day and the evening; I think it was during school hours and in the evening; I have never received a telegram from the office, and not signed for it, that I can remember; but it is quite possible that I may have done so.

By Mr. Reid: The reason I did not sign for it might have been because I was away.

William Hogg, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a baker and general storekeeper residing at Minmi; in 1898, I saw Mr. Webb’s two girls delivering messages in Minmi repeatedly; they delivered some to my shop; the boy also delivered telegrams to my shop in the year mentioned; I am a storekeeper, and I receive a fair number of telegrams, and I am in a fair way of saying whether I thought your children (Webb’s) were employed as messengers; I believe they were so employed.

Edward Trelford, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a special constable at Messrs. J. and A. Brown’s, and I reside at Minmi; in the year 1898 or 1899 telegrams were received at my house, and they were delivered by Mr. Webb’s girl; I did not see the girl, but my wife informed me that the girl had brought them; I cannot say whether I have seen the children carrying the telegraph bag about and delivering messages, but I know that it is a well known fact about Minmi that they do so.

By Mr. Payten: The telegrams I refer to were received at my house at about 2 or 3 o’clock in the afternoon.

James Dill, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a draper, and I reside at Minmi; in the year 1898, during the time Mr. Webb was without an assistant, I have seen the children delivering messages; they were delivered at my shop by both the boy and the girls, and I have seen them taking messages to other places as well; at a meeting of the Improvement Committee I said that Mr. Webb’s son and daughters were doing the work of delivering telegrams, and that his daughters were assisting him in the work of the office; I cannot say whether Mr. Ayerst was present at that meeting or not; I do not know whether anyone was acting in his place as secretary if he was absent; I do not know if he was absent or present.

By Mr. Reid: I knew that the boy and the girls were doing the work by seeing them do it; I only formed my own opinion, and I mentioned this to the Committee.

By Mr. Payten: I saw the children so engaged on many occasions; I have also seen the children come after my shop was closed at night; I receive a fair number of telegrams—about one a week on an average; I do not always receive the telegrams myself; my wife might take some, or some of my employees; they are invariably signed for; I have never received any that I have not signed for as I know of.

Richard Richards, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a hotelkeeper, residing at Minmi; in the year 1898 I have seen Mr. Webb’s children delivering telegrams, and that was time after time, and day after day; I spent a good deal of my time on my hotel verandah, which is near the post office, so that I would have an excellent chance of seeing the children doing the work; they did it almost daily when Mr. Webb was without an assistant.

By Mr. Payten: He was without an assistant for about five or six weeks about twelve months ago; I knew that the assistant was off, because I knew that the young fellow, William Reen, was away.

George Achurst, being duly sworn, saith as follows: I am a farmer, residing at Mount Elliott; in the year 1898 I heard at the Improvement Committee the fact that Mr. Webb’s two boys and one girl were doing the work of assistants in delivering messages; I think it was two boys and one girl that I

heard mentioned, and not one boy and two girls, but it might have been; I am a member of the Minmi Improvement Committee; at the public meeting on which I was elected I do not know whether it was called by advertisement, or whether there was a large or a small attendance; I do not think that that has anything to do with this case; notices were posted up calling the meeting; it was a fair gathering, and there might have been twenty or thirty persons present.

William Keohan, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am postmaster at Wallsend; I have employed my son to do the work of messenger when the assistant was away on leave; the Department always paid the vouchers without any objection; I was authorised to employ a temporary messenger, and I employed my son to do the work; I did not inform the Department that I was employing my son; I simply employed a temporary messenger, and sent in the vouchers for the services rendered; so far as I know the Department were quite satisfied in the matter.

By Mr. Reid: My son's name is William, and he was then about 16 years of age; I have employed both of my sons; one was about 16 and the other 14; when sending in the claim vouchers I put their names in in full; the boys signed the receipts for the money in their own names.

By Mr. Payten: At the time I engaged my sons, their time was fully occupied, and I did not allow them to go to school; on both occasions it was vacation time when they were engaged; one was employed about a month, and the other nine days.

Robert Snedden, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a miner, living at Minmi; in the year 1898 I heard it spoken at the Minmi Improvement Committee that Mr. Webb's son was delivering telegrams in Minmi; I did not hear that the girls' names were mentioned; at the meeting at which I was elected a member of the committee it was a pretty good one; I do not know whether the meeting was advertised in the papers.

Ellen Williams, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a married woman, residing at Minmi; I do not remember Mr. Webb asking me early in August last, before four or five persons, if I had heard anything about a telegram from Copeland being missed.

William Reen, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am the assistant postmaster at Minmi, but I am away at present on sick leave; I have been in Minmi about eight years; during the year I was on duty, Ayerst's telegrams were generally kept in the office; I delivered many telegrams for Ayerst with his letters at the office to Bertie Taylor; several of Ayerst's telegrams used to be kept until he called for them; I was never given instructions that Ayerst's telegrams were to be taken to Smith's; I heard Mr. Webb say to young Smith, in the office, that there was 2s. portorage to be paid on the wire from Woodcock to Ayerst, and that Smith could either take it or it would be refunded back to the sender; I have delivered many messages to Ayerst; young Taylor used to call for Ayerst's letters.

By Mr. Reid: I have taken telegrams down to Smith's for Ayerst under Mr. Webb's instructions; any telegrams that Taylor would take away he would sign for; Mr. Webb asked me did I remember what he had said to Mr. Young, and I replied that I had.

By Mr. Webb: You (Webb) did not tell me what to say.

By Mr. Payten: I have delivered telegrams to Smith's for years past, but some were left at the office, and Mr. Ayerst called for them; I do not remember Mr. Young sending a telegram lately.

By Mr. Reid: I remember Mr. Young coming to Minmi, and Mr. Webb sent for me to assist him in the office whilst he was having his interview; I do not remember Mr. Webb saying to Mr. Young, "I was too busy to deliver it at the time, so I took it up at tea-time"; I cannot say what was said, as I can only remember a part of the conversation; I can remember them talking about portorage, as they talked about it for a long time.

By Mr. Webb: I was attending to the business of the office at the time, and I was sent for so that you might be free.

By Mr. Payten: It was a very unusual thing for the Inspector to come into the office, but I was busy on the line, so that I could not listen; I had to attend to the instrument at the time; I should say that there are about four or five telegrams delivered in Minmi daily; I used to deliver them sometimes, and sometimes the children would do so; they were attending school, but if I was not well they would lose half a day; I used to deliver wires within a radius of half a mile, and that would take me about half an hour.

By Mr. Reid: I did not hear Mr. Webb say, "I took the wire to Smith's, and the boy said he would not take it out to Ayerst's unless he got 2s. for doing so"; there was something said about Mr. Webb going to Smith's though, and I heard Smith's boy's name mentioned, too.

By Mr. Webb: I am not sure whether you said you went or sent the letter-carrier; I heard it mentioned that some one went to Smith's.

By Mr. Payten: At the time Mr. Young was in the office I was in the same room, about 4 or 5 yards away; I was at the instrument; besides myself there was Mr. Webb, Mr. Young, Mr. Ayerst, and Mr. Renfrew present—five in all.

By Mr. Webb: I do not know the exact distance between the instrument and where Mr. Young was standing.

By Mr. Payten: It was about 11:30 in the day, and on the 8th December, I think; I received a wire from West Wallsend whilst Mr. Young was present, and that telegram would show the time Mr. Young was there; I was at the instrument, and the records will show that I was either sending or receiving a telegram, and I would know what the wire was about if it was shown to me; I might have been called to the instrument to answer some question, or it might have been the telephone.

By Mr. Webb: I had been away from the office then for some months, and I might have been chatting with some one on the line, as every time I go near I go to the office and have a chat.

By Mr. Payten: He could not say whether that (to chat on the line) was regular or not.

Charles Edgar Gillispie, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a 'bus proprietor, residing at Wallsend; in 1898 I saw Mr. Webb's wife and two daughters assisting in the office during the absence of Assistant Reen, and that was done during almost the whole of the time Webb was without an assistant;

assistant; this work was in connection with the making up of mails; I am at the post office nightly, from ten to five, until twenty minutes past, so that I had a fair opportunity of observing matters; I could see all that went on in the office; I could see that you (Webb) received assistance from your wife and girls; one delivered stamps, and the other helped with the mails.

By Mr. Payten: I have been receiving the mails for a year and seven months; the quantity of mails I receive is three bags; I should say they contain about 200 letters on the average; it generally occupied from a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes for them to make up the mails; I cannot say how long it would take a smart man by himself to do the work; I do not know whether Mr. Webb could not easily make up the mail by himself in half an hour; he did not close the mail at once, as he was in the habit of despatching letters received after the hours of closing; my proper time to leave is half-past six.

By Mr. Webb: I have seen you doing duties in the office which necessitated your attention, and then your wife would take up your other work; your time was always fully engaged.

By Mr. Payten: I cannot say whether anyone else but the postmaster sealed up the bags; I know he used to tie them up.

By Mr. Webb: I always examined the seals and the strings before going away with the bags, and I have never found one yet with anything wrong with it; the postmaster always did this too, so that if any neglect had taken place he would have corrected it.

George Humphreys, recalled:—In September last year Mr. Webb sent me to Mrs. Smith's about noon; I went to see if a message could be taken out to Mr. Ayerst by Mrs. Smith's son; since then I have delivered messages at Smith's for Ayerst; Mrs. Smith replied that the boy was engaged and could not go out, and I returned to the office and informed Mr. Webb.

By Mr. Reid: This conversation took place about the middle of September; I have heard since of the trouble between Mr. Webb and Mr. Ayerst.

By Mr. Payten: In accordance with Mr. Webb's instructions, I have been in the habit of calling at Mrs. Smith's in connection with Ayerst's telegrams, and asking Mrs. Smith if Mr. Ayerst was in town or not; I have been doing that now for nearly five or six years; I can give no explanation as to why all the telegrams were not sent to Smith's; as Mr. Ayerst is in the habit of coming into Minmi I would be likely to see him, but I cannot say whether I have delivered telegrams to him whilst he was in Minmi, without taking them to Mrs. Smith's.

By Mr. Webb: I do not know about every telegram that was received; many telegrams could come for Mr. Ayerst which I would know nothing about at all, unless they were placed in the pigeon-hole.

By Mr. Payten: Wires that are kept in the office are retained amongst the letters, so far as I know; I have not access to them; I sort my letters on the side counter near the stamping table, and any telegrams would be given to me to deliver by either Mr. Webb or the assistant; they are handed to me personally, and not put in a special place for me to take.

By Mr. Webb: Whilst Mr. Webb was without an assistant I have seen his wife and daughters assisting him in the office.

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: I think I attended all the meetings of the Improvement Committee from the annual election to the end of the year 1898; if I get instructions from the chairman or the committee I will produce the attendance book, but not otherwise.

Mr. Payten: I will not ask you to produce the book.

Third Day—Wednesday, 26th July, 1899. Court resumed at noon.

Mr. Payten: I wired away for the 1896 vouchers that were asked for, and am now in receipt of the following reply:—"No vouchers for 1896 to signature of G. Arthur. See my letter enclosing other vouchers. The only vouchers for 1896 I have forwarded you. Perhaps you can prove the *bona-fides* of the signatures thereto. (Signed) G. E. BRODIE, Assist. Auditor-General. Sydney, 25th July, 1899." (*Exhibit "K."*)

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: On the 22nd August, 1898, you made this statement to me:—"Of course you know the Department are not aware that I am employing my children, for it would be a serious matter to me if they did"; I have given you the exact statement as you made it; I have also heard you say that I could withdraw all my charges, as you had more influence than me and the Committee put together.

George Parfitt Webb, recalled: I swear that the first voucher in the name of Arthur Webb was sent into my Department in the first half of 1898, and that I had forwarded a document informing the Department that my son was being so employed; that was four or five years before I am accused of having asked the man Ayerst to hide this fact.

By Mr. Reid: I have no recollection of what led up to this conversation with Ayerst; I deny in toto that there was any such conversation; I remember asking him what he had written to the Department about, but he gave me no information; he did not tell me that he had written to the Department for the particulars of Reen's absence in 1896 and 1897, and for the persons' names who were respectively employed in those years; I told him my son and daughters were doing all the work between them, and that was all that passed between us; I am certain that it was before the end of June, 1898, that I sent vouchers in the name of Arthur Webb, and informed the Department that my son was doing the work of messenger, and had been doing it all along in the absence of Assistant Reen; I cannot say whether I sent in a statement to the Department that G. Arthur, in the years 1896-1897 was doing the work of Assistant Reen; my son was employed in Reen's absence in 1896; I think he was, but I am not sure; I cannot say whether he was employed in 1896, as I have no record of the dates; all moneys sent for in the name of "George Arthur" were paid to my son, George Arthur Webb; he did not then give it back to me; it was paid to him.

By Mr. Payten: It was paid to him in cash.

George

George Parfitt Webb, recalled:—[*Statement by Mr. Webb*]: About June or July, in 1898, I received a telegram from Copeland, addressed to Johnston, at Minmi, from F. Brockwell, of Copeland, which I would not deliver, because it was sent as a free message; also, in December last, I stopped Walter Grierson, relieving assistant at Minmi Post Office, from delivering a telegram addressed to A. E. Williams, of Minmi, the said telegram being from Brockwell, of Copeland, as it was sent as a free message; as there was a difference in the name of the first voucher, sent in in the name of Arthur Webb, compared with other vouchers sent in in the name of George Arthur, I sent in with the voucher in the name of Arthur Webb a letter to the Deputy Postmaster-General, in which I informed him that my son had been doing the work of messenger till then, namely, till the time that that voucher in the name of Arthur Webb was sent in; the Department did not send the vouchers to me for alteration or for any further explanation; I mean the vouchers in the name of George Arthur, to which I had invited attention; I had no idea of any fault being found seriously, but as they would probably notice a difference in the names in the same handwriting, I expected them to send to me for an explanation, and when I did not receive anything from the Department in the matter I considered that the difference was immaterial and did not consider it worth while altering; I considered that my son, Arthur Webb, had been doing the work till then; I also, in a letter to the Deputy Postmaster-General on the 29th October, 1898, offered, because of the expense to the Department for relieving assistant, namely, 30s. a week, to which would have to be added 15s. per week for the lad that would have to take the assistant's place at East Maitland, in all, £2 5s. a week, to do the work with my family for 20s. per week; I told the Deputy Postmaster-General that while the money would be acceptable to me it would be a saving to the Department of 25s. a week; I left it to them to accept or refuse my offer; on the 8th November, 1898, I received a telegram from the Deputy Postmaster-General to the effect that my offer was accepted, and that I was to arrange for the work to be done as I suggested, and to send Bridekirk, the temporary assistant, back to East Maitland.

[*At this stage Mr. Webb called for certain letters, and the following were handed in by Mr. Burnett*:—*G.P.O.*, 98/326, 21st January; *G.P.O.*, 98/3,805, 9th September; *G.P.O.*, 98/4,730, 7th November.—*Exhibit "L."*]

Mr. Webb, resuming: My son was commonly called Arthur Webb; that is the name under which he is known at school, and under which I believe he is entered on the rolls at the Minmi Public School; he has not been referred to there as George Arthur Humphreys Webb; I often sent my son, Arthur Webb, to the school at Minmi for an hour in the morning and for an hour in the afternoon, he being marked down as present all day; he on various days, and his sisters also, on days on which they had attended for one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon were marked for the whole day; on those days they were in attendance at the post office for duty from 8:30 a.m. to 11:15, from 12:30 till 2 p.m., and from 3 till 7 p.m., which would make a fair day's work; the letter-carrier did messenger work from 7 to 8:15 p.m. nightly; whilst I was without an assistant, in 1897 and 1898, my wife assisted me in the office daily, in other ways than making up mails; my daughters served stamps and helped generally, except in telegraphic work; my wife helped me a little in telegraphic work in ways which suited me; she could tell the call on the line, and watch things in the dinner hour; she could tell when I was wanted on the line; a strange lad could not have done this; she still would have had to have done it if a strange lad had been employed, and the lad would have obtained all the remuneration; my girls assisted me in busy times daily; letter-carrier Humphreys is not nor was he any use as an assistant in the office; his time is fully occupied in letter carrying and messenger work; he was of no use as an assistant in any way; my son, Arthur Webb, was paid for the work done by the woman and sisters; Letter-carrier Humphreys never at any time served out stamps; the number of wires received daily would average about six or seven, going as high as twelve or more, and seldom below four; I have, in addition to local business, to repeat telegraph line business to and from West Wallsend, which necessitates the double repetition of each message; the business is large enough to render an assistant in the office necessary, in my opinion, through Minmi being a repeating station for West Wallsend, and its own local business; at times when I have had strangers as assistants in 1898 and 1899, messages have been missed twice, but when my late assistant Reen and my family did the work nothing of the kind took place; the office has been remarkably free from such things, as I then cannot remember one wire being missed or delayed until the next day—in fact I can swear that not two messages have been missed since Reen was with me, or while my wife and daughters were doing the work; on the morning of Sorby's telegram, portion of my time was engaged in examining English papers looking for enclosures; I asked James Johnston, relieving letter-carrier, to note what I was doing; I believe that I sent the first telegram to Sorby & Co. of Newcastle, and it was sent within reasonable time—in fact, good time, considering all hands were busy; I believe that I had to repeat a portion of it; the first telegram to Sorby was handed in about 9:35 a.m., and the second one about 9:45 or 9:50 a.m., and a reply to both telegrams was received at 10 a.m., and within thirty-five minutes of the first having been handed in; Renfrew was outside the counter when he said he read the telegram; he would be 22 feet off; I did not raise the wire to send it; but it was lying on a clip on the table; I never hold a telegram in my hand while sending it; I always leave them in the clip; in the telegram, Woodcock to Ayerst, I at once sent for portorage to be paid on the 17th November, 1898, at Hamilton; the memo. said that the portorage was paid or received at 7:10 p.m.; when I saw young Smith the portorage had been in the hands of Hamilton for thirty minutes; I at once sent to Hamilton for the portorage to be paid, and received a memo. to that effect about 7:10 p.m.; I sent reply to Woodcock at about 7:15 p.m.

By Mr. Reid: I first heard that the Improvement Committee were taking a certain action against me in September, 1898, the matter then being before the Committee; I knew that it was before the Committee; it was some time after that that I wrote to the Department offering to give the services of my family instead of an assistant; it would have been the 2nd of November, that I wrote into the Department; I kept no record of the dates at all.

By Mr. Payten: My lad received 15s. a week; that would be in 1898; he would be 10 years old then; he was unable to do anything else but deliver messages; I should think that there were six or seven messages delivered then in Minmi in a day; if those messages cost 4s. or 5s. each to deliver that would be a matter for the Department; I cannot say whether I made a declaration when I entered upon postal work; I know now it is necessary to do so; my wife has made a declaration; my children have not made any such declaration; Mrs. Webb took the declaration at Cooronbong; she was then assistant to me.

William Swanton, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am the head-master of the Minmi Superior Public School; I produce the boys' school attendance-roll for January, 1897 to December, 1898; [*Note.—This roll has already been put in, and marked "J". See page 30 of evidence*]; I also produce the girls' roll, 3rd class, from April, 1897, to December, 1898; I likewise produce the girls' class roll (4th class) from April, 1897, to the present time (*Exhibits "M" and "N"*); these rolls are kept under the Regulations of the Department of Public Instruction, and they show the attendance of the children; I have made out a tabulated statement showing the attendance of Mr. Webb's children, Arthur, Annie, and Millie, and that statement is a true and correct extract from the attendance rolls; I produce the statement (*Exhibit "O"*).

George Wile, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a bootmaker, residing at Minmi; I remember being employed at the Minmi Post-office by Mr. Webb; I signed my name to pay-voucher No. 46484 for 11s. 8d., for services as temporary messenger from 14th March to 21st March, 1896, at 10s. a week; I was paid the money by Mr. Webb.

By Mr. Payten: I have been bootmaking about three years; I was not engaged bootmaking when I signed the voucher; I carried out telegrams, and got people to sign the book before I delivered same.

By Mr. Webb: I did not do anything more than messenger duty.

George William Akhurst, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a school-teacher, residing at Mount Elliott, near Minmi; I kept the class-roll at the Minmi school from 9th April to 15th April, 1897, showing the attendance of George Arthur Webb; the attendance during that time was half a day, that was on the 13th April; from 20th October to 9th November, 1897, he attended eight and a half days; from the 10th to the 16th November, 1897, he attended four days; I think that Mr. O'Donnell kept the rolls after then; and the record of the attendances given were kept by me.

By Mr. Webb: In the dinner hour the press was locked where the rolls were kept, and Mr. Cosgrove had the key; when a child was absent in the morning a dot is placed against his name; if a dot were turned into a dash the dashes would have to be much thicker than they are, or it would be noticed.

By Mr. Payten: When I came to mark the attendance in the afternoon, I would see whether a child had been credited with attendance in the morning, and from my memory I would detect the matter at once; such a thing could not have happened without my detecting it, and I am sure that it never did happen.

By Mr. Webb: About an average of four children would be absent from the class every day; when children were absent in the morning I put their names down; I did this so as to get an explanation from them as to why they were away; the roll could not be altered without my detecting it.

By Mr. Payten: If a child was absent in the morning, I got an explanation from him in the afternoon, but if they were absent all day I wrote notes, taking the name from the roll; I kept a record of the notes I wrote, but I cannot say where the book is now; it was a block book, one portion being sent to the parent of the child and the other part retained.

Edward Dodd, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a pit-boy at the new tunnel; I remember being employed in the Minmi Post-office by Mr. Webb, and he paid me for my services there; vouchers Nos. 33010 (two) were paid to me; I received the money for them; the signature on the vouchers is mine.

[At this stage the inquiry adjourned for an hour to see about the attendance of a witness (Mr. Young); on resuming, the inquiry was adjourned until Monday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.]

Fourth Day—Monday, 31st July, 1899. Court resumed at 11:30 a.m.

John Kennedy Walker, recalled:—*By Mr. Webb*: About the year 1898 I had repeated conversations with you (Webb), and was informed that Mr. Webb's children were being employed at the post-office, and were being paid for that service; that was long before the Improvement Committee took up the matter; it was quite a public thing in Minmi that Mr. Webb was receiving payment for the services of his boy at the post-office.

Mr. Payten: You said "children" before, and now you say "boy"; which is it you mean? You should be more careful.

Witness: I mean the boy.

By Mr. Webb: Mr. Webb never told me that he was doing it on the sly.

David Dyet, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a bootmaker residing at Minmi; in the year 1898 I had repeated conversations with Mr. Webb when his children were employed at the post office; he informed me he was getting paid 15s. a week for their services; he never made any secret about it at all; he did not appear to be afraid of its being known; I myself told Mr. Fisher; he did not ask me not to tell anyone; I heard the fact from other persons besides Mr. Webb.

By Mr. Reid: I have not been in the habit of discussing private matters with Mr. Webb; I was at the post office when he spoke to me about his children; he told me about eighteen months ago, and he was not charged with anything then; he also told me at my shop; he must have told me the same thing about three or four times; I have a clear recollection about the matter; Mr. Webb never gave me any racing tips.

Albert Fisher, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am a hairdresser residing at Minmi; I remember Mr. Webb telling me in 1898 that his children were doing messenger work at the post office, and he was getting paid for it; I was never asked to keep that fact quiet; I never heard it from others; I am quite certain Mr. Webb never asked me to keep it quiet; Mr. Webb did not seem afraid of my telling others.

By Mr. Reid: This conversation took place about June or early last year; I was not warming myself at the post office fire at the time; the expression of Mr. Webb's face did not alter when he was telling me about his children; it was at my shop the conversation took place, and in the day-time; he did not tell me to keep it secret; I might have told others; Mr. Webb has not seen me recently; I did not know what I was going to say when I came here; Mr. Webb told me that I would be subpoenaed to tell the truth; I do not spend a good deal of my time with Mr. Webb; it is not a common thing for me to spend hours of my time at the post office lounging about; I have never heard that people have complained of my being too much at the office; I am a friend of Mr. Webb's, but I do not go to his house very often; I chat with him on business at the post office.

George

George Parfitt Webb, recalled:—In addition to letter of 29th January, 1898, about the first week in March, 1898, I sent also a letter to the Deputy Postmaster-General asking for an assistant to be sent me, and in which I believe I again referred to the fact that my children had done work at the post office; an assistant named Stewerald was then sent up, and commenced work at Minmi on 12th March, 1898; Stewerald then returned to Dungog, and Reen came on duty again; in June, 1898, Reen was again taken ill; I again sent a letter to the Deputy Postmaster-General, in which I told him I was trying to manage with my son, so as to save the expense of a relieving assistant, which would be a saving of 45s. a week; again, in July, 1898, I sent to the Deputy Postmaster-General, in which I again referred to my son and family doing the work; E. Bridekirk, of East Maitland, was then sent, and commenced duty in August, 1898; I swear that in the latter part of 1898 I had no conversation with Ayerst or A. E. Williams, of Minmi, in which I begged them not to say anything over the matter of my getting payment for my children's services at the post office; I also swear that I told different persons in Minmi repeatedly that I was getting money for my son, and that the postal authorities knew of it; I made that fact a public matter; the original telegrams will show that.

Edward James Young, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I am an Inspector in the Post and Telegraph Department; on the 5th December, 1898, I sent a wire to Mr. Ayerst, Secretary of the Minmi Improvement Committee; the document shown me [*Exhibit "I"*] is that wire; it would be on the 8th December that I was at Minmi; I came in my official capacity; Mr. Webb was present, and, so far as I can remember, Mr. Ayerst complained that the wire I had sent had been delayed; he also said that his instructions to Mr. Webb were for all telegrams to be sent to Smith's, a hotel-keeper, or a storekeeper; Mr. Ayerst then wanted to know what delayed the telegram, and Mr. Webb replied, "We were very busy in the office, and I sent it up later on," or words to that effect; I then asked him what time, and he said, "About tea-time"; I do not know whether anyone asked him to define tea-time or not; I may explain that this matter was really not a part of the inquiry that had brought me to Minmi, as it was really a side issue; it would apparently interest Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Renfrew more than it did me, for at the time I did not feel any direct interest in it; Mr. Webb admitted to me that he had received verbal instructions from Mr. Ayerst that all his wires were to be left at Smith's; Mr. Ayerst may have mentioned something about 2s. portorage on some other wire, but, really, as I paid very little attention to it at the time, I cannot remember it very well; it was simply referred to in a casual way; I do not know whether Webb said himself that he had taken the wire out to Smith's, but there was something said about a wire being taken out to Smith's, and unless 2s. was got it would not be taken out to Mr. Ayerst.

By Mr. Webb: I am quite sure that Mr. Ayerst said he had given instructions for all his wires to be delivered to Smith's; I do not remember on the 24th January last coming into the office at Minmi again, after I had left Messrs. Ayerst and Renfrew; I cannot remember that particular case; I do not recollect Mr. Webb having asked me to take any statement on that occasion; I do not recollect saying anything in reply to you (Webb); if postmasters take verbal instructions, it is a dereliction of duty; I have never refused to take any statement from you (Webb); I have never spoken to Assistant Grierson about any telegram, to my knowledge; the verbal statement made by Mr. Renfrew was in your presence; complaints are generally taken down in writing, and signed by the persons making them; but these particular ones were not official complaints; they were side issues; I do not know what time the mails leave at nights; I know nothing about Woodcock's message, or any reply that young Smith might have made to you; with reference to my telegram to Ayerst, you said it was about tea-time; I do not know whether you said you went or you sent.

By Mr. Reid: I know that at the particular time I was at the post office Mr. Ayerst was very much annoyed.

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, recalled:—I see letter produced, dated 10th December, 1898, written by myself to the Deputy Postmaster-General, with reference to Mr. Webb delaying the telegram that was sent to me by Mr. Young, Postal Inspector (*Exhibit "P"*); I had that letter sent by registered post, and I produce the receipt (*Exhibit "Q"*); the facts of the case were fresh in my mind when I wrote the letter.

By Mr. Webb: I do not know why you (Webb) went to Mrs. Smith on the 23rd September, and told her you had a message for me, and that you then did or did not bring it out to me; it is quite impossible for me to say what you would or would not do; I know nothing at all about the inner working of the post office; if I had control of the post office, I might be able to tell you; I did not call any public meeting in 1898 in an irregular way, in order to have it packed with my friends; I called the meeting as directed by the committee; I did not neglect to call the meeting in a proper manner, in order to suit my own ends in any way.

George Parfitt Webb, recalled:—On 7th or 8th December, 1898, I said in the presence of Mr. Postal Inspector Young that I had sent to Smith's about tea-time, my tea-time being 7 p.m.; I sent letter-carrier Humphreys to Smith's at about 7.15 p.m., as he was passing with a telegram to deliver; he returned to office with a reply from Mrs. Smith, and remained on duty until 8.15 p.m.

By Mr. Payten: I cannot remember taking a single message to Mrs. Smith; if I have said on page 36 of my evidence that I went out to Mrs. Smith with a message, that will be correct; I did say that in my evidence; I went there to see if Mrs. Smith would have a message from Dalrymple Wood to Ayerst sent out, and received the reply that I need not bring any more messages out—that the boys were in work, and she could not now send them out to Ayerst; I was at Mrs. Smith's on the 3rd September, 1898, with Dalrymple Wood's message to Ayerst, to see if it could not be sent out; I had previously sent Letter-carrier Humphreys there, and went myself to see if his reply was correct; I cannot remember being there on any other occasion; it was not the practice to send messages out there before the boys went to work; Mrs. Smith had taken other messages, but not all by a long way, or even a sixth part of them; if I received a telegram for Ayerst, I just tried to see Mrs. Smith to see if she would take it out; I would do that for anyone; I refer to Dalrymple Wood's message on page 36 of my evidence.

By Mr. Reid: I deny that ever Mr. Ayerst gave me instructions to take messages to Mrs. Smith for him; I simply did it to oblige him; I heard Mr. Young say that Mr. Ayerst had given me instructions, but

but Mr. Young is mistaken; I simply say that I have sent some there, but he never gave me instructions to do so; I never informed Mr. Young that I had received verbal instructions to deliver wires for Ayerst to Mrs. Smith; I sent them to Mrs. Smith, because I knew that Ayerst would call there, knowing he was a personal friend of hers; but not because he gave me instructions to do so.

[Inquiry at this stage was adjourned until 2:30 p.m.]

George Parfitt Webb, recalled:—I see message-book for 1896 produced (*Exhibit R*); there is an entry of a telegram for Ayerst on the 27th August in my hand-writing; that telegram appears to have been called for at the office; the entry was made on the same day, or perhaps the next; on the 5th December, 1896, a telegram was delivered to Ayerst at the office; the entry in the book is in my hand-writing, and it was made on that day or the one following; the list I have put in about telegrams having been delivered to Ayerst was made up from the books; I will swear, to the best of my belief, that they were not delivered to Mrs. Smith; when telegrams are not booked up at the time, I place them in the message-book the next day, so as to make the books agree with the list; I have never tampered with the books since the inquiry started; the reason these wires were not signed for at the office was because they might have been delivered with the letters when the mail was called for; the entries in the books are correct.

By Mr. Payten: The book might have been away at the time, and so no receipt could be obtained; I cannot point out any other case in which a message has been delivered at the office in this book, and no receipt has been taken for it; I cannot account for the omission of the time not being entered, as they might have been delivered on the previous day; a list of messages is taken on a slip of paper when they are first issued, for the purpose of putting them in the message-book afterwards; if I was sending a message out I would put the time in, but if the wires were placed in the letter-box to be called for, that would not appear; if telegrams are delivered with letters they would not be signed for; if the book was out I could not possibly get a receipt for the wires; there was only one book in use at the office; I had other books, but they were in blank; in all messages I delivered I did not take the book with me, for the reason that then all other messages would have to be detained until my return; I do not know that it would be a disobedience of some Regulation not to get a signature under the circumstances.

Elizabeth Smith, recalled:—*By Mr. Reid*: I did not at any time tell Mr. Webb that it was of no use his leaving any more messages at my place for Mr. Ayerst, as my boys were all in work, and could not take them out; I never told Letter-carrier Humphreys anything of the kind either; I will swear to that.

By Mr. Payten: I was always only too ready and willing to have wires sent out to Mr. Ayerst at any time; we were always only too glad to oblige him.

By Mr. Reid: I do not remember the date on which Mrs. Bain died, but I remember someone handing me a telegram coming from Mr. Ayerst about Mrs. Bain's death; Reen delivered it; when he brought it I asked him if she was gone, and he said, "Yes, she's gone at last"; I cannot say what year that was in, but I think it is more than two years ago; that particular wire had reference to the death of Mr. Ayerst's mother (Mrs. Bain); I sent that wire out to Mr. Ayerst straight away by my son George.

By Mr. Webb: I cannot say what business took you to my shop on 23rd September; I never refused in my life to send a wire out to Mr. Ayerst; I remember you saying you had a wire for Mr. Ayerst, and I asked you if it was important, and when you replied that it was important I said, "I will send my son out with it at once"; you then said you would take it out yourself, as there was 3s. 6d. attached to it; I then said that if that was the case you had better get it for yourself; you then went away with the message yourself; I never refused to have it sent out; I do not know what necessity there was for you to come to my shop with the message if you wished to take it out to Mr. Ayerst yourself; all I know is that you did call, and then you took the wire out yourself; I should be very sorry to think that you called to see me.

Alfred Ernest Ayerst, recalled:—My mother (Mrs. Bain) died on the 27th August, 1896, and I received a telegram announcing her death on that day; the telegram was brought to me by George Smith; I certainly did not go into the Minmi post office on that day, because I was busily engaged getting a consignment of peas for Maitland, both me and my step-brother, and we had not time to be away, so that that wire was not called for at the post office; I remember the day on which the Ford-Tressider boat race was pulled; I believe it was on the 5th December, 1896; I got a wire on that day announcing the result from James Ayerst, my brother, from Raymond Terrace; this wire was delivered to me by Mrs. Smith herself; I received no other telegram on that day.

By Mr. Payten: I have seen the two entries in the message book produced (*Exhibit R*), and as far as I am concerned those entries are incorrect; in connection with Dalrymple Wood's wire, when it was handed to me by Mr. Webb he demanded 3s. 6d. portorage, and I remember telling him in a jocular way "to go and bag his head," as he could collect it at the other end, as the wire was on Government business; the only money I gave Webb was a shilling or so, to pay for the return wire.

By Mr. Webb: I cannot explain anything about your actions when you came to my place.

By Mr. Payten: He did not at any time tell me that the portorage was paid at the other end; all his conversation fairly led me to believe that he intended to collect payment from me for the portorage; I never said to Webb that as Mrs. Smith's boys were all working it would be no use leaving any more telegrams there for me; I never rescinded my previous instructions, either by word or deed, that all my telegrams were to be left at Smith's; when I have been in Minmi and expecting a wire, I have called at the post office and asked that it should be kept for me when it came; I remember on one occasion when a certain gold-mine lease in which I was interested was about to be cancelled, I said I was expecting a wire from Nundle about the matter, and would call at the office for it; but it was only on special occasions like this that I said I would call for my wires; there is no truth in the statement Mr. Webb made to the Postmaster-General in his (Webb's) letter of the 12th December last, reading: "I find that the reason Mr. Ayerst was almost friendless on Wednesday last (occasion of Mr. Young's visit), was that the business people, all living within a stone's throw of the office, would not come with him, and miners would not lose a day's pay in the pit"; the reason I did not see people was because I did not receive the wire intimating that Mr. Young was coming in time; it is not true that it was because I was friendless; I never asked a single soul to come who refused.

George

George Parfitt Webb, recalled :—On 23rd September, 1898, before starting for Ayerst's with Dalrymple Wood's message, I had sent to Sydney for the portorage, and had received a reply that it was to be charged "On Service"; I then went to Ayerst with the wire, and after I had delivered it he brought the sum of 5s. to me, and asked me what there was to pay for it; I said, "There is nothing to pay on it; it was paid for at the other end; it was paid before I started out."

By Mr. Reid: Mrs. Smith's statement that I told her there was 3s. 6d. to pay on it is incorrect, and Mr. Ayerst's statement about the 3s. 6d. is also false; it was after I had been at Mrs. Smith's that I wired for the portorage, and immediately on receipt of a reply from Sydney saying that it was "O.S.," I took it out to Ayerst.

By Mr. Payten: I received that 3s. 6d.; I took the money, as I had earned it on my own bicycle; that was during office hours.

Henry Bain, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—I am a miner, and I reside at Minmi; I remember the occasion on which Tressider and Ford pulled a boat race at Raymond Terrace; I remember a telegram being delivered at Smith's on that date; Billy Reen threw it off a 'bus to me, saying, "Here's a wire for you, Harry"; I tore the envelope open, and then saw it was for Mr. Ayerst; I then handed it to Mrs. Smith; I was in the shop when Mr. Ayerst came in and read that wire; it announced the result of the boat-race; Reen was on front of the 'bus going to Wallsend when he threw me the wire; that would be on the 5th December, 1898; I was at Mrs. Smith's when Humphreys called at about half-past 8; I was half-way between the counter and the door; he asked if Mr. Ayerst was in, when he was informed that Ayerst had been there, but had gone home; when asked what he wanted him for, he said he had a wire; he was then told that if it was important the boy would be sent out with it; Humphreys then said that he did not know whether it was important or not, and went away in the direction of his home.

Richard Smith, being duly sworn, saith as follows: I am a baker residing at Minmi; I am a son of Mrs. Smith, who has given evidence here; I remember Humphreys calling at my mother's place at about twenty minutes or half-past 8 on the night of 5th December, 1898; I remember the date, as that was the day on which my sister-in-law was confined; Humphreys came in and asked my mother if Mr. Ayerst was in, and he was told that he had gone home; he said, "There is a wire laying in the office for him"; my mother then asked if it was important, because if so she would send the boy out with it; Humphreys replied that he did not know whether it was important or not, and the office was closed; he then said "Good night," and went away.

William Reen, recalled :—I remember the Ford-Tressider boat race; I remember delivering a telegram to Bain for Mr. Ayerst; I was on a 'bus at the time, going to Wallsend, when I gave it to him; that telegram was not delivered at the office here; I remember Mrs. Bain dying, and I remember delivering a telegram about the matter to Smith's; as that telegram was delivered by myself to Mrs. Smith, it could not have been delivered at the office here.

George Smith, being duly sworn, saith as follows: I am a carpenter, residing at Minmi; the Mrs. Smith who has given evidence here is my mother; I remember a telegram coming about Mrs. Bain's death; my mother handed it to me, and said, "It is all up this time"; I at once saddled up my horse, and took it out to Ayerst's; I gave the wire to Mr. Ayerst myself, and I remember saying, "It's all up this time," before doing so.

Mr. Webb then asked that a number of original letters between himself and the Postal Department should be put in. These were obtained from Mr. Burnett and handed in. [*Exhibit S.*]

Mr. Reid intimated that if the Exhibit did not contain all the letters Mr. Webb wanted, he would raise no objection to others going in later on.

The inquiry was then adjourned *sine die*.

Names and addresses of witnesses subpoenaed to attend at Minmi, at request of Mr. Webb, to receive notice when their attendance is required :—

James Johnstone, Merewether, letter-carrier.
George A. Humphreys, Minmi, letter-carrier.
Walter T. Grierson, Minmi, acting postal assistant.
Robert Brownlee, Minmi, hawk and draper.
James Dill, Minmi, draper.
John Kennedy Walker, Minmi, grocer.
David Dyet, Minmi, bootmaker.
William Hogg, Minmi, baker and grocer.
Edward Trelford, Minmi, special constable.
Charles H. Thomas, Minmi, butcher.
Charles Gillispie, Wallsend, 'bus proprietor.
Robert Robertson, Minmi, hotelkeeper.
James Christopher Cosgrove, Minmi, school-teacher.
Albert Fisher, Minmi, hairdresser.
James Tennant, Minmi, grocer's assistant.

Alexander Dyet, Minmi, grocer's assistant.
Herbert O'Donnell, Minmi, school-teacher.
Robert Sneddon, Minmi, miner.
Daniel McDougall, Minmi, miner.
Theophilus Smith, Minmi, miner.
James Evans, Minmi, miner.
Telegraph Station-master, Hamilton.
William Reen, Plattsburg, "Imperial Hotel."
Telegraph Station-master, Newcastle.
Mrs. Ellen Williams, Minmi.
William Springbutt, Minmi.
W. Keahan, Wallsend, postmaster.
George W. Akhurst, Black Hill, Minmi, farmer.
Richard Richards, Minmi, hotelkeeper.

The undermentioned persons, whose names were sent in by Mr. Webb have not been subpoenaed :—

Alfred E. Ayerst, Cedar Hill, Minmi.
F. Brockwell, Copeland, postal assistant.
Secretary and doorkeeper, "Newcastle Tattersall's Club."

Names and addresses of witnesses subpoenaed to attend on 24th July, at request of Mr. A. E. Ayerst :—

George Humphreys, Minmi, letter-carrier.
Master G. A. Webb, Minmi, son of G. A. Webb.
William Reen, Plattsburg, postal assistant, Minmi (on sick-leave).
Edgar Grierson, Minmi, draper.
C. J. Cosgrove, Adamston, schoolmaster.
H. O'Donnell, Minmi, schoolmaster.
William Phillips, Minmi, c/o John Renfrew.
J. S. Young, Sydney, postal inspector.*

* See wire from Deputy Postmaster-General, re Mr. Young's attendance.

Production

Production of documents at request of Mr. Ayerst :—

The Auditor-General to produce—

1. Pay-vouchers for 1896–1897, to signature of G. Arthur, at 10s. per week.
2. Pay-vouchers for 1897–1898, to signature of A. Webb, at 15s. per week.
3. Pay-vouchers for 1898, to signature of G. A. Webb, at 15s. per week.

The Deputy Postmaster-General to produce—

1. Telegram sent to Ayerst by Mr. Postal-Inspector Young, on 5th December, 1898, also tape with such wire on at Minmi office.
2. Tape with wire on (Minmi office), from Woodcock to Ayerst, early in November, 1898.
3. Tape with wire on it 19th January, 1899, John Renfrew, of Minmi, to Sorby & Co., Newcastle.
4. Tape with wires on it 10th and 11th April, 1899, from traveller in Newcastle to E. Grierson, Minmi, and his reply which was delayed.
5. Document forwarded by Postal Department to Hon. J. N. Bruncker, 5th September, 1898, giving returns of the periods of leave to Assistant Reen, also dates and names of the temporary assistant employed during his absence, and rate of pay that they were employed at.
6. Letter written by G. P. Webb, in February, 1898, to Postal Department asking permission for messenger's duties to be performed by his own boy, also copy of reply forwarded to Mr. Webb by Postal Department.
7. Signature book from Minmi Post Office, showing delivery of telegrams.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Newcastle, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, Newcastle, 9 August, 1899.

I have the honor to state, for your information, that, with the approval of the Minister of Justice, as contained in your B.C. communication of the 15th of June last, and in accordance with the formal delegation of the Public Service Board under the Public Service Act, dated the 18th of July last; I held an inquiry into the truth of certain charges against Mr. G. P. Webb, postmaster, at Minmi.

I forward herewith a report containing my opinion thereon for transmission to the Board, also the depositions and all the papers in connection with the inquiry.

I have, &c.,

C. N. PAYTEN,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Forwarded to the Public Service Board.—G.M., 11/8/99.
Board, B.C.

The Secretary, Public Service

Gentlemen,

Newcastle, 9 August, 1899.

I have the honor to state, for your information, that, in accordance with the authority contained in the delegation dated the 18th day of July, 1899, of your powers to me to hold an inquiry under the 17th section of the Public Service Act of 1895, into certain charges against one G. P. Webb, postmaster at Minmi, I held the inquiry referred to at the Court-house, Minmi. I sat in open Court on the following days, viz., July 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st.

I had received written applications from both Mr. Webb and Mr. Ayerst, who preferred the charges, to allow them to be represented by attorneys, and in reply I intimated that I saw no objection to the application. Mr. Ayerst took advantage of the offer, but Mr. Webb, notwithstanding his application, at the last moment failed to do so, and also objected to the representation of Mr. Ayerst by attorney. I disallowed his objection, and Mr. W. Reid, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Ayerst.

Mr. Alexander Burnett, an inspector from the Post and Telegraph Office, Sydney, watched the case on behalf of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Mr. Charles Hibble, of Newcastle, took the evidence in shorthand, and transcribed his notes with the typewriter. His work was done in a most expeditious and complete manner, and to my entire satisfaction.

There were six charges formulated. The fourth was withdrawn at the opening of the inquiry, and the fifth was abandoned later on, because, as was stated by the attorney acting for those bringing the charge, the witnesses had been "got at."

I carefully and fully inquired into the four other charges, and I forward herewith my report as to my opinion thereon.

I also forward the depositions, exhibits, and all other documents in connection with the matter.

I have, &c.,

C. N. PAYTEN,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Court-house, Newcastle, 8 August, 1899.

REPORT on charges by the Minmi Improvement Committee against the local postmaster (Mr. Webb)
Inquiry held at Minmi on 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st July, 1899.

The charges preferred were as follows :—

1. That you did wilfully and knowingly, in the years 1896–1897, send to the head of your Department, vouchers for the payment of sums of money, amounting to 10s. per week, in the name and to the signature of "G. Arthur," whereas a boy of that name was not at any time employed in the office.
2. That during the years 1897 and 1898 you sent in vouchers in the name of "A. Webb," for sums of 15s. per week, whereas a boy of that name was not at any time employed in the office.
3. That in December, 1898, you delayed the delivery of a telegram sent by Mr. Young, Postal Inspector, to A. F. Ayerst, of Cedar Hill, Minmi.
4. That you delayed the despatch of a telegram on the 19th January, 1899, from Mr. John Renfrew, of Minmi, to C. E. Sorby & Co., of Newcastle.
5. That, on the 10th April, 1899, a telegram was handed at Mr. Grierson's store, by Mr. Grierson, draper of Minmi, to Mr. Grierson, assistant postmaster, to be despatched, and that such telegram was overlooked until 5 p.m. the next day twenty-seven hours afterwards.

6. That about the month of November, 1898, you gave an untrue explanation with regard to a charge of 2s. on a telegram to Mr. Ayerst.

Mr. Webb pleaded "not guilty" to each charge.

Charge 1.—That you did wilfully and knowingly, in the years 1896–1897, send to the head of your Department, vouchers for the payment of sums of money amounting to 10s. per week, in the name and to the signature of G. Arthur, whereas a boy of that name was not at any time employed in the office.

This charge, when amplified by evidence, was that Mr. Webb had forwarded vouchers for services rendered by one George Arthur as messenger at the Minmi post office during the absence of Mr. W. Reen, in 1897, and had certified the same as correct in every particular, whereas no boy of the name of George Arthur was at any time employed in the office.

The evidence did not support the formal charge in respect of the year 1896, no evidence whatever being adduced to show that any vouchers were sent in in the name of George Arthur for that year.

Vouchers were produced showing that George Arthur claimed 10s. for services as messenger from the 9th to the 15th April, 1897, and £2 5s. from 20th October to 9th November, 1897, and 15s. from the 10th to 16th November, 1897. It will be noticed that the last two vouchers were for a continuous service, and I do not know the reason of separate vouchers having been forwarded.

Mr. Webb admitted that the vouchers were correct, and that he had so certified; and that the boy signing as George Arthur was his son, George Arthur Humphrey Webb. He explains the forwarding of the vouchers with a fictitious name by stating that "vouchers (referring to other vouchers sent in subsequently) were now becoming of sufficient importance in amount to make it worth while stopping the other matters, and now having it corrected. The other vouchers were very trivial, and so they were not corrected."

He also admitted that his son was very young (10 or 11 years), and attending school; but sought to show that he could have been credited with attendances at school, and the boy still have done the duties for which he was paid; but no evidence was given in support of this possibility. During the periods (9th to 15th April, 1897, and 20th October to 16th November, 1897) covered by these vouchers there were twenty-six school-days, out of which the boy attended school on ten days only. (*Vide* evidence given by Mr. James C. Cosgrove, schoolmaster, at page 25).

Conclusion.—It appears to be a very simple matter to come to a conclusion on the charge as laid, viz., as to whether Mr. Webb wilfully and knowingly sent vouchers for payment in the name and to the signature of G. Arthur, well knowing that a boy of that name was not employed in the Minmi post office.

The truth of the charge was practically admitted; but Mr. Webb sought to excuse himself by submitting that the employment of a boy was authorised; and if the work was done, and the person who received the money was entitled to it, what did it matter if that person was his son?

It appears to me that the postmaster, when he got the authority of employing a messenger instead of Reen, saw an opportunity of putting money in his own pocket. There was very little to do for the liberal amount paid, viz., 10s., and subsequently 15s. per week, in delivering on an average four messages a day within a small area. The postmaster saw that he could get the messages delivered by members of his own family, but was met with these difficulties:—First, that the Postal Department would not authorise the employment of his daughters, who were competent for the duties, and (second) that his son was too young, and to keep him away from school (he being under the age of 14 years) would possibly submit him to being fined for not sending his boy to school for the required number of days under the Public Instruction Act. He, therefore, resorted to the very questionable expedient of sending in the vouchers in a fictitious name.

Charge 2.—That during the years 1897 and 1898 you sent in vouchers in the name of A. Webb for sums of 15s. per week, whereas a boy of that name was not at any time employed in the office.

The evidence submitted in support of this charge was almost similar in respect of the first charge. Mr. Webb admitted that he sent in the following vouchers as correct:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. 17th, 18th, and 20th January, 1897	0	7	6			
29th January, 1897, to 5th February	0	17	6			
				1	5	0
2. 10th February to 9th March, 1898, 4 weeks, at 15s.				3	0	0
3. 10th March to 12th March, 1898				0	7	6
4. 13th June to 19th July, 1898, 5 weeks, at 15s.				3	15	0
5. 20th July to 5th August, 1898, 2½ weeks, at 15s.				1	17	6
6. 10th November, to 30th November, 1898, 3 weeks, at 20s.				3	0	0
7. 1st December, to 7th December, 1898, 1 week, at 20s.				1	0	0
8. 8th December to 13th December, 1898, 5 days, at £1 per week				0	16	8

Voucher referred to as "4" was sent in to the signature of George Arthur Webb; it was also admitted that the claimant was his son, George Arthur Humphrey Webb, aged 10 or 11 years.

Conclusion.—The charge, as formally preferred, I consider, has not been proved. The vouchers were signed "Arthur Webb," and that is the name by which the boy was usually known; but the evidence also disclosed these facts: that the boy, during much of the time when he was supposed to be engaged by the Government in performing the duties of temporary messenger, was in attendance as a scholar at the Public School, Minmi.

The work of delivering the messages, no doubt, was performed; but if Mr. Webb was unable to carry on the office during Reen's absence—which I very much question—without extra assistance, he could, I am quite certain, have easily obtained assistance outside his own family, without being guilty of practices of such a suspicious character.

In both these charges Mr. Webb—both by innuendo and letters—sought to cast doubt upon the evidence of the witnesses from the Minmi school, by ascribing to them corruption in altering the school rolls so as to make it appear that his son, Arthur Webb, was present when he was actually absent from school. There was not the slightest ground, as far as I could see, for such aspersions, and I consider his conduct in this respect most unwarrantable and reprehensible.

Charge

Charge 3.—That in December, 1898, you delayed the delivery of a telegram sent by Mr. Young, Postal Inspector, to A. E. Ayerst, of Cedar Hill, Minmi.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 5th December last Mr. Young, the Postal Inspector, sent a telegram to Mr. A. E. Ayerst, of Cedar Hill, Minmi, requesting him to arrange for the attendance of those who were complaining of certain matters affecting the local post office, on Wednesday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. The wire was received by Mr. Webb at 4 p.m. on Monday, and Mr. Ayerst did not obtain it until after 7 o'clock next evening—too late to make proper arrangements for those complaining to meet the Inspector. The complaint was against Mr. Webb.

Mr. Ayerst, it appears, lives about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles out of Minmi, and on account of some difference he had had with Mr. Webb about excessive charging for portorage, he states that he had arranged with Mr. Webb that all telegrams for him (Ayerst) should be left at Mrs. Smith's, a storekeeper in the town, who would send one of her boys out with the messages, and that this practice had been followed for about five or six years past; but from spite, engendered from the fact of Mr. Ayerst reporting him, he (Webb) had wilfully delayed the delivery of this telegram.

There can be no possible doubt that the practice had prevailed of Mr. Ayerst's telegrams being left at Mrs. Smith's for delivery by her boys; but Mr. Webb's defence to this charge was that this had been countermanded by Mrs. Smith, who had said that it was no use leaving any more wires at her place for Ayerst, as her boys were all in work, and could not take them out; also, that he had sent Humphreys, the letter-carrier, to Smith's at 7.20 p.m. on the 5th, to inform them that an important wire was at the office for Mr. Ayerst. Mrs. Smith stated she remembered Humphreys calling and informing her of the wire, when she told him that if it was important she would send one of her boys out with it. He informed her the office was then closed.

Conclusion.—Mr. Webb's defence and statements with regard to this charge are unsupported, and entirely opposed to those submitted in proof of it. Even his account of the interview between himself and Mr. Young, the inspector, is contradicted in most material particulars by Mr. Young and the other witnesses who were present, and I am forced to the conclusion that Mr. Webb is not the witness of truth; whilst, on the other hand, the statements of Mr. Ayerst, who preferred the charge, are corroborated in a very material manner by witnesses who are entitled to every degree of credit.

Charge 4.—That you delayed the dispatch of a telegram on the 19th January, 1899, from Mr. John Renfrew, of Minmi, to C. E. Sorby & Co., of Newcastle.

This charge was withdrawn at the inception of the inquiry by Mr. Reid, acting for Mr. Ayerst, the Secretary of the Minmi Improvement Committee, who made the charge.

Mr. Webb desired to submit certain evidence in respect of this charge, and I did not prevent him, but I think it is mere surplusage.

Charge 5.—That on the 10th April, 1899, a telegram was handed at Mr. Grierson's store by Mr. Grierson, draper, of Minmi, to Mr. Grierson, assistant postmaster, to be despatched, and that such telegram was overlooked until 5 p.m. next day, twenty-seven hours afterwards.

This charge, also, was practically abandoned; the only witnesses examined in respect of it being those put forward by Mr. Webb, who knew that the other side did not wish to press the matter, but he still persisted in examining the witnesses.

Charge 6.—That about the month of November, 1898, you gave an untrue explanation with regard to a charge of 2s. on a telegram to Mr. Ayerst.

This charge is that a telegram had arrived at the Minmi post office from Mr. Woodcock for Mr. Ayerst, of Cedar Hill, near Minmi. Mr. Ayerst stated that the wire was taken to Mrs. Smith's by Humphreys, the letter-carrier, and that one of the Smith's boys brought it out to him (Ayerst), and the boy took back a reply wire to the post office, and that when there Mr. Webb told the boy he was collecting 2s. for him for taking the wire out to Mr. Ayerst. When Mr. Young came to Minmi, Mr. Ayerst asked Mr. Webb for an explanation as to the difference (1s. 6d.) between the cost of portorage for the delivery of this wire (Woodcock to Ayerst) and the cost of a former wire (3s. 6d.), and that Mr. Webb had replied, "I took the wire to Smith's myself, and the boy refused to take it out to Ayerst unless he got 2s. for doing so."

Mr. Webb denies most emphatically that he ever made such a statement in the presence of Mr. Young.

That he told an untruth in making the explanation is the charge preferred.

Mr. John Renfrew, who was present at the interview between Mr. Young and Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Webb, corroborates the account given by Mr. Ayerst as to what transpired on that occasion.

The boy, John Smith, stated he remembered taking the wire out, and never refused to deliver that telegram; but that when he went to the post office with the reply, Mr. Webb told him there was 2s. attached to the job, and he would wire away for it, and to come in a week's time and he would give him the money, and that he called back some days after and got it.

Mr. Young does not throw much light upon this matter, except that Mr. Ayerst made a complaint *re* the portorage charged.

Conclusion.—In giving my opinion on this matter, all I have to guide me is the credibility of the witnesses on either side.

Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Renfrew swear most positively to the conversation, and are corroborated to a certain extent by the boy Smith, and, in a lesser degree, by the evidence of Mr. Young.

Both Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Renfrew were examined and cross-examined on several occasions throughout the inquiry, and their evidence was not shaken in any degree. I saw no reason whatever to doubt the truth of any statement that either of them made. Mr. Webb also gave evidence at great length, and on several occasions during the holding of the Inquiry his evidence is, in my opinion, on very many matters inconsistent, improbable, and contradictory. On different things he is flatly contradicted by most respectable residents of Minmi, who, in my opinion, are worthy of credence. Different books, also, which were produced contained entries made by Mr. Webb, and which he submitted in support of his case. These entries have, in my opinion, been corruptly made by Mr. Webb since the opening of the Inquiry, or the lodgment of the complaints, in order, I believe, to bolster up part of his case. For these reasons I do not consider him to have made a truthful statement in explanation to Mr. Young.

The Chairman Public Service Board.

C. N. PAYTEN,

Stipendiary Magistrate, Newcastle.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. ARTHUR H. MOODIE, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.
(MINUTE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, RESPECTING LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

Minute for Executive Council.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,

General Post Office, Sydney, 30 November, 1899.

I HAVE to report that Mr. Arthur H. Moodie, Telegraph Operator, Head Office, after being absent from duty on sick leave from the 16th August to the 18th September last, was obliged to cease work again on the 25th September, since which date he has been unable to resume duty, and he has now submitted an application to be granted three months' leave of absence, on full pay. Dr. W. Odillo Maher certified under date of the 23rd September, that Mr. Moodie was suffering from a grave affection of the eyes, and in a further certificate, dated the 28th idem, Dr. Maher stated as follows:—

“Mr. A. Moodie is suffering from an affection of his optic nerves, and is unable to resume his duties. I have advised him to apply for three months' leave, as I do not think his sight will recover sufficiently for him to resume work before.”

In the foregoing circumstances, and as Mr. Moodie has already exhausted the full period of sick leave allowed on full pay under Article 40 of the Public Service Regulations, and in virtue of his fifteen years' service, which has been satisfactory, the Public Service Board recommend that leave of absence, on account of ill-health, for a period of three months, on full pay, be granted to the officer referred to, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation regarding “sick leave in exceptional cases,” published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, which provides that the reason for granting the leave, and the Minister's Minute in relation thereto, shall be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable, and I accordingly request authority to give effect to such recommendation.

W. P. CRICK.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICERS OF THE TAXATION DEPARTMENT.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 17, Votes No. 21, 26 July, 1900.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRAR OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

(REPORT OF, RESPECTING CERTAIN CHARGES MADE BY MR. B. B. O'CONOR, M.P.)

*Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 15 November, 1900.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 18, Votes, &c., No. 70, Thursday, 8 November, 1900.]*

REPORT of Registrar of the District Court, Sydney, respecting certain statements made by Mr. B. B. O'Connor, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly, on 17th October, 1900, *re* purchase of copies of *Government Gazette* containing District Court Rules.

District Court Office, Sydney, 29 October, 1900.

THE statement made by Mr. B. B. O'Connor that I have bought up all the copies of the *Government Gazette* containing the District Court Rules is absolutely false. I have not, nor has anyone either directly or indirectly on my behalf or interest, bought a single copy of the *Gazette* in question.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to remind the Under Secretary that the sale of a large number of copies of the District Court Rules will not in any way benefit me pecuniarily, and therefore it would not be to my interest to attempt to establish a "corner" in them.

Although the charge levelled at me is ridiculously absurd on the face of it, still, as it has been made in such a conspicuous manner, and if uncontradicted may possibly be believed by some of the public, I would ask that my denial may be given the same publicity.

J. M. A. BONTHORNE,

Registrar.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING OFFICERS OF.)

Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 15 November, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with answer given to Question 10, Votes No. 58, Wednesday, 17th October, 1900.]

RETURN showing number of Members of Prison Service who have been reduced or dismissed, or have resigned, from the 1st July, 1890, to 1st July, 1900, and amount paid to Deputy Comptroller in salary and expenses during same period, &c.

Question 1.

Year.	Fined.	Reduced.	Dismissed.	Resigned.
1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891	29	1	6	6
1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892	31	3	3	5
1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893	29	6	10	6
1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	23	4	8	3
1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895	19	2	8	3
1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	27	1	8	3
1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	30	6	11	17
1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	39	6	13	13
1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899	34	5	13	19
1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900	33	6	10	26*

NOTE.—Included in the resignations are the cases of men who were allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.
* Inclusive of volunteers for South Africa.

Question 2.

Year.	Salary.	Expenses.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891	475 0 0	13 10 0
1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892	500 0 0	3 0 0
1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893	485 0 0	.....
1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	470 0 0	.....
1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895	470 0 0	.....
1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	470 0 0	1 11 6
1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	450 0 0	1 9 6
1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	494 15 1	76 14 2
1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899	500 0 0	85 2 4
1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900	500 0 0	66 0 5

Question 3.

All fines imposed were paid to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1900.

In compliance with instructions, and as required by the Police Regulations, I have the honor to submit, for the Chief Secretary's information, the following Report of the operations during the year 1899 of the Department under my control, accompanied by a statement, as usually furnished, of the strength and distribution of the establishment on the 31st December, and certain other figures and information.

During the year new stations have been established at the undermentioned places:—

Metropolitan District	...	...	...	...	...	Narrabeen, or Mona Vale.
Northern District	...	...	...	...	...	Boggy Camp.
Southern District	...	...	...	...	...	Yarrangobilly (temporarily).
North-eastern District	...	...	...	...	...	{ Cockle Creek. Ellenborough. Nabiac.
Western District	...	...	...	...	...	{ Bogan Gate. Henty.
Murray District	...	...	...	...	...	{ Reno (Prince of Wales Gold- Mine, near Gundagai).

The Station has been re-established at Collie.

Police Camps have also been formed at the Harden-Murrumburrah Railway Deviation Works, and the Demondrille Main Camp, in the Southern District, and at the Blayne Deviation Railway Works.

Provision has been voted on the Estimates for an increase in the Police Establishment to the following extent:—

Sergeants, 1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do 2nd do	...	...	...	...	...	5
Senior Constables	...	...	...	...	...	14
Constables, 1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	25
Do Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	49
Do Probationary	...	...	...	...	...	20

116

Less, say, 64 of all ranks. Provided for in the previous year by a Special Vote of £7,000.

Net increase ... 52

This increase, however, will not make up for the loss of effective strength by the general leave—three weeks annually—granted to the police of all ranks by the authority of the Government.

The strength of the Force in the Metropolitan District has been increased to a small extent. Additional police have also been sent to Lismore, in the Northern District; Dapto, in the Eastern District; Millthorpe and Lithgow, in the Western District; Newcastle, in the North-eastern District; Wee Waa, in the North-western District; Broken Hill, Broken Hill Railway Town, and White Cliffs, in the South-western District; and Brewarrina, in the Bourke District.

To provide for the increase shown, and to fill vacancies occasioned as under, 150 appointments (foot and mounted) have been made during the year.

Resignations	...	...	...	...	...	39
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dismissals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Superannuations	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	11

*10—A

[700 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (S.L.) (labour and material), £6 19s. 8d.]

Police

Police Reward and Superannuation Fund.

The total amount paid for pensions and gratuities for the year was £26,477. The income being insufficient to meet the claims, the balance was paid from the Consolidated Revenue, a sum of £10,000 being voted for the purpose for the current financial year.

During the year 12 police pensioners died who were in receipt of pensions amounting to £2,080 per annum, and with deaths occurring in the previous year the total decrease amounted to nearly £3,500 per annum.

In obedience to the instructions from the Government, no pensions have been approved or recommended during the past year; but it has been necessary, with the Chief Secretary's authority, to retire 6 members of the Police Force, continuing their full pay in lieu of pensions at similar rates, they being medically certified as unfit for further service. This is a heavy charge upon the Pay Vote, amounting to £1,177 5s. per annum for officers practically superannuated. As there are still a good many members of the Force, who from age and other causes, are scarcely fit to continue in the active performance of their police duties, I trust that the funds will be placed upon a settled basis at an early date.

Eight members of the Force were discharged with gratuities amounting to £1,197, and 11 widows of members of the Force were awarded gratuities from the Police Reward Fund amounting in all to £2,436, and two pensions were granted—one at £68 per annum, for ten years, for the widow of a constable; and the other at £40 per annum, for five years, towards the maintenance of the children of a sergeant of police, deceased.

The advance figures, taken as usual from the station watch-house records in the Metropolitan District, show an increase of 1,051 apprehensions within the district as compared with the previous year:—

Total number of arrests, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	20,959
Do do 1899	...	...	...	...	...	22,010

There was an increase of 789 in the apprehensions for drunkenness, simple or accompanied by disorderly conduct over the previous year, but a slight decrease in habitual drunkenness. An increase of 49 is recorded of prosecutions for breaches of the "Betting Houses Suppression Act," and a decrease of 9 in the number of arrests for desertion of wives and families. Throughout the Colony generally there has been an increase of 12 in the number of criminal assaults on women and girls. Burglaries and robberies from shops and dwellings also show an increase of 64 as compared with the year 1898. There have, however, been decreases in the number of murders, 6; arson, 18; infanticide, 2; and rape, 2.

The following statement exhibits particulars of the licensing business in the Metropolitan District for the year 1899:—

Applications.	Granted.	Refused.	Withdrawn.	No Parties.	Total.
For new publicans' licenses .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
For conditional licenses.....	3	11	8	.....	22
For Colonial wine licenses	91	17	29	20	157
For spirit licenses	12	.....	1	.....	13
For billiard licenses	105	.....	.....	.....	105
For packet licenses	21	.....	.....	.....	21
For booth licenses	551	.....	.....	.....	551
Music permits.....	718	.....	4	5	727
Publicans' transfers	411	7	25	11	454
Colonial wine transfers.....	51	2	5	6	64
Spirit transfers	5	.....	.....	.....	5
By landlord (sec. 40).....	4	1	2	.....	7
Conditional licenses confirmed.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4

There are 792 public house licenses now in actual existence in the Metropolis, as against 790 in 1898, an increase of 2; colonial wine licenses, 345, an increase of 37; spirit merchants' licenses, 112, an increase of 6; billiard licenses, 105, an increase of 16; packet licenses, 21, an increase of 11.

When the present licensing laws came into operation in 1882, there were 848 hotels for a population of 248,231, being one hotel for every 293 persons. At the present time there are 792 hotels for a population of 426,950, or one hotel for every 539 persons. The proportion of population to each hotel has nearly doubled in seventeen years.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions for breaches of the Licensing Act during the year. The difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the Act, particularly as regards Sunday trading, appear to increase, and also the tendency to evade the law.

There were 1,208 inquests held during the year on the bodies of deceased persons, an increase of 11 as compared with the previous year. In 96 cases death was attributable either directly or indirectly to intemperance.

155 inquests were held on fires, a decrease of 7 on the year 1898. 51 were returned as "wilful," 69 as "accidental," and 35 not specified.

There have been 628 inquiries for missing friends during the year, 327 of which have resulted successfully. These figures include 90 cases reported from Great Britain and elsewhere beyond Australasia. There has been an increase of 74 in the total number of cases reported as compared with the previous year.

The increased annual leave approved under the new regulations have caused a diminution in the number of men available for duty, in the Metropolis especially; great difficulty has been experienced in providing police for the necessary and increasing duties, regulating street traffic, &c.

From the last reports received, the following particulars have been extracted as regards the proportion of police to population in the following cities:—

Liverpool—	one constable to 411 of the population.
Manchester—	" 490 "
Sydney—	" 590 "

The work performed by the police for other Departments of the Public Service is still increasing. There were 445 communications received from the Board of Health in connection with the "Dairies Supervision Act," "The Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act," and the "Diseased Animals and Meat Act."

Proceedings have been taken by the Police on behalf of the Public Instruction Department in 1,335 cases under the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, for neglect to send children to school, and recovery of fees, &c.

Inquiries have also been conducted in 1,055 cases for the Master-in-Lunacy, 2,371 for the State Children's Relief Department and Government Asylums, 1,185 for the Department of Mines and Agriculture, 227 for the Mercantile Explosives Department, 94 for the Fisheries Commission, 122 for the Government Labour Bureau, 923 for the Commissioners of Taxation (exclusive of a large number of inquiries in the country), 31 for the Government Statistician, 15 for the Pharmacy Board, and 57 for the Randwick Asylum. 1,526 inquiries have also been made for the Lands Department, and 409 notices served on behalf of the Land Board, making a total of 9,559 inquiries, &c., during the year.

In consequence of the Police being called upon to perform such multifarious duties, so much of their time is taken up thereby that the discharge of their more legitimate functions has, necessarily, been neglected, and complaints that Police Constables cannot be found when wanted, and that crime and disorder are not promptly dealt with, are not infrequent.

The Police launch "Nemesis," which has been in use by the Sydney Water Police for a number of years, has been replaced by a larger and more speedy vessel, and the former has now been transferred to Newcastle, where a Police launch was required.

In accordance with the Chief Secretary's instructions I have provided, for Military purposes in South Africa, 368 horses, chiefly from the Police stud, which I believe to be in every respect suited for the requirements. I have had no difficulty in replacing them at a moderate cost.

I append hereto a list of Police buildings completed; also a list of additions and repairs effected to Police buildings during the year. (See Appendices A and B.)

During the year Police classes have been formed from time to time, and instruction in ambulance work given by Dr. R. Vandeleur Kelly, President of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

The new Police Station at Darlinghurst is now nearing completion, and when completed arrangements will be made for the holding of a Court for dealing with lunacy cases in the building, which will no doubt be conducive to the welfare of the patients, who will be taken there direct to be dealt with, instead of being conveyed from the various watch-houses in the city and suburbs to the different Police Courts before being taken to their destination for treatment.

The following information regarding the number and ages of the members of the Police Force has been prepared, in order to enable the Chief Secretary to form an idea of the number of men who will be shortly retiring on pension.

STATEMENT of Ages of Members of the Police Force, 1899:—

Under 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
542	447	387	325	142	73	60	40	2,016

Notwithstanding the higher standard adopted for recruits, physically and educationally, no difficulty has been experienced in making a satisfactory selection from the numerous candidates of eligible men to fill vacancies. An appointment in the Service is now highly valued, which is evidenced by the general good conduct of the Police, and the few cases of misconduct which it has been necessary to deal with by dismissal from the Service.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of Police Buildings completed during the year 1899.

Warroo ...	Erection of Police Station.	Mungund ...	Erection of Police Station.
Collie	" "	Boohgal	" "
Wardell	Court and Watch-house.	Bowraville	" Court and Watch-house.
Broke	" Police Station.	Port Macquarie ..	" Lock-up.
Girilambone ...	" "	Coorangoola ...	" "
Coramba ...	" "	Forbes	" Barracks.
Captain's Flat	" Court and Watch-house.	Adamnaby	" Court and Watch-house.
Batlow	" Police Station.	North Bourke ..	" Stables and additions.
Dalmorton .. .	" Court and Watch-house.	Goolagong .. .	" Police Station.
Peat's Ferry ...	" Police Station.	Darlinghurst ..	" Lock-up.
Wentworth .. .	" Lock-up.	Burwood	" Court and Watch-house.
Balranald	" Police Station.	Manilla	" Police Station and Lock-up.
Cessnock .. .	" "	Kew .. .	" Stable and fencing.
Moonbi	" "	Koorawatha ..	" Police Station.
Gunning ...	" "	Reno .. .	" 2-roomed building.
Kew	" Court and Watch-house	Swamp Oak .. .	" of Police Station (nearly completed).
Enngonia ...	" Police Station and stable.		

APPENDIX B.

LIST of additions and repairs effected to Police Buildings during the year 1899.

Wattle Flat... ..	Erection of a Temporary Cell
Wilson's Downfall ..	Repairs to Sergeant's quarters.
Adelong	" to Police Station.
Bourke	Additions to Police Station.
Braidwood	" "
Broken Hill .. .	Erection of Stabling and fencing.
Bega	Additions to Police Station.
Copmanhurst .. .	" "
Dubbo	Purchase of land site for Lock-up.
Gunnedah .. .	Additions to Lock-up Gaol
Gosford	" to Police Station.
Hay	" "
Howes' Valley .. .	General repairs to Police Station.
Lambton.....	Additions to Police Station.
Yetman	Additions and repairs to Police Station.
Belmore Barracks, Sydney .. .	Additions and repairs, furniture, &c.
Central Police Station, Sydney ...	Repairs, furniture, &c.
Woolloomooloo Police Station, Sydney.	Repairs.
Arakoon	Repairs to Police Station.
Bathurst	Erection of wall in front of Police Station.
North Bourke .. .	Erection of Stable.
Lochinvar .. .	Additions, &c., to Police Station.
East Maitland .. .	" "
Moree	" to Lock-up Gaol.
"	" to Police Station.
Marsdens	" "
Milltown.....	" and repairs to Police Station.
Manildra	Erection of a temporary Cell
Newcastle .. .	General repairs to Police Station.
Lake Road, Newcastle	" "
Orange	Additions to Police Station.
Oberon .. .	" to Court and Watch-house.
Parkes.....	" and alterations to Police Station and Lock-up
Paterson .. .	Repairs to Court-house and Watch-house.
Palmer's Island	Additions and repairs to Police Station.
Raymond Terrace	Repairs to Police Station.
Rockley	" "
Singleton	Additions to Police Station.
"	Purchase of site for Lock-up.
Trunkay	Alterations, &c., to Court and Watch-house.
Tingha	Repairs to Police Station.
Tumberumba	Purchase of a site and premises for Police Station.
Ungarie	Additions to Police Station and erection of a stable.
Windsor	Additions to Lock-up Gaol.
Wilcannia	" to Police Station.
Walcha	General repairs to Police Station.
Wyalong.....	Additions to Lock-up.
Woodburn	" to Police Station.
Wallsend	Repairs to Court-house and Police Station.
Wallendbeen	" to Police Station.
Wauchope	Purchase of a site for Police Station.
Balranald	Additions to Lock-up Gaol.
Coonamble	Repairs to Police Station.
Cobargo	Erection of tanks, &c., at Police Station.
Cobar	Alterations to Lock-up Gaol.
Goulburn	Erection of shelter-shed at Lock-up.
Grenfell	Additions and repairs to Police Station.
Gninderra	Erection of a temporary Cell.
Hamilton	Repairs to Police Station.
Henty	Erection of temporary Cell.
Harden	Repairs to Police Station.
Grong Grong .. .	Purchase of premises for Police Station.
Sydney, Kent and Argyle Streets..	Repairs to Police quarters.
Mount McDonald	Additions to Police Station.
Minmi.....	" "
Newcastle	Repairs to Police Station and Barracks.
Peak Hill	Erection of fencing, gates, and tanks at Police Station.
Ryde	Additions to Lock-up (nearly completed).

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1899.

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	15	58
	Central Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
	Pyrmont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	General Post Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Glebe Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. 2 Head Station	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	12	58
	Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11
	Redfern	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	19
	Darlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Waterloo and Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	Beaconsfield Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mitchell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Irish Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. 3 Head Station	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	58
	Watson's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waverley and Bondi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14
	Paddington and Woollahra	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	15
	Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	Double Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rose Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rushcutters' Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Randwick & Coogee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
	No. 4 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	30
	Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Lands Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Balmain	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	14
	Manly	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Government House..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Woolloomooloo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Bourke-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Rozelle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	No. 5 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	22
	Cook's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Concord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Petersham	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
	Leichhardt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8
	Camperdown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Ashfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
	Enfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Marrickville	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14
	Burwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
	Erskineville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Kogarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Five Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Stanmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Summer Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Homebush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Strathfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Hurstville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Belmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Croydon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mortlake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Annandale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Drummoyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	St. Peters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Helsarmel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rockdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Peakhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Arncliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dulwich Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rosedale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
North Sydney	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	24	
Willoughby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
Neutral Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Lane Cove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mosman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Greenwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Narremburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Water Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	18	
Longueville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wahroonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Lindfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mona Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bexley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Northern	Armidale	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	5
	Do West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Uralla	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	
Northern— <i>continued.</i>	Walcha Road.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Walcha .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bendemeer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nowendoc .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Guyra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Glen Innes .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Kookabookra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Deepwater .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Emmaville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tenterfield .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Wilson's Downfall... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bundarra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tingha .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggy Camp .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Inverell .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Ashford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillgrove .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Metz.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Guy Fawkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Grafton .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	5
	South Grafton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Ulmarra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brushgrove.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lawrence .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Macleay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Harwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Palmer's Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Copmanhurst .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dalmorton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymboida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Woolgoolga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Chatsworth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Coramba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lismore .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
	Lismore, North.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Casino .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Coraki .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Woodburn .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Broadwater.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Wardell .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ballina.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Rous .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Byron Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mullumbimby .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Murwillumbah .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tumbulgum .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cudgen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Coolon.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Woodenbong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Drake .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Southern	Goulburn	1	1	2	5	...	3	1	11
		Collector	1
		Bungonia.....	1
		Marulan	1
		Crookwell	1	...	2
		Taralga	1	1
Yass.....		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Gunning .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dalton .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gundaroo .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gininderra .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Burrowa .....		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Binalong .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Frogmore .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Reid's Flat .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pudman Creek .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wee Jasper .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rugby .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bowning .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Young .....		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4
Cootamundra .....		...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Temora .....		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Murrumburrah .....		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Marengo .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wombat .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wallendbeen .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Morangarell .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Barmedman .....		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bethungra .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Stockinbingal.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wyalong.....		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Reefton .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marsdens .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ungarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Yalgogrin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Harden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Braidwood .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.
Eastern— <i>continued.</i>	Helensburgh .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Corrimal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Albion Park .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gerringong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Berry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Yalwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	11
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mill Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sunny Corner .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Hartley Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wattle Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burraga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Newbridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blackheath .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Orange .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
	East Orange .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Lucknow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Millthorpe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuena .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mandurama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount McDonald .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Cargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Manildra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Woodstock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cumnock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Dubbo .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	5
	Wellington .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Coonamble .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Obley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Warren .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Dandaloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Nevertire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Narramine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gilgandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Collie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Quambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Stuart Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Peak Hill .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Trangie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gulgambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Daviesville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fomingley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mudgee .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	
Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Gulgong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Cobbora .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Leadville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Iford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rylstone .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Capertee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	
Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Grenfell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Goolagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Eugowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	
Alectown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Trundle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Warroo .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fifield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bimbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

DISTRICTS	STATIONS	MOUNTED							FOOT			
		Super intendents	Inspec tors	Sub inspec tors	Senior ser geants	Ser geants	Senior con stables	Con stables	Senior ser geants	Ser geants	Senior con stables	Con stables
Western— (continued)	Canowindra						1	1				
	Bogan Gate							1				
	Koorawatha							1				1
Bourke	Bourke	1			1	1		3			1	5
	North Bourke							1				1
	Brewarrina						1					1
	Byrock							1				1
	Cobar				1			3				4
	Gongolgan							1				
	Louth							2				
	Tilpa							1				
	Enngonia							1				
	Nymagee						1	1				1
	Bobadah							2				
	Nyngan						1	2				3
	Cannonbar							1				
	Coolabah							1				
	Girilambone							1				1
	Yantabulla							2				
	Ford's Bridge							1				
	Barrington							1				
	Wanaaring							1				
	Mount Drysdale							1				
	Walgett				1		1	3				3
	Collarendabri							1				
	Mogil Mogil							1				
	Angledool							2				
	Goodooga							1				
	Comborah							1				
	Tatalla							2				
Carinda							1					
Pilliga							1					
Come by Chance							1					
North-eastern	West Maitland	1		1				3		2	3	9
	East Maitland				1			1				4
	Largs											1
	Paterson							1				
	Gresford							1				
	Lochinvar											
	Greta										1	1
	Branxton							1				
	Cessnock								1			
	Ellalong								1			
	Wollombi							1				
	Morpeth							1				2
	Hinton											1
	Raymond Terrace								1			
	Clarence Town							1				
	Mulbring								1			
	Cooranbong								1			
	Wyong								1			
	Gosford						1					1
	Howe's Valley								1			
	Dungog						1		1			1
	Stroud						1		1			
	Gloucester								1			
	Copeland								1			
	Bullahdelah								1			
	Tea Gardens								1			
	Bungwall Flat								1			
	Forster								1			
	Newcastle		1	1						1	3	4
	Point Road											1
	Lake Road											1
	Wickham											1
	Islington											1
	Tighe's Hill											1
	Lambton						1					2
	New Lambton											1
	Minmi								1			1
	Wallsend						1					3
	West Wallsend											1
	Charlestown											1
	Dudley											1
	Teralba											1
Swansea								1				
Catherine Hill Bay								1				
Stockton										1	1	
Hamilton										1	1	
Adamstown										1	1	
Waratah										1	2	
Carrington										1	1	
The Glebe										1	1	
Singleton					1			2		1	3	
Jerry's Plains								1				
Broke								1				
Muswellbrook					1			1				

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Subspector.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
North-eastern —continued.	Denman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Aberdeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Scone .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Stewart's Brook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merriwa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerrabee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cassilis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nabiac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tinonee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Taree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cundletown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coopernook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wauchope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ellenborough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bellbrook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kempsey .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Frederickton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Smithtown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Arakoon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Macksville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nambucca Heads .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bowraville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Fernmount .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bellingen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cockle Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
North-western	Tamworth	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	6
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Werris Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Swamp Oak .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Currabubula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Narrabri East .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerrangby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moree .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Upper Horton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pallamallawa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Garah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Burren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
South-western	Deniliquin	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5
	Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Berrigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Finley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Wentworth .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tareena (Cal Lal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broken Hill .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	13
	Do North .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Do (Railway Town) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Silverton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Thackaringa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tarrowangee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hay .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	
Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Carrathool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior-ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-con-stables.	Con-stables.	
South-western —continued.	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ivanhoe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Oxley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Whitton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wilcannia .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Milparinka .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tibooburra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
White Cliffs .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Murray	Albury	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	8
	Bowna .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Culcairn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Walla Walla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3
	Adelong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Batlow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Coolac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Shepardstown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Reno .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Tooma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Wagga Wagga .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	9
	Coolamon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Humula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Junee .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Tarcutta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	The Rock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Yerong Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lockhart .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Henty .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Narrandera .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	
Daysdale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Urana .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Grong Grong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Yarrangobilly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
BELMORE BARRACKS.													
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, &c.													
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor													
Police Storekeeper, &c.													
Armourer													
Drill Instructors													
Van-drivers, &c.													
Absent in South Africa on Military Service													
DETECTIVES.													
Superintendent in charge													
Sub-Inspectors													
Senior Detectives													
First-class Detectives													
Second-class do													
Third-class do													
		15	11	11	36	34	59	134	452	24	57	160	1,023
Total of all ranks										2,016.			

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
16th January, 1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASES AGAINST CONSTABLES M^CDONALD
AND M^CGOVERN.

(PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1900.

Report forwarded to Inspector-General of Police by Mr. Rose on the 2nd January (?), to Inspector Read for report on the 5th January, and subsequently to the Crown Solicitor.

POLICE v. HARRISON—BREACH OF THE BETTING ACT.

9th December, 1899, date of the alleged offence at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney.

12th December, 1899, identification of Harrison by Constables McGovern and McDonald.

25th December, 1899, summons served on Harrison by Constable McGovern.

29th December, 1899, case tried before Mr. Smithers, P.M., at the Central Police Court, Sydney, and dismissed.

Constable McGovern, sworn, deposed that on the 9th December, 1899, he gave certain cash and instructions to Constable McDonald, who entered premises No. 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, from whence he in a few minutes returned, rejoined him (McGovern), made a report, and handed him (McGovern) the voucher produced, and which he now tendered as evidence. [*The voucher was then handed in and marked.*]

Constable McDonald, sworn, deposed that on the 9th December, 1899, acting under instructions from Constable McGovern, he visited No. 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, where he saw the defendant Harrison; after representing himself as Mr. J. Wall, Harrison made a wager with him, the wager being 30s. to 5s., Victory, Canterbury Park Races; he (McDonald) then initialled a book with the letters "J.C.W.," and producing a voucher, Harrison wrote across it a receipt for the 5s. wager, as follows:—"30s. to 5s., Victory, Canterbury Park Races, H. Oxenham"; the produced voucher is the one Harrison wrote on, and the writing is Harrison's.

At this stage of the evidence McDonald was instructed to write the words that were on the voucher. He did so; and it was asked if the name Oxenham was spelled in the same manner. A second piece of paper was handed McDonald, and he wrote "H. Oxenham," when it was pointed out that he had misspelled Oxenham, precisely as it was done on the voucher, the name being spelled incorrectly as follows:—"Oxhenham."

The Magistrate, addressing McDonald, said he had no hesitation in saying that he believed that he (McDonald) had penned the memo., notwithstanding that he (McDonald) had sworn Harrison had written it. "He was sorry that McDonald had commenced his police career so ignobly." Looking towards McGovern, the Magistrate continued: "Old police officers should show the young men an example, instead of which they incited them to these despicable conspiracies."

The case was dismissed.

On the 29th December, 1899, Mr. J. Wall wrote the attached letter, marked A.

On the 2nd January, 1899, Mr. J. Wall made the attached statutory declaration, marked —.

As the case for the prosecution broke down, evidence for the defence was not gone into; had it been, the following testimony was available:—McDonald did not make the wager he swore he did on the 9th December or at any other date; that Harrison did not write the receipt (voucher) produced; that whoever did sign H. Oxenham to the receipt held no authority to do so; that McDonald did not initial any book at any time at 245, Pitt-street; nor has anyone outside of members of the staff ever been permitted to write in the said books; that it was Wall who made the bet that McDonald claimed.

I submit the following as what appears to be the facts :—McDonald did not make the wager he swore he did ; Harrison did not write on the voucher as sworn by McDonald.

That on the declaration of Wall, and further proof he alleges he can give, McGovern could not have had the voucher in his possession between the 9th and 14th of December, 1899.

I attach newspaper report of the case, marked "B." The general correctness of this report can be substantiated on sworn declarations if required.

To H. Oxenham, Esq.,—

Sydney, 29 December, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Having learned that there is some Court case coming off to-day in connection with some wager taken in my name a few weeks ago, perhaps you may be under the impression that I was implicated in the matter, which I would not like you to think that I was of such a mean character. However, I will explain to you how the thing came about. I came to Sydney about a month ago to have a holiday, and took up my lodgings at 266, Elizabeth-street, in which place Constable McDonald also resided. I being a sporting man, we had a conversation over the coming races at Canterbury Park, and he wished to back a horse for the Flying Handicap, in which I preferred Victory. He informed me that he often backed horses at "Sportsman's," "Sterling's," and others, when I remarked that I always dealt with Oxenham, and found him to lay me longer prices than any others quoted. Of course you know that I done a deal of betting with you from Candelo. McDonald said that Oxenham would not bet with him. I produced some vouchers of yours, and I told him to mention my name, and also gave him some vouchers if he wished to take a wager, not thinking that he was only trying to get a wager to make a case out of it (which I have just learned). However, I trust you will exonerate me from all blame in the matter, and I sincerely hope that the case will not injure your business in any respect ; and trust in future that you will not hesitate about laying a wager with me, but mind you always get my signature before you do so. I thought I was only doing you a good turn advising McDonald to bet with you, for I was not under the opinion that he was such a "character."

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH WALL.

266, Elizabeth-street.

IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I, *Joseph Wall*, of 266, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—On the 9th day of December, 1899, I made the following wager with a clerk in the employ of H. Oxenham, at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney ; the name of the clerk, I believe, is C. Harrison ; the wager was 25s. to 5s., Victory, for the Flying Handicap, to be run at Canterbury Park on the 9th of December, 1899 ; I informed Constable McDonald, of Redfern Station, while in conversation, that I had taken the said wager ; on the 14th December, 1899, I gave Constable McDonald a voucher I had in my possession, and which I had previously received from H. Oxenham when I resided at Candelo ; the said voucher referred to some bets I had with H. Oxenham over the Melbourne Cup of 1899, and was dated, I believe, September 20th, 1899 ; Constable McDonald then wrote, with pencil, something on the voucher ; I believe it was "30s. to 5s., Victory, Canterbury Park Races" ; the reason why I gave Constable McDonald the voucher was to enable him to get a wager from H. Oxenham, as it served for an introduction ; did not give it to him to enable him to entrap H. Oxenham—simply to obtain a wager ; 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 second day }
of January, 1900, before me,—

JOSEPH WALL.

JOHN BENNETT, J.P.

CASES heard at Central Police Office, 29th December, 1899 :—Name—A. E. F. Zeech ; offence—Using 65, King-street, contrary to Betting Houses Suppression Act ; result—Dismissed ; S.M.—G. H. Smithers, S.M. Name—Wm. Montgomery ; offence—Using 57, King-street, as above ; result—Dismissed ; S.M.—G. H. Smithers, S.M. Name—Chas. Harrison ; offence—Using 245, Pitt-street, as above ; result—Dismissed ; S.M.—G. H. Smithers, S.M. The two first cases were heard at the same time as Harrison's.—G. READ.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—Constable McDonald, of course, acted improperly in untruthfully stating that his name was Wall. With this exception, I am unable to see that the police are in any way deserving censure. The difficulties in obtaining evidence, especially when the betting business is so cautiously conducted as at Oxenham's, is so great that all sorts of devices are found to be necessary. There have, I have no doubt, been convictions in cases where the evidence was much less conclusive, and such irrelevant matters as the misspelling of Oxenham's name are of no real importance. The whole of the facts of the case tend to show that Oxenham's premises are used as a betting establishment, in contravention of the law ; and the object of the complaint against the police is, I have no doubt, to intimidate and prevent them making any attempt to compel obedience to the law. I can discover no false swearing on the part of the police.—GEO. READ, Superintendent, 9/1/00.

Re Charles Harrison.—Breach of the Betting Act.

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, 8 January, 1900.

In forwarding the attached papers, I beg to state that Senior-constable McGovern has, I am sure, been very careful and conscientious in his prosecution of these cases.

As for Constable McDonald, I am thoroughly of opinion that Wall, his fellow lodger, being aware of the object of his proceedings, took the opportunity of informing Mr. Oxenham and his manager, Mr. Rose, of what had been done, and they, being put on their guard, were able to anticipate the forthcoming evidence, and discount its value.

The alleged discovery of the witness Wall, therefore, does not amount to much when all the facts are taken into consideration.

Wall's cringing letter to Oxenham affords strange reading when placed alongside Mr. McGovern's report of his (Wall's) professed services.

It is to be regretted that the Magistrate did not follow the time-honoured practice of hearing both sides, instead of dismissing the case out of hand as he did.

For the prosecution, there were two witnesses: McDonald, who swore to the taking of the wager by Harrison, and McGovern, who gave certain facts tending to corroborate him.

For the defence, Mr. Slattery could have called Harrison, who, it was alleged, took the bet, and Mr. Rose, who had charge of the establishment. Both men were at the Court, but did not attempt to give evidence, though every opportunity was theirs by legal right.

Had the evidence been taken in full, the authorities and the general public would have been seized of the whole facts and able to judge of themselves of the character of the proceedings, instead of, as now, being influenced by the censures of the Justices whose utterances were not based on what appeared in any public record.

The fact of McDonald saying that the book produced was not the one he initialled forcibly reminds me that in January, 1899, Mr. Rose was prosecuted for a breach of the Betting Act in the very same shop, and the police witnesses were fully of opinion that the book brought to the Court was not the one seen by them on the date of the alleged offence. That case was dismissed.

The pencil copies of the handwriting furnished with the copy of the depositions are of no real value, being deficient of the characteristics looked for in such examples.

G. Read, Esq., J.P.,
Superintendent.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED POTTER,
Inspector.

No. 1 Police Station, Sydney, 8 January, 1900.

REFERRING to the attached papers concerning action taken by the police in *re* prosecution of one Charles Harrison for breaches of the Betting Houses Suppression Act on the 29th ultimo, Senior-constable McGovern would respectfully point out, for the consideration of his authorities, the character of the men with whom the police have to deal in the execution of their duty, by drawing their attention to a very serious discrepancy existing between the letter of Wall marked "A," which is the more reliable, as he had not then been approached for a certain purpose, and his affidavit procured to bolster up a lame defence. In this letter referred to it will be seen that Wall, in form of apology to Mr. Oxenham, says that, while he and McDonald were discoursing on the coming races at Canterbury Park, he, to enable McDonald to obtain a wager, gave the latter a voucher, and told him to mention his (Wall's) name at Oxenham's. This conversation was previous to the races being run, and bears out in a very remarkable manner Constable McDonald's evidence with reference to the document, as reported in newspaper cuttings marked "B." Now, Wall has the temerity to make a sworn affidavit that he did not give McDonald the voucher until the 14th, or five days after the race was run. The senior-constable need not dwell further on this point, knowing that his authorities are quite competent to give the value it deserves to any statement from this man. Touching his statement that he was not under the opinion that McDonald was such a "character," the senior-constable has to report that Wall, who was living under the same roof as McDonald, was in the latter's company when McDonald, acting under the senior-constable's instructions, was performing duties under the Betting Houses Suppression Act prior to the 9th December, the date on which the wager was taken at Oxenham's. On one occasion Wall tendered his services to the senior-constable to catch betting-shops, and more particularly Oxenham's, if the senior-constable would use his influence to get him on the Police, for which he made application, 27th December, 1899, which application is filed at the Inspector-General's Office.

Continuing, with reference to the voucher, the senior-constable would like to add that Constable Rouse was present in Pitt-street on the morning of the 9th December when McDonald handed him this document, which bore the endorsement shown in Court. The senior-constable returned it to McDonald, but again received it from him on the 12th ultimo, after which it remained in the senior-constable's custody until handed to Mr. Tillet on the 29th December.

Constable McDonald, after giving his evidence, was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Slattery, who appeared for Harrison, and also spoken to in a threatening manner by His Worship. Being the first time he gave evidence in a Court it cannot be wondered at if there were some slight discrepancies in his evidence. The constable positively swore the betting-book produced in Court was not the book used by Harrison for inserting wagers made by him on the Flying Handicap run at Canterbury on 9th ultimo. The book produced in Court was ruled and was written in with pen and ink, whereas it is well known that betting-books are filled in with pencil. Mr. Smithers, S.M., did not call for a defence in this case, therefore, there was no attempt made to disprove that a wager, as sworn to by McDonald, was made, nor was there a specimen of Harrison's handwriting asked for.

In dismissing the case, Mr. Smithers made the following extraordinary remarks:—"I deplore the action of the police in those cases in producing false evidence, and that of informers for the purpose of obtaining convictions, and that the older police officers should not incite the younger ones to these despicable conspiracies."

The

The senior-constable begs to state that the concluding words above quoted no doubt referred to the senior-constable. The senior-constable at the time protested, and he now protests, in the strongest manner against the unfounded accusation levelled at him by Mr. Smithers, having clean hands as far as this or any other case is concerned.

Before Harrison's case was called on, Mr. Tillett, who appeared to prosecute, told the senior-constable he would withdraw the case against Harrison. The senior strongly objected, and urged Mr. Tillett to proceed with it. Mr. Tillett, however, informed the Court he would withdraw the case. Mr. Smithers then accused the senior-constable of urging Mr. Tillett to withdraw the case. The senior-constable at once denied this allegation, and was supported by Mr. Tillett. Mr. Smithers said: "I am glad to hear you say so; I did not approve of the police withdrawing this case because I dismissed the other two."

The senior-constable, in conclusion, states that on the 23rd ultimo, the day before those summonses came on for hearing, he took Constable McDonald to Mr. Tillett's office, where he, McDonald, gave a statement of the evidence he was about to give in the two cases in which he was a witness.

George Read, Esq., Superintendent.

PATRICK MCGOVERN,
Senior-constable.

By reference to the cutting from *Truth* of 7th instant (attached) the authorities will be able to infer by the underlined words that a doubt existed to the soundness of Mr. Smithers' decision in the summons case against Harrison, and the further "strengthening" evidence referred to is no doubt Wall's affidavit. This "document" is fully dealt with in the first part of the senior-constable's report.

As threats of further action are held—presumably legal proceedings—the senior-constable would respectfully ask his authorities not to allow these papers to be seen outside the Department.

PATRICK MCGOVERN,
Senior-constable.

Copy newspaper report referred to:—

Those Betting Cases.—Further action probable.

At the Central Police Court on 29th December, 1899, the presiding Magistrate (Mr. Smithers) during the hearing of two cases, upon which he was adjudicating, and in which Constables McGovern and McDonald were prosecutors, said, *inter alia*: "I have no hesitation in saying I believe McDonald penned the memò. which he has sworn Harrison wrote * * * I am sorry McDonald has commenced his police career so ignobly. * * * Old police officers should show the young men a good example, instead of inciting them to these despicable conspiracies." *It is said that since the above case was heard evidence has transpired which can be procured to prove the soundness of Mr. Smithers' decision.* *Truth* hears that some of the facts have been placed before the Inspector-General of Police for his consideration. Not being desirous of prejudicing what may develop into a serious prosecution, *Truth* abstains from further comment, confidently awaiting the Inspector-General's action.

Coram Simpson, J., 8/6/00, *Reg. v. McDonald.* Crown's Exhibit D.—E.S.S., Associate. Redfern, 8 January, 1900.

Constable Cecil A. McDonald respectfully begs to report, for the information of the Superintendent, that on the 9th December, 1899, he met by appointment Senior-constable McGovern and Constable Rouse in George-street, Sydney, opposite the Town Hall, and was handed 5s. by Senior-constable McGovern, and also certain instructions; the constable went to H. Oxenham's, 245, Pitt-street, and saw a man named Harrison behind the counter, and asked him for 5s. worth of Victory for the Canterbury Park Races Flying Handicap; Harrison entered the wager, 30s. to 5s., in a book with a pencil; Harrison said "What name?" the constable said, "Pass me the book, and I will put my initials"; the constable then signed the letters "J.C.W." opposite the wager, and asked Harrison for a ticket; he said, "I do not give tickets"; the constable then produced a voucher, and asked him by way of further guarantee to write the wager across the bottom; he did so and said, "You are Mr. Wall"; the constable said, "Yes"; the constable then left the shop and saw Senior-constable McGovern and Constable Rouse in Pitt-street, and explained to them what he had above stated took place, and handed McGovern the voucher on which was written the wager referred to. Senior-constable McGovern handed the voucher back to the constable, who kept it in his possession until the 12th ultimo; on which date Senior-constable McGovern asked for and received from the constable the voucher; on the 12th ultimo, in company with Senior-constable McGovern, went to H. Oxenham's, for the purpose of identifying the man who the constable received the bet from on the previous Saturday; the constable saw the man, Harrison, in the shop, and identified him, when Mr. Oxenham ordered him out of the shop, and was most abusive; on the 29th December, at the Central Police Court, Charles Harrison was proceeded against in the Summons Court, before S.M. Smithers, S.M., for a breach of the Betting Houses Suppression Act; the constable detailed the above facts in his evidence; the voucher before referred to was also handed in; the constable obtained the voucher on the 8th December, 1899, from a man known as Mr. Wall, who had been lodging in the same house as the constable; he said he was quite willing to catch all the betting-houses if it would assist to get him on the Police Force, for which he is an applicant; with reference to the constable's evidence, and his admission of having given the name Wall to Harrison, this was not the constable's name, but did not tell him anything different, this being the first time the constable gave evidence before the Court, and subject to a cross-fire of questions and insinuations both from the Bench and from the solicitor for the defence, he became flurried and excited, and may not have answered all questions as he should have wished; with regard to the misspelling of Oxenham's name, the constable being, at the time, flurried, as above stated, and seeing the name Oxenham spelt with two h's on a piece of paper, handed to the constable while in the witness-box, naturally spelt it in a similar manner; the constable, in conclusion, positively states that the betting-book produced was not the one that Harrison entered the wager in, as the book written in was with pencil, and the book produced before the Court was written in with ink.

CECIL ALLAN McDONALD,
Constable.

No.

Re summons case against Charles Harrison under Betting Houses Suppression Act, and dismissed by Mr. Smithers on 29th ultimo.

No. 1 Police Station, 8 January, 1900.

Constable John E. Rouse respectfully reports, for the information of the Superintendent, that on the 9th of morning of December he was in company of Senior-constable McGovern and Constable McDonald prior to McDonald going to Oxenham's to get a wager. McGovern's instructions to McDonald was to be careful and notice the book the wager would be inserted in, also the person whom he took the wager from. There was no mention of a voucher or other documents at the time. Some short time afterwards the three constables met again in Pitt-street, close to Market-street. McDonald said, "I got the wager 30s. to 5s. Victory, Flying Handicap." McGovern said, "You have got no ticket." McDonald replied, "No, but I signed the initials J.C.W. after the wager with a pencil in the betting-book." McDonald then pulled from his pocket a piece of paper, handed it to McGovern, and said, "I got him to write the wager on that for me." McGovern looked at the paper and handed it back to McDonald. McDonald was also asked by McGovern to describe the man he made the wager with, and he accurately described Harrison, afterwards summoned.

JOHN E. ROUSE,
Constable.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

With reference to your interview with me, and the statement subsequently transmitted in regard to the conduct of the police in a case against Charles Harrison, for a breach of the "Betting Houses Suppression Act," I beg to inform you that I have caused certain inquiries to be made in the matter, but as you informed me when you saw me that you were desirous that proceedings should be taken against the police witnesses in the case for perjury or conspiracy, and as I consider it desirable that there should be an investigation on oath, I should be glad if you would call at the Police Court and lay an information, when the officer of police in charge of the Division (Inspector Potter) will be instructed to afford all facilities with regard to the attendance of the necessary witnesses.

At this stage I abstain from expressing any opinion in the matter.

I am, &c.,
E. F.,

Mr. Rose, c/o "Oxenham," Pitt-street, Sydney.

Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 January, 1900.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th instant, referring to the late case of Potter *v.* Harrison, which was tried at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on the 29th December, 1899, and in the case referred to, I had the pleasure, at your request, made on the 2nd instant, of placing before you certain documents in support of my allegations that your officers had been guilty of certain offences.

You said at the interview I had the honor of holding with you on the 2nd instant that if my allegations were correct you would see justice done, that you would not countenance such actions as were alleged against your officers; and that if, upon inquiry, the facts warranted it, you would, through the Crown Law Officers, institute a prosecution. You may remember Mr. Levien, who was present, said he was satisfied you would not cloak or condone such conduct as I alleged your officers were guilty of, and that I could rest satisfied you would, if you considered it justifiable, prosecute the police officers mentioned.

In your letter to me, dated 10th instant, you suggest that I should become prosecutor, and swear out a charge against your officers, and that Inspector Potter (who was the late nominal prosecutor against Harrison) would afford me facilities with regard to the attendance of necessary witnesses. From your letter I gather that you consider the onus of a prosecution should lie with me. If the only vindication of justice that was left was a private prosecution on my part, there ought not to have been any necessity for me to waste your valuable time, or to supply you with any particulars of the peculiar tactics of your officers. Nor is it clear to me why you should have asked me for a report, or that you should have instituted an inquiry extending over eight days, unless you intended to prosecute, or state you did not think the facts warranted it.

I respectfully submit it must have escaped your memory that you, when asking me for a report, stated my name should not be mentioned in the matter, and I am therefore somewhat surprised at your proposal of the 10th instant, that I should initiate a prosecution. Is it reasonable that I, a private citizen, under the existing circumstances, should take to myself the functions of Government officials? As I before stated, I am prepared to supply the names and addresses of witnesses who can corroborate my report to you, and can also supply documentary proof in substantiation of it.

I must most respectfully protest against the position your letter of the 10th instant would assign to me, maintaining, as I do, that I have already placed in your hands ample evidence for the initiation of action. If you, Sir, think the late prosecution was a clean one, I will esteem it a favour if you will return me the documents I have placed in your hands.

Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

I am, &c.,
T. M. ROSE.

Sir

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith papers respecting a complaint as to the conduct of the police witnesses in the case of *Potter v. Harrison* (being a prosecution under the Betting Houses Suppression Act), together with a copy of a letter addressed by me to a Mr. Rose on the subject.

As a professional officer from your Department conducted the prosecution in the case, and is cognisant of all the facts, I should be glad to be advised if the circumstances warrant any action by the Department to prosecute the constable or constables referred to for perjury or other offence, or for "misconduct" under the Police Regulation Act (section 14, Act 20, 1899). An investigation on oath into the complaint is certainly desirable.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

The Crown Solicitor.

(No. 1900, C.S. 52.)

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 22 January, 1900.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers, numbered as in the margin, forwarded to me to advise whether the circumstances disclosed warrant the prosecution for perjury of the constables who gave evidence at the Central Police Court in the case *Potter v. Harrison*.

Although my officer who conducted the case informs me that, upon a comparison of handwritings, he inclines to the view that Constable McDonald wrote the memorandum of the bet himself which he swore was written by Harrison, I am of opinion that the constables should not be prosecuted, as the only evidence against them would be the statements of Wall (a person who, from the comparison of his letter of the 25th December last and his statutory declaration, is manifestly telling an untruth in one or other of them) and Harrison, a person employed in a betting-house, on whose word credence should not, in my opinion, be placed.

I think, on the whole, that if members of the police force were prosecuted on such extremely doubtful evidence as is available in this case it might tend to give rise to the belief that those in authority have very little faith in the integrity of their men, and thus create a feeling of distrust against the police.

If any of these papers are returned to the person who sent them in the first instance, care should be taken to first take copies thereof.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor (*per* C.E.P.).

The Inspector-General of Police.

Return documents, taking copies (certified). Inform Mr. Rose that he is mistaken in stating that if the facts be warranted, &c., &c., but as I am now advised that the institution of such a prosecution by the Crown would not be justifiable, I can take no action in that direction. Attended to, 24/1/00.

Members of the force concerned informed.—G. READ, 30/1/00. For Superintendent's information. These papers should be shown to the police concerned.—S.F., 24/1/00. To Mr. Read. Members of the force concerned informed.—G. READ, Supt. The I.G.P.

Re Potter v. Harrison.—Breach of the Betting Act.

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, 29 January, 1900.

I beg to return the papers in the above case, and also to forward a statement made by Mr. Patrick Flood, in whose house the man Wall and Constable McDonald had resided. I would respectfully draw your attention to the last paragraph of it, and the clipping from *Truth* newspaper of the 21st instant.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED POTTER,

Inspector.

G. Read, Esq., J.P., Superintendent.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General.—G. READ, Supt., 30/1/00.

VOLUNTARY Statement by Patrick Flood, of 266, Elizabeth-street, city, made on the 25th January, 1900, *in re* a certain prosecution under the Betting Houses Suppression Act against C. Harrison, on the 29th December, 1899.

My name is Patrick Flood. I am the proprietor of a boarding-house situate at 266, Elizabeth-street, city, where I reside.

About the 25th of November, 1899, Joseph Wall came from Candelo to my place, where he resided continuously as a boarder until about the 4th of January in the present year. Constable McDonald, of Redfern Station, was boarding at my house during the same period. A day or two previous to the 9th December, 1899, I heard a conversation take place between Wall and McDonald about catching "Sportsman," in King-street. I understood them to refer to a betting-shop of that name. Wall said to McDonald, "Why not catch Oxenham?" McDonald made some casual reply. On Saturday morning, the 9th December last, McDonald and Wall left my place in company shortly after 9 o'clock. Shortly before dinner-hour—1 o'clock p.m.—on same date Wall remarked in my presence and that of others, "It did not take McDonald and myself long to catch them."

The question was asked, "Who?" and Wall replied, "Oxenham." I knew that Wall was a candidate for the Police Force, consequently seeing him on several occasions leaving my house in company with McDonald, who I know was engaged on work in connection with betting-shops, and concluding that he was assisting McDonald. I, in the course of conversation one day, suggested to him that he should speak to Senior-constable McGovern to use his influence in getting him on the police. Wall told me in reply that he had already done so.

I would wish to contradict the statement which appears in *Truth* newspaper of the 21st instant, and which evidently emanates from Wall, wherein it is alleged that the latter removed his "goods and chattels" from Woollahra to my place on 14th December last. Wall brought his chattels to my place on his arrival in November, and never during his stay did he bring any other luggage there, nor, to the best of my belief, was he one night absent from my house, until he finally left.

PATRICK FLOOD.

Cutting from *Truth* newspaper of 21st January, 1900.

"On December 14, five days after Wall made the bet referred to, Wall removed his goods and chattels from Woollahra to the house where McDonald lived at Redfern."

[Referred to by Mr. Flood in his statement attached.]

Extract of portion of an article from *Truth*, forwarded by Mr. Rose to the Department of Justice, and by them to Attorney-General and Chief Secretary.

Sir,

245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 January, 1900.

Permit me most respectfully to bring under your official notice the attached particulars of a late police prosecution. I trust you will pardon me stating I am of opinion the facts herewith submitted by me disclose conspiracy, perjury, and forgery on the part of the prosecution. Acting under advice, I sought redress through Mr. E. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, but I am now convinced I applied in the wrong quarter. I place the case before you with every confidence that you will see justice done. As proof of my personality and *bona fides* I refer you with every confidence to your colleague, the Honorable W. P. Crick, Esq.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MANFRED ROSE.

The Hon. W. Wood, Esq., Minister for Justice, N.S.W.

Refer to Attorney-General.—W.H.W., 25/1/1900. The Secretary to the Attorney-General.—G.M., B.C., 25/1/00. Submitted—H.P., 29/1/00. Seen; return.—B.R.W., 5/2/00. The Under Secretary for Justice.—H.P., 5/2/00. Submitted for the Minister's information.—G.M., 12/2/00. Might be forwarded on to the Chief Secretary.—W.H.W., 14/2/00. The Principal Under Secretary.—G.M., B.C., 15/2/00.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 February, 1900.

Date of letter under reply:—15th January, 1900.

Subject:—Respecting the action of the police in connection with the case against C. Harrison for betting.

Reply:—I have the honor to inform you that your letter with enclosure has been referred to the Chief Secretary, under whose Ministerial direction the Police Department is placed.

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

Mr. T. M. Rose, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PARTICULARS referred to in Mr. Rose's letter.

Police v. Harrison.—Breach of the Betting Houses Suppression Act. 9th December, 1899, date of alleged offence; 12th December, 1899, date on which Constables McGovern and McDonald identified Harrison; 25th December, 1899, date on which summons was served on Harrison; 29th December, 1899, date case was tried at the Central Police Court, Sydney, before Mr. Smithers, S.M., and dismissed without the defence being called for.

I herewith attach newspaper report of the case, the material correctness of which can be testified to by several witnesses.

Another Bad Bump.

When the case of Charles Harrison was called on Mr. Tillett said he would withdraw the information.

Mr. T. M. Slattery, who represented Harrison, said he must have an absolute dismissal or go into evidence. He would not accept a withdrawal.

Mr. Tillett said under those circumstances he would go on.

The information was similar to the previous two, Harrison being charged with having wagered on the Flying Handicap, a horse-race at Canterbury Park, on 2nd December.

The two Macs again.

Senior-constable McGovern deposed that, on Saturday, 9th instant, at about ten minutes to 10 in the morning, he gave Constable McDonald five shillings and certain instructions. He went to 245, Pitt-street, to premises occupied by Humphrey Oxenham, and after being there a few minutes came out and rejoined witness, showing him a certain paper (produced). On the following Tuesday witness and McDonald called at the shop and McDonald identified defendant, who was then at the counter, as the man who had given him the paper (produced). Asked defendant his name, but he hesitated. Rose then entered.

entered the shop, and said, "His name is Charles Harrison." Told Rose what the constable said, and Rose replied, "You will have a hard job to prove it." Mr. Oxenham was also present. They abused McDonald for laying a trap to catch a man.

To Mr. Slattery: Gave McDonald five single shillings. Mr. Oxenham on the Tuesday told McDonald to clear out of the office, and said he should be ashamed of himself to come there and try and get people to wager with him for the purpose of trapping them.

To Mr. Tillet: There was a race "the Flying Handicap" at the Canterbury Park on the day in question.

To Mr. Slattery: He knew from memory of announcements that such a race was run. He did not know of his own knowledge. He was not present at the course.

Mr. Slattery: Well, you should go. You deserve a day off now and again. (Laughter.)

Witness: Well, I can assure you we do not get many.

The Ubiquitous McDonald.

Constable McDonald then called, deposed that on December 9th he received five shillings and certain instructions from the previous witness. Leaving McGovern he went to Oxenham's shop, 245, Pitt-street, and got a bet. He there saw defendant, and asked him for "five shillings worth of Victory" in the Flying Handicap to be run at Canterbury Park. Asked defendant for ticket, and was told they did not give tickets; but he produced a book for him (witness) to sign his name. Witness signed the initials "J.C.W." opposite Victory's name. Did not think the book (produced) was the one in which he signed his initials. It seemed a larger one. Would swear the book (produced) was not the one. Having signed the book, he asked defendant to sign a voucher he had with him as a further guarantee of the wager. The voucher (produced) was the one. Witness then went out, saw McGovern, and gave him the documents. Gave defendant five shillings in consideration of the bet.

To Mr. Slattery: McGovern gave him 5s. in single shillings. The writing on the voucher was in defendant's handwriting, and the words "J. Wall" were his. Witness here, at Mr. Slattery's request, wrote the words "Canterbury Victory Flying Handicap thirty shillings to five H. Oxenham." This being done, the paper was handed to Mr. Slattery.

Falls at second Hurdle.

His Worship: Is the name Oxenham spelt the same way.

Mr. Slattery: No, Your Worship.

To Witness: Just write the name Oxenham again. After much hesitation asked, "Is the name spelt right there?" To this Mr. Slattery replied, "Never you mind; you write the name." Witness did so with much diffidence.

Mr. Slattery: There, your Worship, he falls at the second hurdle. (Laughter.) He introduces a second "h" into Mr. Oxenham's name. It is similarly spelt on the voucher where he swears it was written, not by him, but by a clerk in Mr. Oxenham's employ. (Sensation.) Witness continuing, said he made the wager about 10 o'clock the morning of the race. Did not tell defendant, "I am Mr. Wall, of Candelo," but defendant asked him if he had any voucher or letter to prove he was a Mr. Wall. He said his name was Wall, but gave no address. His name was not Wall, but he made such a false statement for the purpose to get defendant to commit a crime.

His Worship: A nice admission from a police officer. (To witness): You have commenced your career very badly.

Misusing Wall's Name.

Continuing, witness said he produced only one letter to satisfy defendant that he was Mr. Wall. He had secured these letters from Mr. Wall, Candelo, who was a friend of his. Did not exactly know his trade. Had known him for some three or four months. Wall had no idea for what purpose he would use the letter, but it was his (witness) intention to use the letter for the purpose of getting a bet from Oxenham. Wall had no idea he (witness) was using his name in the way he had. Could not say if Wall was manager of a butter factory at Candelo; he might be so. Would positively swear he never wrote the words on the voucher; would swear the defendant had done so.

The book in which were the wagers made on December 9th was here put in by Mr. Tillet; it was seen to contain an entry showing that twenty-five shillings to five Victory for the Flying Handicap had been made with Wall on that day.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Slattery urged that the case be dismissed, as it was as clear as possible McDonald had written the memo. In that memo Mr. Oxenham's name was spelt "Oxhenham," and McDonald had so spelt it when asked to write the name in Court. Again, the memo, which he had made McDonald rewrite disclosed, or purported to disclose, that a wager had been made on the Canterbury Park Races. Everyone knew that no such race had ever existed. Hence no sporting man could have penned that memo. He would ask for a dismissal. As to the entry in the book, that was a five to one wager, while all the evidence given in the case was concerning a six to one wager.

Mr. Tillet having replied, his Worship said he would dismiss the case. He had no hesitation in saying he believed that McDonald had penned the memo., notwithstanding that he had sworn that Harrison had written it. He was sorry that McDonald had commenced his police career so ignobly. Old police officers should show the young men an example, instead of which they incited them to these despicable conspiracies.

Mr. Slattery: The police would be better employed in protecting people from the magmen and confidence men who infest the city. There is no doubt they conspired to lay their charges and secure convictions, and if such charges were felonies they would be accessories both before and after the fact.

Senior-constable McGovern protested against it being assumed that he had incited McDonald in the matter. He had not done anything of the kind.

On the 2nd January, 1900, the Mr. Wall referred to in the above report called upon me, and made a statement (verbally), portion of which is embodied in the following statutory declaration, which was duly attested before J. Bennett, Esquire, J.P. :—

"I, Joseph Wall, of 266, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

"On the 9th December, 1899, I made the following wager with a clerk in the employ of H. Oxenham, at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney. The name of the clerk is, I believe, C. Harrison. The wager was

25s. to 5s. Victory, for the Flying Handicap, to be run at Canterbury Park on the 9th December, 1899. I informed Constable McDonald, of Redfern Station (while in conversation), that I had taken the said wager. On the 14th December, 1899, I gave Constable McDonald a voucher I had in my possession and which I had previously received from H. Oxenham when I resided at Candelo—one said voucher referred to some bets I had with said H. Oxenham over the Melbourne Cup of 1899. Constable McDonald then wrote with pencil something on the voucher. I believe it was 30s. to 5s. Victory, Canterbury Park Races. The reason why I gave Constable McDonald the voucher was to enable him to get a wager from H. Oxenham, as it served as an introduction. Did not give it to him to enable him to entrap H. Oxenham, simply to obtain a wager. And I make this solemn declaration, &c. Signed JOSEPH WALL, Sydney, 2nd January, 1900. Before me, JOHN BENNETT, J.P.”

In verbal explanation of Wall's statement, he alleges his papers, including the voucher in question, was in the possession of a friend who resides at Woollahra, and that on the 14th December, 1899, he (Wall) obtained the papers from his friend and took them to 266, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, where both he (Wall) and McDonald resided. That while he (Wall) was looking through the said papers he came across the voucher produced in Court, and at McDonald's request gave it to him (McDonald). McDonald then wrote across the voucher a certain contract. It was not until Wall saw the newspaper report of the case that he realised he had been made use of by McDonald. Wall then, of his own free will, called on me and made the declaration referred to. He further stated that he was prepared to give testimony on oath before any legal tribunal of the correctness of his statement to me. I have the present address of Wall, which can be supplied if required. Wall states his sole desire to be relieved of the stigma of having played the part of an informer. Up to this position is: Constable McDonald swore he obtained a bet from Harrison, and that Harrison gave him a receipt in writing for the said bet on the 9th December, 1899. Constable McGovern swore that he received from McDonald the said receipt on the 9th December, and produced it in Court as evidence. We have the Magistrate's opinion that McDonald executed the writing he (McDonald) swore Harrison wrote. Harrison, Rose, and others can testify the handwriting is not that of Harrison. It can be proved that Wall did take the bet McDonald swore he took. The books are all at the disposal of inquiry. Wall then appears on the scene, and his statement can be corroborated up to a certain point. Wall's testimony is that the voucher on which the case depended was in his (Wall) possession up to the 14th December, 1899. He alleged this can be proved, by additional facts and testimony. If Wall's testimony is correct, if he is prepared to give evidence on oath of its correctness, McDonald could not have had the voucher in his possession on the 9th December, nor could McGovern have had it in his possession from the 9th December. Up to the 14th December, therefore, their case was trumped up and supported by perjury, and McDonald must have forged Oxenham's name to the receipt as Wall states he did. Armed with the above facts, on the 2nd January, 1900, I waited on Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, and I was accompanied by Mr. H. Levien, who can vouch for the correctness of the following developments. During my interview with Mr. Fosbery he requested me, in confidence, to supply him with a report. I did so, giving the preceding particulars, also Wall's declaration. On the 10th January, 1900, I received the following letter:—

“No. 1900/70.

“Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

“With reference to your interview with me, and the statements subsequently transmitted, in regard to the conduct of the police in a case against Charles Harrison for a breach of the Betting Houses Suppression Act, I beg to inform you that I have caused certain inquiries to be made in the matter, but as you informed me when you saw me that you were desirous that proceedings should be taken against the police for perjury or conspiracy, and as I consider it desirable that there should be an investigation on oath, I should be glad if you would call at the Police Court and lay an information, when the officer in charge of the division (Inspector Potter) will be instructed to afford all facilities with regard to the attendance of the necessary witnesses. At this stage I abstain from expressing any opinion in the matter.

“I am, &c.,

“EDMUND FOSBERY,

“Mr. Rose, c/o 'Oxenham,' 245 Pitt-street.”

“Inspector-General of Police.

To Mr. Fosbery's letter of the 10th instant, I wrote as follows:—

“Sir,

245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 January, 1900.

“I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, referring to the late case of Potter v. Harrison, tried at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on the 29th December, 1899. In the case referred to, I had the pleasure, at your request, on the 2nd instant, of placing before you certain documents in support of my allegations that your officers had been guilty of certain offences. You said at the interview I had the honor of holding with you on the 2nd instant that if my allegations were correct you would see justice done, that you would not countenance such actions as was alleged against your officers, and that if, upon inquiry, the facts warranted it you would, through the Crown Law Officers, institute a prosecution. You may remember Mr. H. Levien, who was present, said he was satisfied you would not cloak or condone such conduct as I alleged your officers were guilty of, and that I could rest satisfied you would, if you considered it justifiable, prosecute the police officers mentioned. In your letter to me dated 10th instant, you suggest that I should become prosecutor and swear out a charge against your officers, and that Inspector (who was the late nominal prosecutor of Harrison) would afford me facilities with regard to the attendance of necessary witnesses. From your letter I gather that you consider that the onus of a prosecution should lie with me. If the only vindication of justice that was left was a private prosecution on my part, there ought not to have been any necessity for me to waste your valuable time or to supply you with any particulars of the peculiar tactics of your officers. Nor is it clear to me why you should have asked me for a report, or that you should have instituted an inquiry extending over eight days, unless you intended to prosecute, or state you did not think the facts warranted it. I respectfully submit it must have escaped your memory that you, when asking me for a report, stated my name should not be mentioned in the matter. I am therefore somewhat surprised at your proposal of the 10th instant, that I should initiate a prosecution. Is it reasonable that I, a private citizen, under the existing circumstances, should take to myself the function

function of Government officials? As I before stated, I am prepared to supply you with the names and addresses of witnesses who can corroborate my report to you, and can also supply documentary proof in substantiation of it. I must most respectfully protest against the position your letter of the 10th instant would assign to me, maintaining, as I do, that I have already placed in your hands ample evidence for the initiation of action. If you, Sir, think that the late prosecution was a clean one, I would esteem it a favour if you will return me the documents I have placed in your hands.

"I am, &c.,

"Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Sydney."

"T. M. ROSE.

Up to date, 15th January (9 p.m.), I have not received a reply to my letter handed in to Mr. Fosbery's office at 10 a.m. on the 12th instant. I am now of the opinion that, even if Mr. Fosbery does now take action, any prosecution that will ensue will be still-born. I most respectfully submit the following as facts:—

1. McDonald did not make the wager he swore he did on the 9th December, 1899.
2. Harrison did not give McDonald the receipt he (McDonald) swore Harrison had.
3. Harrison did not write the contract note (voucher).
4. McDonald did write the contract note (voucher).
5. Neither McDonald or McGovern could have had the voucher in their possession prior to the 14th December, 1899.
6. McDonald had no authority from H. Oxenham to make any such contract as that produced, or to sign his (Oxenham's) name to any document.
7. That McDonald (nor any other person) has never initialled any book in the possession and property of H. Oxenham.
8. That the prosecution was a conspiracy, the evidence perjured, and the voucher a forgery.
9. Eight persons are prepared to give testimony, produce books and documents in support of statement No. 8, as above.

I, therefore, respectfully request you, Sir, to make inquiry into the subject-matter of my complaint.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS M. ROSE,

245, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Hon. W. Wood, Esq., Minister of Justice.

Article from *Truth* forwarded by The Hon. W. P. Crick to Justice Department, and by them to the Attorney-General.

Dear Mr. Wood,

This is certainly a most serious matter, and should not be allowed to rest without expressing an opinion. I am clear that it is due to the Magistrate and the Police Force that the whole affair should be cleared up. The papers should be placed before the A.-G.

22/1/00.

W. P. CRICK.

MINUTE PAPER.

Truth, Sunday, 21st January, 1900.

Police *v.* People. Perjured Police and Pimps. Forgery and Conspiracy, and Perjury. The two mendacious Maes. "Demon" McGovern and his Deputy McDonald. The faked ticket. Working on Wall. Branding a bygone brief. Treacherous travelling on trusting friend.

THE recent prosecution under the Betting Houses Suppression Act, which broke down so abjectly before Mr. G. H. Smithers, S.M., has caused a stir in sporting circles, and a horrible stink in the purlieus on the Police Department. So much has the matter occupied the public mind that *Truth* offers no apology for recurring to the matter and giving further details and comments on this hideous conspiracy.

Probably, the case of Police Inspector Potter *v.* Harrison is not one bit more dirty than many that have preceded it; but, unfortunately for the much besmirched cause of justice, those who have been wronged refuse to be garrotted into silence by bullying, blackmailing policemen, or their patrons higher in office. Having triumphantly defeated a police conspiracy that was bolstered up with perjury, and buttressed with forgery, these citizens are now seeking that vindication that, unless our Department of Justice is rotten from top to bottom, ought to at once be theirs.

Briefly stated, the police case was as follows:—On the 9th December last a raw constable named McDonald swore he made a wager with C. Harrison at 245, Pitt-street, and that Harrison gave him a receipt for the cash invested, and signed the receipt H. Oxenham. McDonald stated he made the bet in the name of "J. Wall." Senior plain-clothes constable McGovern supported McDonald's testimony very artistically, even to the extent of swearing that he received the receipt in question from McDonald on the 9th December. The receipt was handed in as evidence. During the cross-examination of McDonald he made the following admission:—"His name was not 'Wall,' but he made such a false statement for the purpose of getting defendant to commit a crime." McDonald was then requested to write a duplicate of the receipt; he did so, and, as was partly expected, produced a fac-simile of the handwriting on the exhibit, and even to the misspelling of Oxenham's name.

A.

A number of other minor matters led to the climax, which was reached when the Presiding Magistrate, Mr. Smithers, to whom great credit is due, said, "I will dismiss the case. I have no hesitation in saying I believe that the witness McDonald penned the memo. produced, notwithstanding that he had sworn that Harrison had written it. I am sorry that McDonald has commenced his police career so ignobly."

The Magistrate, turning his attention to McDonald's mate, McGovern, continued, "Old police officers should show the young men an example, instead of which they incite them to these despicable conspiracies."

It is seldom that phlegmatic magistrates inured to daily perjuries, feel called upon to so strongly protest against the prostitution of justice and to point out who are the offenders. It appears to be an open secret that if a magistrate, whose duty it is to protect the public equally as much as the police, dares to express an opinion derogatory to police practices, the old gentleman who is at the head of the police (metaphorically) runs crying to the Crown Law Office to make a complaint.

The fact is not to be glossed over that the charge against Harrison was dismissed because the Bench was satisfied that the prosecuting police had committed perjury and entered into a conspiracy to convict at all costs. A review of a few dates will prove of interest here, and it will be well for readers to remember them in view of what may transpire ere long. It was December the 9th last, according to McDonald, that he made the wager with Harrison and got the ticket. McGovern swore he received this ticket or receipt from McDonald on the same date. On 12th December both officers identified Harrison, and yet it was 25th December before McGovern served the summons.

It will thus be seen that the accused Harrison, without being called upon to answer the charge brought against him, was exonerated by a judicial-minded magistrate, who had become seized of the whole facts, as far as the crook prosecution was concerned. The accused might well be excused for thinking that in such extraordinary circumstances the authorities would call upon Messrs. McGovern and McDonald to explain their peculiar conduct in the case. If he expected any such action he only evinced his remarkable want of knowledge of the methods of the New South Wales Police Department. Absolutely no notice was taken of the failure in conspiracy of the two scoundrels McGovern and McDonald.

Here Mr. J. Wall, whose name had been traded upon by the young perjurer, McDonald, began to bestir himself. He read the report published by *Truth*, and called upon Harrison for an explanation, subsequently interviewing Mr. Rose, under whose direction Harrison carries on business. Mr. Wall is a man of good reputation, and can be completely exonerated from any suspicion of complicity with either side.

His statement showed that he resided in the same house as McDonald, the ardent and unscrupulous "probationer." On 9th December, Wall backed Victory for the Flying Handicap to be run at Canterbury Park on that date. The same evening Wall acquainted his fellow-lodger, McDonald, of his speculation.

This friendly openness appeared to have given McDonald, the fledgeling copper, an inspiration, and he seems to have proceeded to unload his scheme on to McGovern. This was to trump-up a charge against Harrison, and pose himself (McDonald) as Wall. On 14th December, five days after Wall made the bet referred to, Wall removed his goods and chattels from Woollahra to the house where McDonald lived at Redfern. In looking through these goods, Wall came across a voucher of a wager made with Harrison on 20th September. McDonald saw this ticket and said, "Give me this; it will serve as an introduction, and induce them to bet with me." "Certainly," said Wall, "and you can use my name as an introduction." McDonald then asked, "What was the bet you had the other day?" and Wall answered, "Thirty shillings to five shillings Victory for the Flying Handicap at the Canterbury Park Races." McDonald then wrote in pencil across the face of the voucher, and this was the ticket he had the impudence to produce in Court, as having been handed to him by Harrison on 9th December. This is also the voucher which McGovern swore had been handed to him on 9th December by McDonald. To prove this statement Wall willingly made the following affidavit:—

"IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"I, *Joseph Wall*, of 266, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—On the 9th day of December, 1899, I made the following wager with a clerk in the employ of H. Oxenham, at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney. The name of the clerk, I believe, is C. Harrison. The wager was twenty-five to five shillings, Victory, for the Flying Handicap, to be run at Canterbury Park on the 9th December, 1899. I informed Constable McDonald, of Redfern Station (while in conversation), that I had taken the said wager. On the 14th December, 1899, I gave Constable McDonald a voucher I had in my possession, and which I had previously received from H. Oxenham when I resided at Candelo. The said voucher referred to some bets I had with H. Oxenham over the Melbourne Cup of 1899. Constable McDonald then wrote with pencil something on the voucher; I believe it was, 'Thirty shillings to five shillings, Victory, Canterbury Park Races.' The reason why I gave Constable McDonald the voucher was to enable him to get a wager with H. Oxenham, as it served as an introduction; did not give it to him to enable him to entrap H. Oxenham—simply to obtain a wager.

"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 WALL.

"Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this second day }
of January, 1900, before me,—

"JOHN BENNETT, J.P."

Armed with this affidavit and other proofs, Mr. T. Rose, who was and is responsible for Mr. Harrison's action, waited upon Mr. Fosbery, and what transpired at their interview is set forth below, though, in the interview, Mr. Fosbery stated that on what he heard and read a strict inquiry should be initiated. In face of this *viva voce* utterances Mr. Fosbery subsequently wrote Mr. Rose as follows:—

"Sir, "Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

"With reference to your interview with me, and the statements subsequently transmitted in regard to the conduct of the police in a case against Charles Harrison for a breach of the 'Betting Houses Suppression Act,' I beg to inform you that I have caused certain inquiries to be made in the matter,
but

but as you informed me when you saw me that you were desirous that proceedings should be taken against the police witnesses in the case for perjury or conspiracy, and as I consider it desirable that there should be an investigation on oath, I should be glad if you would call at the Police Court and lay an information, when the officer of police in charge of the Division (Inspector Potter) will be instructed to afford all facilities with regard to the attendance of the necessary witnesses.

"At this stage I abstain from expressing any opinion in the matter.

"I am, &c.,

"EDMUND FOSBERY,

"Inspector-General of Police.

"Mr. Rose, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney."

To this Mr. Rose made answer as follows:—

"Sir,

"245, Pitt-street, 11 January, 1900.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant, referring to the late case of Potter v. Harrison, tried at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on the 29th December, 1899. In the case referred to, I had the pleasure, at your request, on the 2nd instant, of placing before you certain documents in support of my allegations that your officers had been guilty of certain offences. You said, at the interview I had the honor of holding with you, on the 2nd instant, that if my allegations were correct, you would, see justice done, that you would not countenance such actions as were alleged against your officers, and that, if, upon inquiry, the facts warranted it, you would, through the Crown Law Officers, institute a prosecution. You may remember Mr. Levien, who was present, said he was satisfied you would not cloak or condone such conduct as I alleged your officers were guilty of, and that I could rest satisfied you would, if you considered it justifiable, prosecute the police officers mentioned. In your letter to me, dated the 10th instant, you suggest that I should become prosecutor, and swear out a charge against your officers, and that Inspector Potter (who was the late nominal prosecutor) would afford me facilities with regard to the attendance of necessary witnesses. From your letter I gather you consider the onus of a prosecution should lie with me. If the only vindication of justice that was left was a private prosecution on my part, there ought not to have been any necessity for me to waste your valuable time, or to supply you with any particulars of the peculiar tactics of your officers. Nor is it clear to me why you should have asked me for a report, or that you should have instituted an inquiry extending over eight days, unless you intended to prosecute, or to state you did not think the facts warranted it. I respectfully submit it must have escaped your memory that you, when asking me for a report, stated my name should not be mentioned in the matter. I am, therefore, somewhat surprised at your proposal of the 10th instant, that I should initiate a prosecution. Is it reasonable that I, a private citizen, under the existing circumstances, should take to myself the functions of Government officials? As I before stated, I am prepared to supply you with the names and addresses of witnesses who can corroborate my report to you, and can also supply documentary proof in substantiation of it. I must most respectfully protest against the position your letter of the 10th instant would assign to me, maintaining, as I do, that I have already placed in your hands ample evidence for the initiation of action. If you, Sir, think that the late prosecution was a clean one, I would esteem it a favour if you will return me the documents I have placed in your hands.

"I am, &c.,

"THOMAS M. ROSE.

"To Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Sydney."

Up to January 17th no answer had been vouchsafed to Mr. Rose's temperate and justifiable letter, and it would appear as though Mr. Fosbery had made up his mind that it was not his duty to prosecute the members of his force, who, on all appearances, have committed gross breaches of the criminal law. So far from thus attempting to carry out his duties as one trusted to attend to the prevention of crime, it would appear that Mr. Fosbery has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by Mr. Rose as a citizen, for that gentleman has been threatened with persecution by Fosbery's myrmidons.

In these peculiar circumstances it cannot be wondered at that Mr. Rose has placed the whole matter (as well as he can in the absence of the papers he had entrusted to Mr. Fosbery, and which he cannot recover) before the Minister for Justice. But with the evident intention shown of burking inquiry, it would appear to be of little use to prosecute these proved perjurers, forgers, and wicked conspirators.

MINUTE.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 January, 1900.

1900/1245.

Subject:—The Hon. W. P. Crick, M.P., forwarding extract from the *Truth* newspaper respecting the action of two members of the Police Force in connection with the prosecution of C. Harrison for a breach of the Betting Houses Suppression Act.

SUBMITTED. It may be pointed out that the complaint is against members of the Police Force, and, therefore, is not a matter for this Department to take action in. The Police Department is under the Ministerial control of the Chief Secretary, to whom these papers might now be forwarded.—G.M.

Approved.—W.H.W., 24/1/1900. The Principal Under Secretary.—G.M., B.C., 25/1/1900. Refer to the Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 30/1/1900.

I regret that I cannot report on this matter otherwise than by submitting all the papers to the Chief Secretary, who may see fit to forward them to the Attorney-General, as suggested by Mr. Crick.—EDM. FOSBERY, 31 Jan., 1900. The Principal Under Secretary.

Ret. C. S. O., 1 Feb., 1900. May now be referred to the Honorable the Attorney-General.—C.W., 1/2/00. Approved.—J.S., 1/2/1900. Seen. They might be sent back to the Inspector-General.—B.R.W., 5/2/00. Forwarded.—H.P., 5/2/00.

Report of the Police Magistrate in the Case of Police against Harrison ; Inspector-General forwarding to the Crown Solicitor to take proceedings and Attorney-General's authorisation.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 January, 1900.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward to you the enclosed extract from *Truth*, of the 21st instant, regarding the case of Inspector Potter *v.* Harrison, and to ask you to be good enough to furnish him with the fullest expression of your views upon the case referred to.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

G. H. Smithers, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney.

(Justice, 00/1542, 31/1/00.)

Sir,

Central Police Office, Sydney, 30 January, 1900.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th instant, requesting me to furnish the Minister of Justice with the fullest expression of my views upon the case Inspector Potter *versus* Harrison, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Minister, that, in the case alluded to, Constable McDonald swore that on the 9th ultimo he made a wager with Harrison at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, and that the defendant gave him a receipt for the amount invested. The cross-examination by Mr. T. Slattery, in conjunction with several writing tests made in Court, conclusively proved to me that the constable had never made any such wager, and that he, the constable, had written a receipt said to have been written by Harrison. In my opinion the constable perjured himself to secure a conviction at any cost. Senior-constable McGovern's evidence must necessarily be equally false, and it is deplorable that an officer of his standing should have resorted to such despicable means to bring about a conviction.

In a case under the same Act heard by me immediately prior to that of Harrison's, McDonald gave strong testimony implicating an accused, but it was clearly proved that his evidence was false, as he never made the wager as he swore he did.

In both cases I severely commented upon the police action, as I never heard more deliberately false swearing.

I have, &c.,

G. H. SMITHERS, S.M.

The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

Might be sent on to the Attorney-General.—W.H.W., 31/1/00. The Secretary to the Attorney-General.—G.M., B.C., 31/1/00. Submitted.—H.P., 1/2/00. I would like to see Mr. Fosbery about this matter.—B.R.W., 1/2/00. Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—B.R.W., 5/2/00. Forwarded.—H.P., 5/2/00.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 6 February, 1900.

REFERRED to the Crown Solicitor,—The opinion expressed by the adjudicating Magistrate (forwarded to me by the Attorney-General) is of such a character that an investigation on oath is necessary. Perhaps, therefore, the Crown Solicitor will obtain the requisite permission from a Judge to enable Inspector Potter to take proceedings for perjury against Senior-constable McGovern and Constable McDonald. The Inspector might also be instructed to call at the Crown Solicitor's Office to settle the form of information, and I presume professional assistance will be provided in the case.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Crown Solicitor.

(1900/73, Crim. L.)

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office Sydney, 14 February, 1900.

The enclosed papers have been received by me from the Inspector-General of Police with instructions to institute against Senior-constable McGovern and Constable McDonald prosecutions for perjury alleged to have been committed by them upon the hearing of the case Potter *v.* Harrison at the Central Police Court on the 29th December last.

Briefly, the evidence given by McGovern and McDonald was as follows:—McGovern swore that on the 9th December last he gave McDonald five shillings, that McDonald went into Oxenham's in Pitt-street, and after a short interval returned to McGovern and gave him a paper which he, McGovern, produced in Court.

McDonald stated that he had received instructions from McGovern on the 9th December, together with five shillings, and entered Oxenham's, made a bet with one Harrison, who entered it in a book, requesting McDonald, who gave the name of Wall, to initial the entry, which he did. McDonald then requested Harrison to write a memorandum of the bet produced by him, which Harrison did. McDonald left the shop and met McGovern and handed him the paper bearing the memorandum of the bet.

With regard to the evidence of McGovern, the only two points upon which he might be contradicted are: Did he see McDonald enter Oxenham's, and did McDonald give him the paper bearing the memorandum of the bet?

On the first point there is no evidence against McGovern's statement. On the second one, Wall has made a statutory declaration that he did not give this paper to McDonald until the 14th December; consequently McGovern could not have received it on the 9th December.

This

This statutory declaration must, however, be contrasted with Wall's letter of the 29th December to Oxenham, which contains this passage: "I came to Sydney about a month ago to have a holiday, and took up my lodgings at 266, Elizabeth-street, in which place Constable McDonald also resided. I being a sporting man, we had a conversation over the coming races at Canterbury Park (races were held on the 9th December), and he wished to back a horse for the Flying Handicap, in which I preferred Victory. He informed me that he often backed horses at "Sportsman's," "Sterling's," and others. When I remarked that I always dealt with Oxenham and found him to lay me longer prices than any other quoted. Of course, you know that I done a deal of betting with you from Candelo. McDonald said that Oxenham would not bet with him. I produced some vouchers of yours, and told him to mention my name, and also told him to take some vouchers if he wished to take a wager, not thinking that he was only trying to get a wager to make a case out of it."

Moreover, Inspector Potter has informed me that he saw the paper stated to have been given by McDonald to McGovern in McGovern's hands on the 12th December.

With regard to McDonald, the points upon which he might be contradicted are: 1. Did he enter Oxenham's on the 9th December? 2. Did he make a bet with Harrison on that day as stated by him? 3. Did Harrison make a note of the bet on the paper? 4. Did McDonald give that paper to McGovern?

On point 1, there is no evidence other than McDonald's statement. On point 2, McDonald may be contradicted by Harrison, but I know of nothing which can be used to corroborate Harrison. On 3, Harrison denies ever having written the note of the bet, and the depositions and exhibits are attached for comparison of the handwritings of McDonald and Harrison with the alleged note of the bet. Wall's evidence, too, that the document was not given to McDonald until the 14th December, and that he then made the note of the bet, is available; but see what is mentioned above with regard to Wall. On point 4 the same evidence is available as I have mentioned with regard to McGovern.

I have the honor to request the direction of the Honorable the Attorney-General whether I am justified in proceeding with these prosecutions upon the evidence I have set forth, and I particularly request instructions whether I should obtain an affidavit from Wall in support of the application for leave to prosecute to the effect that he did not give the document mentioned by McGovern and McDonald to McDonald until the 14th December, when it has come to my knowledge that he has made a statement conflicting therewith.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Submitted.—H.P., 16/2/00.

As this case has attracted public attention, and in the interests of police, every facility should be given them for public investigation. I think it better to apply to a Judge for leave to prosecute, though I think that when he sees that there is no confirming testimony of Wall, and reads Wall's letter, which must be brought before him, the leave will not be granted.—B.R.W., 17/2/00.

Papers and Reports obtained after Proceedings for Perjury were decided on.

Sir,

245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21 February, 1900.

Having been informed that you are desirous of communicating with C. Harrison and J. Wall in the matter of a complaint I have made to the Honorable the Minister for Justice about Constables McGovern and McDonald, I beg to inform you that J. Wall has returned to his home at Bemboka (late Lyttleton), N.S.W.; that C. Harrison is at present in Melbourne, Victoria, and his address is care of Coffee (Victoria) Palace, Collins-street, Melbourne. Harrison will not return to N.S.W. until about the 10th March next. If it will facilitate matters, Harrison will make any statutory declaration of facts within his knowledge before a Commissioner for Affidavits for the Colony of N.S.W., and forward them to you from Melbourne. I am prepared to attest to the following facts:—1. Constable McDonald did not make the wager he alleged he did with Harrison on the 9th December, 1899. 2. Harrison did not write the receipt as McDonald swore he did. 3. J. Wall did make the wager he (Wall) alleges he did (as per his statutory declaration). 4. That the receipt produced by McDonald was forwarded to Candelo to Wall, N.S.W., on the 20th September, 1899.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS M. ROSE.

Mr. Tillett, Crown Law Office, Sydney.

(1900/193, Crim. Law.)

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 February, 1900.

In accordance with your instructions to apply for leave to prosecute Constables McGovern and McDonald for perjury, alleged to have been committed by them, heard at the Central Police Court on the 29th December last, I have caused inquiries to be made with a view of obtaining affidavits to support the application to a Judge for the necessary orders. I have learned that Joseph Wall, who, it is stated, can give material evidence, is at present residing with his brother at Bemboka, and I have the honor to request that you will direct inquiries to be made through the police there whether he is willing to make affidavits in support of the charge.

I particularly desire that he should be requested to state whether he adheres to the statement that the document of which I enclose a copy was not given by him to Constable McDonald until the 14th December last, in view of his previous statement in his letter to H. Oxenham on the 29th December, wherein he mentions having given the document to McDonald to enable him to get a bet at the "coming races at Canterbury Park, which were held on the 9th December"; and if he adheres to his statement, what explanation he offers with regard to this letter.

I understand, too, that the document referred to by Wall was obtained from some friend's house at Woollahra. If this be so, he should be requested to give his friend's name and address.

I desire Wall to be informed that he must be careful to tell the truth about this matter, as should it be proved that he is swearing falsely, he will be prosecuted for perjury.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor, *per* C.E.P.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Commission voucher form. H. Oxenham, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th September, 1899, to Mr. Joseph Wall, Canelo.

(All claims are paid immediately on receipt of this voucher.)

Dear Sir,

As per instructions contained in your esteemed communication of the 16th September, I have procured for you as follows:—

Odds.	Horse.	Race.	Date.
33 to 1	Chief	Caulfield Cup	'99
50 to 2	War God	Melbourne Cup	

Cheque for £3 received with thanks.

Yours truly,
H. OXENHAM.

Re Case Potter *v.* Harrison.

Police Station, Bemboka, 2 March, 1900.

Senior-sergeant Moss begs to report that he interviewed Joseph Wall with regard to the above case.

He was shown the copy of the document (attached to Crown Solicitor's letter), and was asked could he recognise anything in connection with it. He said, "Yes, it is a copy of a voucher I gave to Constable McDonald." He was asked, "When"; he said, "The 14th December."

The senior-sergeant then said, "Did you ever write to Mr. Oxenham about having given a document to McDonald"; he said, "No, I called on him"; the senior-sergeant said, "Are you sure you never wrote about it"; he said, "No." The senior-sergeant then said, "Did you not, on the 29th December last, write to Mr. Oxenham, and mention in that letter having given a voucher to McDonald to enable him to get a bet on the coming races at Canterbury Park?" he said, "No," then after a short interval said, "I believe I did write to Oxenham, but I don't remember writing about the Canterbury Park Races, if I did, it must have been a mistake. I was excited at the time on account of *Truth* stating that I was mixed up in the matter."

The senior-sergeant then said, "If you mentioned in that letter that you gave the voucher for a bet on account of the Canterbury Park Races, you must now see that the races were over on the day you allege you gave the voucher to him." He said, "That cannot be, for I gave it to him on the 14th."

The senior-sergeant then took the attached statement, after having duly cautioned Wall as directed.

It will be seen in this statement that an offer of a voucher was made five or six days before the 14th, and that Wall did have a voucher in his possession, and he has admitted to the senior-sergeant (after having made the statement) that he did not go out to Woollahra for the express purpose of getting a voucher, but that he found one in his pocket-book there, and gave it to McDonald on his return.

There is a probability McDonald having accepted the offer of the voucher five or six days before the 14th. Wall was a candidate for an appointment in the Service, and no doubt the matter of unlawful betting was discussed, and led up to Wall's offer.

If Wall did write to Oxenham, and mentioned having given the document to enable McDonald to obtain a bet on the "Canterbury Park Races" on 9th December, it seems strange that he should deny it.

Another strange matter is a statement he made to the senior-sergeant when leaving him to-day, that he was "sure Senior-constable McGovern had done nothing wrong." He was asked to explain. He said, "He knew nothing about the writing on the voucher, or about the signature that was supposed to be forged, but he might be confused about the date." He would give no reasons why he made this statement.

Wall appears to have borne a good character in this district; his parents and the other members of the family are very respectable people.

Wall states that he will make an affidavit if called upon to do so.

W. T. MOSS,
Senior-sergeant.

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 4/3/00. Forwarded to the Crown Solicitor.—E. FOSBERY, B.C., 6/3/00.

Bemboka, 2 March, 1900.

The following statement has been made by Joseph Wall to Senior-sergeant Moss:—

"During the month of December last I was boarding at 266, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Constable McDonald, with other constables, were boarding there also.

"I have had numerous conversations with McDonald in regard to racing and betting, and on one occasion he asked me who I had bet with. I said, 'I generally bet with Oxenham.' He then said that he would like to get a wager with Oxenham. I said to him, 'If you are anxious to get a wager, I will either give you a personal introduction, or supply you with a voucher which will serve as an introduction.' He said, 'Probably Oxenham will not bet, as he only bets with sportsmen.' I did not give him the voucher then, although I had one on me. I had another one at Woollahra, and I went, five or six days after the above conversation, out to Woollahra, a friend's place, where I obtained it. It was in a pocket-book that I had left there. Mrs. Dwyer is my friend's name, and her address is 47 or 49, Rosebud-terrace.

The

The date that I went to Woollahra was the 14th December last. I remember it, because the day following was my birthday. When I returned to the boarding-house, on the evening of the 14th, I gave the voucher to Constable McDonald.

"I would not say that I did not write to Mr. Oxenham on the 29th December last to the effect that I had given the document to McDonald to enable him to get a bet at the coming races at Canterbury. I know that these races were on the 9th December. If I did write that to Oxenham, I must have made a mistake.

"I only gave McDonald the one voucher, the copy of which has been shown to me by Senior-sergeant Moss.

"I wrote to Mr. Oxenham on the day the case was heard at the Police Court, and on the 2nd January I called at his office and made a statement to Mr. Rose, his manager. That statement was taken down, and I signed it. I mentioned in that statement that it was the 14th December that I gave the voucher to McDonald. I saw him, when I gave it to him, write something in pencil across the corner of it, but I could not swear what it was he wrote. He had asked me what wager I got from Oxenham, and I told him thirty shillings to five. I could not swear that McDonald put those figures on the paper.

"I have read the whole of the within-written statement, and it is correct.

"JOSEPH WALL."

(Crim. L., 1900/111.)

Re Prosecution of McGovern and McDonald for Perjury.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 10 March, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith two affidavits to be made by Joseph Wall, of Bemboka, and to request that you will direct the officer of police at Bemboka to get these affidavits sworn by Wall before a Commissioner for Affidavits, and return to me.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Supt. Grainger for prompt attention, and Senr.-sergt. Moss.—E. FOSBERY, I.-G.P., 10/3/00. For prompt attention.—E. GRAINGER, Supt., 12/3/00. S.-S. Moss, Bega. Affidavits by Joseph Wall completed and returned to Superintendent's Office.—W. T. Moss, Sen.-sergt. The Supt. of Police, Goulburn. Affidavits completed and returned herewith to Inspector-General of Police.—E. GRAINGER, Supt., 22/3/00. The Crown Solicitor.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.-G.P., 23/3/00.

MEMO.

Police Station, Bega, 17 March, 1900.

Re prosecutions of S.-C. McGovern and Constable McDonald for perjury, and affidavit forwarded to Bega to be completed by Joseph Wall.

Wall is at present away from the district, and may not return for a few days. Upon his return immediate steps will be taken to procure his affidavit.

W. T. MOSS,

Senior-sergeant.

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

(Crim. L., 1900/163.)

Re Prosecution of McGovern and McDonald for Perjury.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1900.

The above cases will be heard at the Central Police Court on the 20th instant, and I have the honor to forward herewith subpoenas for Joseph Wall, of Bemboka, and to request that they may be served upon him, and arrangements made for his attendance in Sydney to give evidence.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

The Inspector-General of Police. Forwarded for attention.—E.F., Inspector-General of Police. Superintendent of Police, Goulburn. For attention and report.—N. FENTON, Insp., ab. Supt., 11/4/00. S.-S. Moss, Bega.

New South Wales, Sydney, }
to wit. }

156911. To Joseph Wall, Bemboka.

Regina
v. McGovern
and another.

You are hereby commanded that, all excuses being laid aside, you be and appear in your own proper person before the Court of Petty Sessions, at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on Friday, the 20th April instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and so from day to day as may be required of you, to testify all and singular what you know in a certain cause referred to in the margin hereof, now depending and undetermined, then and there to be tried, at your peril fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of April, 1900,—

M. S. LOVE, P.M.

(Magistrate's Seal.)

Perjury.

Martin Filan, Senior-constable of Police, maketh oath that he served a duplicate of the within subpoena on Joseph Wall personally at Mogilla, on the 14th day of April, 1900.

Sworn at Bemboka, this 14th day of }
April, 1900, before me,— }

M. FILAN.

DAVID ALLEN, J.P.

Memo.

Memo.

Police Station, Bega, 13 April, 1900.

Regina v. McGovern and another—Perjury—for Central Police Court on 20th instant.

SUBPŒNAS herewith for service on Joseph Wall. Duplicate to be endorsed with usual affidavit of service, and to be returned to this station with report as to probability of witness attending.

Witnesses attending Police Courts, on behalf of the Crown, are allowed necessary and actual out-of-pocket expenses.

Senior-constable Filan, Bemboka.

W. T. MOSS, Senior-sergeant.

Subpœna served and duplicate returned herewith. Wall states he will leave for Sydney on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

M. FILAN, Senior-constable,

Senior-sergeant Moss, Bega.

14/4/1900.

Forwarded to the Superintendent.—W. T. Moss, Senr.-sergt, 15/4/00. The Supt. of Police, Goulburn. Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—N. FENTON, Insp., ab. Supt., 17/4/00. Forwarded.—E. FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 18/4/00. The Crown Solicitor.

SUMMONS.—To Charles Harrison, of the Metropolitan Police District, in the Colony of New South Wales. WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the ninth day of December instant, use a certain place, to wit, a shop situate at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the metropolitan police district, in the said Colony, for the purpose of money being received by you as or for the consideration for a promise to give thereafter certain money on a contingency relating to a certain horse-race called the Flying Handicap, thereafter to be run at the Canterbury Park Racecourse, Canterbury, on the ninth day of December, 1899.

These are, therefore, to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Central Police Office, Sydney, in the said Colony, before such stipendiary magistrate or stipendiary magistrates for the metropolitan police district in the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at Sydney, in the said Colony.

M. S. LOVE, P.M.

EXHIBIT A.

Police v. Harrison.—CHARLES COGHLAN, Deposition Clerk, Central Police Court, 29th December, 1899.

Commission voucher from H. Oxenham, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th September, 1899, to Mr. Joseph Wall, Candelo.

(All claims are paid immediately on receipt of this voucher.)

Dear Sir,

As per instructions contained in your esteemed communication of the 16th September, I have procured for you as follows:—

Odds.	Horse.	Race.	Date.
33 to 1	Chief	Caulfield Cup	99.
50 to 2	War God	Melbourne Cup.	

Cheque for £3 received with thanks (J. Wall).

Yours, &c.
H. OXENHAM.

9th—Canterbury Park Races.

Victory, 30s. to 5s.

H. OXENHAM.

Written by defendant.—C. C., 29/12/99.

Canterbury Park Races.

Victory, 30s. to 5s.

H. OXENHAM.

Written by Constable McDonald.—C. C., 29/12 99.

Affidavits of Charles Langby, Thomas M. Rose, Joseph Wall, in connection with application of Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Cecil McDonald and Patrick McGovern for perjury.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Cecil McDonald for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Charles Langby, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, clerk, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am usually known by the name of Charles Harrison, and am a clerk employed in the betting-house of Humphrey Oxenham, kept at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, and I was the defendant in the case of Potter *v.* Harrison, heard at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on the twenty-ninth day of December last, wherein I was charged with a breach of the Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses, 39 Victoria No. 28.

2. I know Constable Cecil McDonald, who gave evidence against me on the hearing of the said charge, and I say he did not enter the betting-house of the said Humphrey Oxenham on the ninth day of December last.

3. The said Cecil McDonald did not make with me any bet on the Flying Handicap, Canterbury Park Races, on the ninth day of December last, or any other bet.

4. I did not produce any book for the said Cecil McDonald to sign his name in, and the said Cecil McDonald did not write in any book in the said Humphrey Oxenham's betting-house the initials "J.C.W."

5. The said Cecil McDonald did not produce any voucher to me and ask me to write the bet on it, and I did not write the memorandum of the bet on the document marked 'A' in the said case.

6. One Joseph Wall did take with me a bet of twenty-five shillings to five shillings on Victory for the Flying Handicap, at Canterbury Park Races, on the ninth day of December last.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above)
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }

CHARLES LANGBY.

C. A. H. REDGRAVE,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

"A"

To H. Oxenham, Esq.,—

Sydney, 29 December, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Having learned that there is some Court case coming off to-day in connection with some wager taken in my name a few weeks ago, perhaps you may be under the impression that I was implicated in the matter, which I would not like you to think that I was of such a mean character. However, I will explain to you how the thing came about. I came to Sydney about a month ago to have a "holiday," and took up my lodgings at 266, Elizabeth-street, in which place Constable McDonald also resided. I being a sporting man, we had a conversation over the coming races at Canterbury Park, and he wished to back a horse for the Flying Handicap, in which I preferred Victory. He informed me that he often backed horses at "Sportman's," "Sterling's," and others, when I remarked that I always dealt with Oxenham, and found him to pay me longer prices than any others quoted. Of course you know that I done a deal of betting with you from Candelo. McDonald said that Oxenham would not bet with him. I produced some vouchers of yours, and I told him to mention my name, and also gave him some vouchers if he wished to take a wager, not thinking that he was only trying to get a wager to make a case out of it (which I have just learned). However, I trust you will exonerate me from all blame in the matter, and I sincerely hope that the case will not injure your business in any respect, and trust in future that you will not hesitate about laying a wager with me; but mind you always get my signature before you do so. I thought I was only doing you a good turn advising McDonald to bet with you, for I was not under the opinion that he was such a "character."

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH WALL,
266, Elizabeth-street.

This is the copy letter marked "A" referred to in the annexed affidavit of Thomas Manfred Rose, sworn before me this nineteenth day of March, 1900.

C. A. H. REDGRAVE,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Patrick McGovern for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Thomas Manfred Rose, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, clerk, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

1. I am the manager of a betting-house carried on by Humphrey Oxenham at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales.

2. I was present at the Central Police Court on the twenty-ninth day of December last during the hearing of the case Potter *v.* Harrison, and heard the evidence given upon oath by Patrick McGovern, as set forth in his deposition taken in such case.

3. I know Constable McDonald, who also gave evidence in the said case of Potter *v.* Harrison.

4. I was present in Oxenham's shop in Pitt-street, Sydney, on Saturday the ninth day of December last, from half-past nine in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and saw every person who entered the said shop.

5.

5. Constable McDonald, the person referred to by the said Patrick McGovern in his said evidence, did not enter H. Oxenham's betting-shop in Pitt-street, Sydney, between the hours of half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock noon.

6. On the twenty-ninth day of December last past I received from Joseph Wall, the person referred to in the depositions taken upon the hearing of the said charge, a letter, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked "A".

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above }
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }

THOMAS MANFRED ROSE.

C. A. H. REDGRAVE,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Cecil McDonald for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Thomas Manfred Rose, of 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am the manager of a betting-house carried on by Humphrey Oxenham, of 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the said Colony.

2. I was present at the Central Police Court on the twenty-ninth day of December last during the hearing of the case *Potter v. Harrison*, and heard the evidence given upon oath by Cecil McDonald as set forth in his deposition taken in such case.

3. I was present in Oxenham's betting-house in Pitt-street, Sydney, on Saturday, the ninth day of December last, from half-past nine in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and saw every person who entered the said house between those times; and I was supervising the betting carried on in the said house.

4. The said Cecil McDonald did not enter the said betting-house between the hours of nine thirty o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock noon on the ninth day of December last.

5. The said Cecil McDonald did not take any bet with Charles Harrison, a clerk in the said betting-house, on the said ninth day of December last, as stated by him in his deposition in the said case, either under the name of Joseph Wall or under any other name.

6. The said Cecil McDonald was not asked by the said Charles Harrison to write his name or initials in any book in the said betting-house on the ninth day of December last, and there is no book in the said betting-house, or in the possession of Humphrey Oxenham or myself, containing the initials "J.C.W." written by the said Cecil McDonald.

7. The said Charles Harrison did not write the memorandum of the bet which appears upon Exhibit "A" in the said case at the request of the said Cecil McDonald on the ninth day of December last, and I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Charles Harrison, and I say that the said memorandum of the bet is not in the handwriting of the said Charles Harrison.

8. On the twenty-ninth day of December last, while I was present in the Central Criminal Court, I saw the said Cecil McDonald write the memorandum marked as the document written by Constable McDonald.

9. On the twenty-ninth day of December last I received a letter from one Joseph Wall, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked "A."

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above }
mentioned at Sydney, before me,— }

THOMAS MANFRED ROSE.

C. A. H. REDGRAVE,
Commissioner for Affidavits.

This is the copy letter marked "A" referred to in the annexed affidavit of Thomas Manfred Rose, sworn before me, this nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1900.—C. A. H. REDGRAVE, A Commissioner for Affidavits.

"A."

To H. Oxenham, Esq.,—

Sydney, 29 December, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Having learned that there is some Court case coming off to-day in connection with some wagers taken in my name a few weeks ago, perhaps you may be under the impression that I was implicated in the matter, which I would not like you to think that I was of such a mean character. However, I will explain to you how the thing came about. I came to Sydney about a month ago to have a holiday, and took up my lodgings at 266, Elizabeth-street, in which place Constable McDonald also resided. I being a sporting man, we had a conversation over the coming races at Canterbury Park, and he wished to back a horse for the Flying Handicap, in which I preferred Victory. He informed me that he often backed horses at "Sportsman's," "Sterling's," and others, when I remarked that I always dealt with Oxenham, and found him to lay me longer prices than any others quoted. Of course you know that I done a deal of betting with you from Candelo. McDonald said that Oxenham would not bet with him. I produced some vouchers of yours, and I told him to mention my name, and also gave him some vouchers if he wished to take a wager, not thinking that he was only trying to get a wager to make a case out of it (which I have just learned). However, I trust that you will exonerate me from all blame in the matter, and I sincerely hope that the case will not injure your business in any respect, and trust in future that you will not hesitate about laying a wager with me; but mind you always get my signature before you do so. I thought I was doing you a good turn advising McDonald to bet with you, for I was not under the opinion that he was such a "character."

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH WALL,
266, Elizabeth-street.

IN

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Patrick McGovern for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Joseph Wall, of Bemboka, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourer, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. In the month of December last I was residing at 266, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, and Cecil McDonald, the constable who gave evidence at the Central Police Court on the twenty-ninth day of December last in the case *Potter versus Harrison*, was residing at the same house.

2. The document marked exhibit "A" in the said case was in my possession on the ninth day of December last, and I gave it to the said Cecil McDonald on the fourteenth day of December to enable him to obtain a bet at Oxenham's betting-house.

3. Before the said fourteenth day of December last the said document was never at any time in the possession of the said Cecil McDonald, but was at the house of a Mrs. Dwyer, 47 or 49, Rosebud-terrace, Woollahra, where I obtained it on the fourteenth day of December last.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above }
mentioned, at Bega, before me,— }

JOSEPH WALL.

F. B. HALES, P.M.,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or to direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Patrick McGovern for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Charles Langby, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, clerk, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am usually known by the name of Charles Harrison, and am a clerk employed in the betting-house of Humphrey Oxenham, kept at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, and I was the defendant in the case of *Potter v. Harrison*, heard at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on the twenty-ninth day of December last past, wherein I was charged with a breach of the Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses, 39 Victoria, No. 28.

2. I occupy a desk near the entrance of the said betting-house, and am able to see every person who enters the said betting-house.

3. Constable McDonald, who gave evidence against me on the hearing of the said charge, did not enter the betting-house of the said Humphrey Oxenham on the ninth day of December last between the hours of half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the afternoon.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above }
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }

CHARLES LANGBY.

C. A. H. REDGRAVE,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute the prosecution, or direct the prosecution to be instituted, of Cecil McDonald for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883.

ON this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, Joseph Wall, of Bemboka, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourer, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. In the month of December last I was residing at 266, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, in the said Colony, and Cecil McDonald, the constable who gave evidence at the Central Police Court on the twenty-ninth day of December last, in the case *Potter v. Harrison*, was residing at the same house.

2. The document marked exhibit "A" in the said case was in my possession on the ninth day of December last, and I gave it to the said Cecil McDonald on the fourteenth day of December last, at his request, to enable him to obtain a bet at Oxenham's betting-house.

3. Before the said fourteenth day of December last the said document was never at any time in the possession of the said Cecil McDonald, but was at the house of a Mrs. Dwyer, of 49, Rosebud-terrace, Woollahra, where I obtained it on the fourteenth day of December last.

4. Before I gave the said document to the said Cecil McDonald on the fourteenth day of December last I had informed him that I had taken a bet at Oxenham's betting-house of thirty shillings to five shillings Victory for the Flying Handicap at Canterbury Park Races; and I saw the said Cecil McDonald write something in lead-pencil across the corner of the said document when I handed it to him, but I do not know what he wrote.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above }
mentioned, at Bega, before me,— }

JOSEPH WALL.

F. B. HALES, P.M.,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Tindall v. McDonald, Central Police Court, Sydney, 17/5/00; Wm. J. Camplin, Depn. Clerk; marked for identification (1).—E.S.S., Associate. WALKER JAMES.

CERTIFICATE under section 23 of the Evidence Act 11, 1898.

I, the undersigned, Clerk of Petty Sessions at the Central Police Office, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, being the officer having ordinarily the custody of the records or documents or proceedings or minutes of the Court of Petty Sessions at the office aforesaid, showing the convictions, sentences, orders, or acquittals, had, passed, or made before the Stipendiary Magistrates for the Metropolitan

Metropolitan Police District in the said Colony sitting in Petty Sessions at the Central Police Court, do hereby certify that on the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, there existed a certain proceeding wherein one Charles Harrison was at the said Central Police Court charged before George Henry Smithers, Esquire, one of her Majesty's Stipendiary Magistrates in and for the Metropolitan Police District in the said Colony, for "that he, the said Charles Harrison, did on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, use a certain place, to wit, a shop situate at 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, in the Metropolitan Police District in the said Colony, for the purpose of money being received by him as or for the consideration for a promise to give thereafter certain money on a contingency relating to a certain horse-race called "Flying Handicap," thereafter to be run at the Canterbury Racecourse, Canterbury, on the ninth day of December, 1899, contrary to the Act in that case made and provided," and after hearing the evidence adduced, he, the said Charles Harrison, was by the said Magistrate discharged of the said offence.

Given under my hand at the Central Police Office, in the City of Sydney, this twentieth day of April, A.D. 1900.

M. S. LOVE, P.M.,
C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

All vouchers or telegrams referring to winning transactions should be returned at once to ensure prompt settlement. To ensure reply to telegrams the same must be marked "Reply Paid." H. Oxenham, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Commission Voucher from H. Oxenham, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th September, 1899, to Mr. Joseph Wall, Candelo.

($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. charged on all winnings orders only. Telephone Business, No. 929; Private, No. 440. All claims are paid immediately on receipt of this voucher.)

Dear Sir,

As per instructions contained in your esteemed communication of the 16th September, I have procured for you as follows:—

Odds.	Horse.	Race.	Date.
33 to 1	Chief	Caulfield Cup	'99
50 to 2	War God	Melbourne Cup	

Cheque for £3 received with thanks.

Yours, &c.,
H. OXENHAM.
(W.H.)

9th—Canterbury Park Races.

Victory, 30s. to 5s.

H. OXENHAM.

Exhibit 4.—Tindall v. McGovern, Central Police Court, Sydney, 1/5/00.—W. J. CAMPHIN, Deposition Clerk. 1 for identification, Reg. v. McDonald, perjury, W. P. Court, 8/5/1900.

Exhibit "A."—Police v. Harrison.—Chas. J. COGHLAN, Deposition Clerk, Central Police Court, 29 December, 1899.

Exhibit "B."—Reg. v. McDonald, perjury. Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 8/5/1900.

Coram Simpson, J., 4/6/00. Reg. v. McGovern, Crown's Exhibit "C."—E.S.S., Associate.

Coram Simpson, J., 8/6/00. Reg. v. McDonald, Crown's Exhibit "B." (part).—E.S.S., Associate.

Exhibit "C."—Reg. v. McDonald. Perjury. Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 8/5/1900.

Written by Constable McDonald. A.J.C., 29/12/99. (See other side also.)

9th. Canterbury Park Races. Victory, 30s. to 5s. H. OXENHAM.

Coram Simpson J., 8/6/00. Reg. v. McDonald. Crown's Exhibit "C."—E.S.S., Associate.

Exhibit No. 13.—Tindall v. McDonald. Central Police Court, Sydney, 18/5/00.—Wm. J. CAMPHIN, Deposition Clerk.

Exhibit "D."—Regina v. McGovern. Perjury. Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 9/4/1900.

To H. Oxenham, Esq.,—

Sydney, 29 December, 1899.

Dear Sir,

Having learned that there is some Court case coming off to-day in connection with some wager taken in my name a few weeks ago, perhaps you may be under the impression that I was implicated in the matter, which I would not like you to think that I was of such a mean character. However, I will explain to you how the thing came about.

I came to Sydney about a month ago to have a "holiday," and took up my lodgings at 266, Elizabeth-street, in which place Constable McDonald also resided. I being a sporting man, we had a conversation over the coming races at Canterbury Park, and he wished to back a horse for the Flying Handicap, in which I preferred Victory. He informed me that he often backed horses at "Sportsman's," "Sterling's," and others, when I remarked that I always dealt with Oxenham, and found him to lay me longer prices than any others quoted. Of course you know that I done a good deal of betting with you from Candelo. McDonald said that Oxenham would not bet with him. I produced some vouchers of yours, and I told him to mention my name, and also gave him some vouchers if he wished to take a wager, not thinking that he was only trying to get a wager to make a case out of it (which I have just learned). However, I trust you will exonerate me from all blame in the matter, and I sincerely hope that the case will not injure your business in any respect, and trust in future that you will not hesitate about laying a wager with me, but mind you always get my signature before you do so. I thought I was only doing you a good turn advising McDonald to bet with you, for I was not under the opinion that he was such a "character."

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH WALL,
266, Elizabeth-street.

Coram Simpson, J., 4/6/00. Reg. v. McGovern. Prisoner's Exhibit "1."—E.S.S., Associate.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

Exhibit E.—Reg. v. McGovern, perjury. Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney.—9/4/1900.

Exhibit No. 14.—Tindall v. McDonald, Central Police Court, Sydney, 18/5/1900.—WM. J. CAMPBELL, Deposition Clerk.

I, Joseph Wall, of 266, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—On the 9th day of December, 1899, I made the following wager with a clerk in the employ of H. Oxenham, 245, Pitt-street, Sydney—the name of the clerk, I believe, is C. Harrison; the wager was 25s. to 5s.—Victory, for the Flying Handicap, to be run at Canterbury Park, on the 9th December, 1899; I informed Constable McDonald, of Redfern Station (while in conversation), that I had taken the said wager; on the 14th December, 1899, I gave Constable McDonald a voucher I had in my possession, and which I had previously received from H. Oxenham, when I resided at Candelo; the said voucher referred to some bets I had with H. Oxenham over the Melbourne Cup of 1899, and was dated, I believe, September 20th, 1899; Constable McDonald then wrote with pencil something on the voucher; I believe it was “30s. to 5s., Victory, Canterbury Park Races”; the reason why I gave Constable McDonald the voucher was to enable him to get a wager from H. Oxenham, as it served as an introduction; did not give it to him to enable him to entrap H. Oxenham—simply to obtain a wager.

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 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 }
January, 1900, before me,—

JOSEPH WALL.

JOHN BENNETT, J.P.

Coram Simpson, 4/6/00. Reg. v. McGovern. Crown's exhibit D.—E.S.S., Associate.

Coram Simpson J., 4/6/00. Reg. v. McGovern. Crown's exhibit B.—E.S.S., Associate.

Coram Simpson J., 4/5/00. Reg. v. McGovern. Crown's exhibit B.—E.S.S., Associate.

Mr. Tillett for the prosecution. Mr. T. M. Slattery for the defendant. Pleads: Not guilty.

This deponent, on oath, saith my name is Patrick McGovern; I am a senior-constable of police stationed in Sydney; on Saturday, 9th instant, I saw Constable McDonald about ten minutes to 10, and gave him 5s. and certain instructions; he went to Oxenham's, in Pitt-street, Sydney; he remained some short time, and came out; he told me something, and also showed me a certain paper he had; I produce it; the place referred to is in the Metropolitan Police District; on the following Tuesday, about 1 p.m., I called at the shop with the constable; defendant was behind the counter; the constable pointed to him and said, “This is the man who laid me the wager on Saturday”; I asked his name; he hesitated a while, and a man named Rose came on the scene, and he said, “His name is Charles Harrison”; Rose said, “You will have a hard job proving this case”; Mr. Oxenham was also there; they were abusing the constable, Rose being the principal one.

To Mr. Slattery: The 5s. consisted of shillings, as far as I remember; Mr. Oxenham did say to the constable to clear out, and that he ought to be ashamed to come and try to get bets there and trap the young man in his absence.

To Mr. Tillett: The Flying Handicap is a horse-race run at Canterbury Park.

To Mr. Slattery: I swear the Flying Handicap was run at Canterbury Park that day; I was not there; I could not swear of my own knowledge that the race was run there.

Taken and sworn at the Central Police Court, Sydney, }
this 29th day of December, 1899, before me,—

P. MCGOVERN.

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, S.M.

Exhibit No. 3.—Tindall v. McGovern. Central Police Court, Sydney. 1/5/00.—WM. J. CAMPBELL, Depon. Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,—

IN the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute proceedings, or to direct proceedings to be instituted, for the prosecution of Patrick McGovern for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1833. Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

UPON reading the affidavits of Charles Langby and William Manfred Rose, sworn herein on the nineteenth day of March last, and the affidavit of Joseph Wall, sworn herein on the twentieth day of March last, and the depositions taken in the case of Potter v. Harrison, and upon hearing the Crown Solicitor, I do order that the Inspector-General of Police be at liberty to institute proceedings, or to direct proceedings to be instituted, against Patrick McGovern, of Sydney, in the said Colony, for perjury committed by him in the hearing by G. H. Smithers, Stipendiary Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, on the twenty-ninth day of December last, at the Central Police Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony, of the charge against Charles Harrison of committing a breach of the Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses, 39 Vic. No. 28.

W. GREGORY WALKER, J.

GEO. COLQUHOUN, Crown Solicitor.

Exhibit No. 1, Tindall v. McGovern, Central Police Court, Sydney, 1st May, 1900.—WM. J. CAMPBELL, Deposition Clerk.

9th.—Canterbury Park Races, Victory, 30s. to 5s.—H. OXENHAM.

Victory, Park Races.

Canterbury.—J.C.W.

For identification. Tindall v. McGovern. See p. 14 of evidence. Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 9/5/1900.

9th.—Canterbury Park Races, Victory, 30s. to 5s.—H. OXENHAM.

IN

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN the matter of the application of the Inspector-General of Police for leave to institute proceedings, or to direct proceedings to be instituted, for the prosecution of Cecil McDonald for perjury; and in the matter of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883. Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

UPON reading the affidavits of Charles Langby and William Manfred Rose, sworn herein on the nineteenth day of March last, and the affidavit of Joseph Wall, sworn herein on the twentieth day of March last, and the depositions taken in the case of Potter v. Harrison, and upon hearing the Crown Solicitor,— I do order that the Inspector-General of Police be at liberty to institute proceedings, or to direct proceedings to be instituted, against Cecil McDonald, of Sydney, in the said Colony, for perjury committed by him in the hearing by G. H. Smithers, Stipendiary Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, on the twenty-ninth day of December last, at the Central Police Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony, of the charge against Charles Harrison of committing a breach of the Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses, 39 Victoria No. 28.

W. GREGORY WALKER, J.

Geo. Colquhoun, Crown Solicitor.

Exhibit A.—Reg. v. McDonald, perjury; Deposition Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney, 8/5/00.

Coram Simpson, J., Exhibit B (part), Associate.

THIS deponent, on oath, saith:—My name is Cecil McDonald; I am a constable of police, stationed in Sydney; on the 9th instant I went with Senr.-const. McGovern to Pitt-street, Sydney, to H. Oxenham's; he had given me certain instructions and 5s.; I then went into Oxenham's—got a bet; I saw the defendant there; I just asked him for a bet, and he gave it; I asked for 5s. worth of Victory for the Canterbury Park Races, Flying Handicap; he said all right; I asked for a ticket then; he said, "We don't give tickets"; he then produced a book for me to sign my name in it; I put "J.C.W." in the book opposite Victory; the book shown me is not the one I initialled; I did not consider that good enough, so I produced a voucher and I asked him to write the bet on it; he did so, and I now produce it (marked "A," and put in); the odds were 6 to 1; I went out, saw McGovern, and gave the voucher to him; I gave defendant 5s. in consideration of the bet.

To Mr. Slattery: I have told all that took place that day as far as I can remember; I got the money in single shillings; I saw the defendant write the pencil on the voucher, but I wrote "J. Wall," in pencil [*witness here writes certain words to the dictation of Mr. Slattery*]; that race mentioned on the voucher is the race I bet on; the wager was got about 10 o'clock; I did not say to defendant, "Are you betting to-day?" he did not say, "Yes, with our clients, but I cannot bet with you, as I do not know you;" I did not say, "I am Mr. Wall, of Candelo;" he did ask me if I had a voucher to prove I was Mr. Wall; I had told him I was a "Mr. Wall," but not "of Candelo;" my name is not Wall; in saying I was Wall I made a false statement for the purpose of making him break the law; I did produce a letter to prove I was Mr. Wall (the voucher, but not the letter); I got the voucher from Mr. Wall, of Candelo, a friend of mine; I do not know his trade; I knew him three or four months at Sydney; I was never in Candelo; Wall was in Sydney when he gave me the voucher, and is now; he had nothing to do with this case; he had no idea what I wanted the voucher for; he knew it was to enable me to get a bet from Oxenham; I knew Wall could get any betting he wanted on "Honor"; Wall does not know anything about my using his name for this matter; I did not know he was manager of a butter factory; I am satisfied he is not manager of the butter factory at Candelo; he may have been; after I produced the paper I asked the price of Victory, and he said "six to one"; he did not ask for any money; after the wager was made I paid the money to him instead of having it booked; I do not know anything about booking the bets; there was no one with me when the bet was made.

To Bench: I had seen Wall with the paper at the boarding-house I stayed at, and I asked him to let me have it to get a bet.

To Mr. Slattery: I swear that the defendant wrote the words in pencil on the voucher; I swear defendant did. [*Mr. Oxenham's day book put in by Mr. Tillet and marked "B."*]

Taken and sworn at the Central Police Court, Sydney, } CECIL McDONALD.
this 29th day of December, 1899, before me,— }

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, S.M.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND A CERTAIN SECTION OF THE PUBLIC KNOWN AS "PUSHES."

(POLICE REPORTS RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee; 28 June, 1900.

Mr. Superintendent N. Larkins to the Inspector-General of Police.

Memo.

Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1900.

THE attached reports from Inspector Potter, Sub-Inspector Bell, and Senior-sergeant Broderick disclose a very unsatisfactory state of things. If the Military are allowed to continue such tactics the result will, in my opinion, be very serious. It may be that some members of the Artillery were badly treated, but they must be prevented from taking the law into their own hands for the purpose of redressing their grievances.

The disturbance on Saturday night might have been far more serious than it was, were it not for the fact of the police having been forewarned.

There was a picket of twenty-five or thirty of the Artillery at the Central Police Station for the purpose of assisting the police in the event of any serious disturbance, but, as it happened, they had a tendency to complicate matters. When they appeared in the street the crowd surrounded them in thousands, and that provided the evil-doers with sufficient cover to enable them to assault several persons without the chance of being identified.

In future I would prefer to rely on the police if any emergency of this sort should arise, but I think the military should be prevented from forming into companies in the public streets for aggressive purposes.

N. LARKINS,

Superintendent.

Submitted for the Chief Secretary's information.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 4/6/00. The Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. Inspector A. Potter to The Superintendent of Police, Metropolitan District.

Re Artillery and the "Pushes."

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, 3 June, 1900.

I respectfully beg to report for your information respecting the above matter, that during the past week disturbances have arisen between the above parties. From what can be ascertained it appears that a number of the soldiers have been assaulted by the young fellows about the Haymarket and Engine-street, known as the "Cow-lane Push," with the result that some of the former are in hospital from various injuries received.

On Thursday night last a number of the artillerymen attacked some persons in Market-street, who it was alleged were the assailants of their comrades. The matter became a breach of the peace, whereupon the police took action and the offenders received punishment. Last night (Saturday) a number of the soldiers were in town going about in small parties with a following of the young men who frequent the streets on Saturday nights, and are known as the "Straw-hat Push," who, no doubt, urged by their speech and presence the unwise conduct of the young artillerymen, while, no doubt, they (the push) would have been secretly glad to see the larrikin class give them a beating. This state of things continued for nearly two hours, when about 9 p.m. a lot of larrikins came up from the direction of the Haymarket to the front of the Cathedral and there, under the cover of the trams, threw several, at least three, bottles at some of the artillerymen who were walking round as I have described. The matter for a time appeared to be very serious, and the efforts of the police were frightfully hampered by the presence of the crowds of respectable people whose small amount of common sense is so apparent on such occasions. Constable Williams had one of his hands cut with a piece of glass. Two of the soldiers defended themselves with their belts against some of the crowd. No other actual injury was done.

Unfortunately, the persons could not be identified owing to the crowd and the general similarity of appearance to be found amongst all larrikins, whether of the respectable-looking class or otherwise.

After this the police managed to induce a number of the soldiery to go down to the Central Police Station, where a picket was on reserve, and finally, about 11 p.m., when the streets regained their normal quietness, the picket returned to Victoria Barracks,

From what I can make of the matter it is simply this: The Artillery are determined to give a certain section of the community a thrashing; that section is equally determined to return it. The police have to maintain order without taking sides, and are thus exposed to the danger of attack from both parties. The police are reluctant to resort to force, knowing from experience that the really guilty parties are the most likely to escape, generally operating from points chosen for that purpose. I may here mention that military pickets have been sent for duty since the Market-street affair, but it must be admitted the course does not work well, however well-meant, the public not being able, or perhaps willing, to discriminate between those on duty and those off. It may also happen that those on picket one night may be engaged in endangering the peace the next. In making this report and my mention of the artillerymen, I must here state that I refer to the new detachment just enrolled. They appear to be very young, and, therefore, lack the experience of the older members of that service of whose uniform good conduct for many years past I gladly bear witness.

I would, therefore, recommend the discontinuance of the pickets for the reasons given, or if this cannot be done, that the military officer in charge of such to be empowered by his authorities to deal with men acting in the streets in a way calculated to create disturbance. If some such step of like nature is not taken, this state of things must at last culminate in a serious matter, and no doubt to the, for a long time, damage of the military as a body in the public mind.

I subjoin a list of casualties as far as known to me of Saturday night's work:—

A soldier who received a blow on the back of the head, he said with a bottle, but a respectable civilian said the bottle fell short of him. No doubt he must have been struck in some other way.

A civilian, name not unknown, said to have been beaten by soldiers in York-street near the Markets.

A young man named Colé, in the employ of Mr. Thom, hotel-keeper, York-street, beaten by soldiers with belts, his back bruised; the poor fellow, quite innocent of any offence, mistaken for some other person.

A soldier while marching on picket duty, stabbed in the right arm, fortunately not very deep, by one of the public; can only be described as a tall man.

Constable Jackson of this station kicked on the leg by one of the crowd while arresting John Baikie, a Third Contingent man, and a volunteer (in private clothes) named William Henry Harris, for riotous behaviour in George-street. Jackson now off duty.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED POTTER,

Inspector.

Mr. Sub-Inspector J. Bell to Mr. Superintendent N. Larkins.

Sir,

No. 2 Station, 4 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report that on the night of the 28th instant about fifty soldiers, consisting of R. A. Artillery and Third Contingent, marched in a body along George-street, and turned into Engine-street. A bystander inquired if they were out for drill, and he was told that he would soon see some fun. Two police in plain clothes, having listened to their conversation, learned that they were looking for some young fellows who had assaulted one of their comrades a few nights previous. Detective West told them that they should take proceedings against the persons in a Police Court, and not attempt to take the law in their own hands, as the course they were threatening to pursue would render them liable to severe punishment.

Again, on the night of the 30th, about the same number came to the corner of Engine-street, and a man under the influence of drink spoke about fighting men, and a resident informed me that the soldiers knocked him down and kicked him. He was in an unconscious condition for some minutes. The soldiers then left quickly, and went along Ultimo-road, Harris-street, William Henry street, and the police thought they had dispersed, but about half an hour later heard of a disturbance in Market-street between soldiers and civilians.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BELL,

Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Senior-sergeant J. H. Broderick to Mr. Superintendent N. Larkins.

No. 2 Police Station, 4 June, 1900.

SENIOR-SERGEANT BRODERICK respectfully begs to report that about 7:30 p.m. the 2nd instant (Saturday), about fifty members of the Permanent Artillery Force and Third Contingent in uniform, with several others in plain clothes, under the guidance of a leader, marched down George-street to Engine-street, where they halted, the plain-clothes men acting as scouts. They shoved several persons off the footpath on their way down.

They returned as far as Hay-street to Pitt-street, followed by a large crowd. They traversed Hay-street, along Pitt, Campbell, and Castlereagh streets, and when opposite the New Masonic Hall they assaulted some civilians. The police interfered and prevented further trouble. They continued their march towards the city. The senior-sergeant in the meantime telephoned information to the Central Police Station. About 9 p.m. a smaller band of them returned in twos and threes with the usual plain-clothes scouts, several of whom were under the influence of drink, and went by Hay and Engine streets until opposite Christ Church, followed by a few police. They again returned and went towards the city. After passing Liverpool-street a gang of over 100 larrikins, armed with sticks and their pockets filled with stones and bottles, followed the military, whom they overtook in George-street, near Bathurst-street, and before the police could interfere a fight occurred between them. The military used their belts freely, whilst the opposing side threw stones and bottles. By dint of hard work and great determination the police succeeded in averting a very serious riot.

The military got mixed in the crowd, which was very dense, and a few individual skirmishes took place; and when, at the corner of Bathurst and Pitt streets, serious trouble seemed imminent, the senior-sergeant induced several of the military to come with him to the Central Police Barracks for protection.

Large crowds surrounded the police and military down Pitt-street, and the police had great difficulty in forcing their way through and keeping them back until they arrived at the Central Barracks. During a skirmish in Bathurst-street, whilst the senior-sergeant was endeavouring to get the military to the Police

Police Barracks, a man in the crowd aimed a blow at the senior-sergeant's head with some large sharp weapon which struck Constable Williams on the hand and broke one of his fingers. The military, as well as the pickets, remained at the barracks until 11 p.m., when they had to be escorted by police to Paddington Barracks.

There is no doubt but that the military on these, as well as former occasions, came specially for the purpose of fighting, whilst the opposite faction had been also organising to resist and attack the military, who by their frequent organised visits and aggressive behaviour were evidently endeavouring to provoke a fight; and their conduct was, and is, a very great source of danger to the law-abiding citizens and the peace of the city.

J. H. BRODERICK,
Senior-sergeant.

Minute Paper to the Inspector-General of Police.

Subject:—Disturbances in Streets of Sydney between the Artillery and a number of persons called "The Push."

Sydney, 11 June, 1900.

WITH reference to the conversation I had with you a few days ago, when Major-General French and Superintendent Larkins were present, relating to the aggressive and unseemly conduct of a number of persons in Sydney called "The Push," I desire that you will at once take all the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances that have recently taken place in the streets of Sydney between the Artillery and that body of persons, and that you will be so good as to furnish me as early as possible with a report relating to the whole matter.

JOHN SEE.

Referred to Superintendent Larkins. I desire a report from him on this subject; also one from each of the Divisional officers. Judging from letters and other complaints I have received of late, the disorderly class referred to have taken advantage of the large number of police withdrawn from the streets for special duty to cause annoyance, but I am satisfied such misconduct has not justified the sensational reports made. The officers should report whether or not there has been any increase in the so-called "larrikinism" in Sydney; also if apprehensions have been more numerous for such offences as riotous behaviour, assault, obscene and profane language, &c., &c., or the reverse; whether the punishment inflicted for such offences has been exemplary and deterrent in its effect; whether the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been enforced with sufficient vigour as affecting idle and ill-conducted lads under 16; if the class of so-called larrikins consists to any extent of lads who are earning a livelihood by honest employment; if an enactment were passed with a clear and decisive "move on" clause—also making "disorderly" behaviour an offence when committed in company by a certain number of men or lads together—would be beneficial.—E.F., I.-G.P., 12/6/1900. Superintendent Larkins.

Mr. Superintendent N. Larkins to the Inspector-General of Police.

Re Recent Disturbances, Artillery *v.* "Pushes," referred to in Chief Secretary's and Inspector-General's attached Minutes.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Metropolitan District,
Sydney, 19 June, 1900.

I HAVE obtained the annexed reports from the officers in charge of the various sub-divisions in my district, *re* above matter, all showing that there is no appreciable increase of the disorderly element, notwithstanding the steady increase of population; that there are no organised "pushes"; that the principal part of the disorder is caused by young men who are mostly earning an honest livelihood during the day, and assemble at the street corners in the evenings, and about the Markets and arcades on the Saturday nights; that the Industrial Schools Act is rigorously enforced; that an Act for loitering or obstructing the footpaths, with a clause making disorderly conduct an offence, would materially assist the police in dealing with the young men referred to.

The above paragraph contains the strength of the officers' reports with regard to existing circumstances, and in the main I agree with them.

Before entering into detail with regard to the disturbances in question, it appears to me the whole affair was considerably overdrawn by the accounts that appeared in the public Press. One section made quite a sensation of it, one blamed the Artillery, another the pushes, another the police, but, in winding up, nearly all condemned the action of the authorities for suspending the leave of the Artillery. To show how far the suspension of the leave was justified, I will try and recapitulate a few of the leading facts. It appears that on Tuesday, 29th ultimo, a few of the Artillery came in contact with what is known as the "Cow-lane Push," in the vicinity of Haymarket. Some disturbance arose, and the Artillery seemed to have got the worst of it. A night or two after the military appeared in stronger numbers, patrolled the Haymarket, Pitt, George, and Market streets, and when in the vicinity of the *Evening News* Office, they made an attack on some civilians, though there was no evidence to show that they were connected with the persons with whom the quarrel originated in the first instance. The police appeared on the scene almost immediately after the occurrence at the *Evening News* Office, and, after some trouble, arrested three or four of the principal offenders. On Saturday evening, 2nd instant, the Artillery came down in stronger numbers, and went about in bodies, large crowds followed them about, and some of the public and police were assaulted during an affray that took place, but the offenders could not be recognised amongst the dense crowd, consequently no arrests were made on that occasion.

Although I am not in a position to state who was the cause of the first row, I think it will be admitted by all law-abiding citizens that the Artillery were in fault on the second and third occasions—first, in taking the law into their own hands, and secondly, attacking persons near the *Evening News* Office, not knowing whether they were parties who quarrelled with them on the first occasion.

Under all the circumstances, I think the suspension of the leave with the view of allowing the men time for reflection was a very judicious course. Some may have concluded that it was a source of satisfaction to the pushes, or that it was interfering with the liberty of the subject, but I think it was in their own interest, as liberty to them while in such an infuriated state of mind might have resulted in very serious

serious consequences. I think many precedents might be found for the suspension of leave in garrisoned towns throughout the Empire, and in the city of Sydney we have had many instances where the naval authorities prohibited their men from visiting certain quarters, or the leave would be stopped while in port. I do not for a moment want to condemn the Artillery as a whole; they have hitherto had an exceptional record for good behaviour, and, in many instances, rendered valuable service to the police. But, while at all times the police are on the alert to put down what is commonly known as the pushes, they cannot stand idly by while any section of the community takes the law into their own hands. After the disturbance on the night of the 2nd instant I made certain police arrangements with a view of preventing any similar recurrence, but I am very pleased to be in a position to say that nothing similar has since transpired. I may add that during the last thirty-seven years we have had periodical outbursts of this description, and I have no doubt will have them again in spite of the most efficient police force; but in this as well as other instances of the sort I saw no necessity for sensation.

N. LARKINS,
Superintendent.

Re Disturbances in the Streets of Sydney between the Artillery and a number of persons called "The Push."

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, 14 June, 1900.

I have the honor to inform you that there has been no appreciable increase in "larrikinism" in No. 1 Division, though on Saturday nights a number of young men go about the streets, the most noticeable being those called "The Straw-hat Push," but in general their worst behaviour consists of hanging about the footpaths, and, at times, making a disturbance in the arcades and the Markets; but in such cases a few arrests for riotous conduct has proved sufficient to keep things in order. Organised "pushes" of openly violent young men do not exist in this part of the city. The recent disturbances (much magnified in account) appear to have been the outcome of petty quarrels between a few inexperienced soldiers and young men of the larrikin class in another part of the town. This trouble, however, seems to have passed, and it is here respectfully suggested, to prevent a recurrence of it, that some regulation be adopted by the military authorities, whereby the men would be restricted from going into localities inhabited or frequented by persons inimical to soldiers—much as is done in the navy, by the officers putting certain districts "out of bounds," to visit which is to commit an offence. Such a regulation, I am sure, would be willingly complied with by the greater part of the artillerymen.

A return (attached) will show the number of arrests for street offences, and also of male children brought up under the Industrial Schools Act; but the idle and ill-conducted lads are the most difficult persons to deal with. They are a curse to their parents, who, however, are the first to resent police interference with them. Those sent to the "Sobraon" are boys of tender years, and, perhaps, furnish better material for those officers who work for their moral and social improvement.

From my observation of the larrikin class I have found that many of them do—during the day—work at some honest employment, driving carts, selling fruit, &c.

The enactment of a "move on" clause, and the making of disorderly conduct a punishable offence, would very much lessen the want of order in our streets.

The question as to the efficiency of the punishments hitherto inflicted for what is known as larrikinism is a most difficult one to answer, inasmuch as it is at once confronted by the evident fact that the trend of public opinion, for a long time past, is in the direction of increased leniency in dealing with even still greater offences.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED POTTER,

Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., J.P., Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—No. 1 DIVISION.

RETURN of Offences, specified below, for which offenders were made amenable during years 1898 and 1899; also for the periods embraced between 1st January and 31st May, in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively.

Males.					Males.				
No. of Persons charged during 1898 and 1899.					No. for first five months of 1898, 1899, and 1900.				
Year.	Common Assault.	Riotous Behaviour.	Indecent and Obscene Language.	Assaults on Police.	Year.	Common Assault.	Riotous Behaviour.	Indecent and Obscene Language.	Assaults on Police.
1898	150	174	175	28	1898	63	70	71	11
1899	152	186	172	23	1899	74	73	70	8
Increase ...	2	12	.....	.....	1900	63	58	89	24
Decrease ...	.....	.....	5	5					

Industrial Schools Act.

Males.						Males.					
No. of Boys charged during 1898 and 1899.						No. for first five months of 1898, 1899, and 1900.					
Year.	No. Charged.	Sent on "Sobraon."	Discharged.	Discharged to Custody of Parents.	Sent to Benevolent Asylum.	Year.	No. Charged.	Sent on "Sobraon."	Discharged.	Discharged to Custody of Parents.	Sent to Benevolent Asylum.
1898	14	6	1	7	.....	1898	8	4	.....	4	.....
1899	44	12	.....	31	1	1899	13	4	.....	8	1
Increase ...	30	6	.....	24	1	1900	12	7	3	2	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....				

ALFRED POTTER,

Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., J.P., Superintendent.

Re

Re the Inspector-General's Minute respecting Disturbances between the Artillery and others.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that there has not of late been any increase in the so-called larrikinism in this Division. Apprehensions have been less numerous for riotous behaviour, assault, obscene and profane language. This cannot be attributed to the punishment inflicted, which is usually no deterrent. The provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been enforced whenever practicable. The class of larrikins which infest the neighbourhood known as Surry Hills consists of lads, to a great extent, who are earning their livelihood by honest employment, while another portion are quite young lads who, when brought to Court, are defended by their parents.

In my opinion it would be beneficial if a clause were inserted in the Police Act to deal with loitering.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BELL,

Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., Superintendent.

With reference to Disturbances between Artillerymen and persons called "The Push" and other disorderly persons.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that there has been no disturbances in this Division between the Artillery and "The Push." About 3.15 a.m. on the 6th instant three men went to the front gate of the Victoria Barracks and caused a disturbance there. They averred that they were assaulted in a hotel some hours previous by some soldiers in plain clothes, and that they had come to the Barracks to challenge the soldiers to fight it out. Two of the men were arrested on a charge of riotous behaviour, and also for using obscene language. They were fined 20s. each or seven days' gaol for the riotous behaviour and £3 or one month for using the obscene language. The artillerymen frequent Oxford-street very much; they are usually well-conducted, and have often assisted the police.

(2.) There have not been many extra complaints of late of misconduct or annoyance. Nearly all the complaints have been about boys from 13 years to 17 years of age.

(3.) There has been no increase of larrikinism in this Division.

(4.) The apprehensions have not been more numerous this year than last year for riotous behaviour, assaults, obscene and profane language, but rather on the decrease.

(5.) The punishment for such offences has not had a deterrent effect, inasmuch as the fines and punishment are not so severe as some years ago. Formerly offenders were frequently fined from £3 to £5 for obscene or profane language, but now it is usually from 10s. to 40s.

(6.) The provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been enforced in all cases coming under the notice of the police. During the past twelve months forty-six persons have been brought before the Court, twenty-two of whom were discharged, although the character of many of the boys was bad. Some of the magistrates are disinclined to send boys on board the "Sobraon," alleging that the parents want to get clear of their responsibility of looking after their children, which in many instances it is very evident, as they allow them to wander about the streets or to be employed with bottle-gatherers, &c.

(7.) There are a large number of youths classed as larrikins who do little or no work. They reside with their parents, and, therefore, cannot be arrested under the Vagrant Act. There are a number who work in factories, and employed occasionally in dealing. They congregate about street corners at night, and are sometimes rather troublesome.

(8.) If a "move on" clause were to be enacted it would greatly assist the police and have a beneficial effect in abating nuisances now complained of. Frequently large numbers of young men assemble on the footpaths in front of shop windows and doors, thereby causing annoyance to shopkeepers. Power of arrest should be given when persons refuse to move on. If "disorderly conduct" is made an "offence" it would meet many cases of juvenile offenders which could scarcely be called riotous behaviour.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BREMNER,

Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., Superintendent.

Re City Larrikinism.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to report that although this Division embraces the "Rocks" and Miller's Point, two centres frequently and most unjustly spoken of as the abiding places of lawless characters, there has been no increase of late years in so-called "larrikinism" or in what may be termed larrikin offences. Hereunder is a table showing the arrests for six months from 1891 to the present date, for riotous behaviour, assaulting police, common assaults, obscene or indecent language, and malicious injury to property :-

Offence.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Riotous behaviour	33	31	39	46	47	30	36	45	31	16
Assault police	17	20	13	11	12	10	8	13	8	10
Common assault	32	36	30	19	37	31	49	35	35	42
Obscene or indecent language	47	60	47	51	53	52	29	31	35	41
Injure property	14	23	16	14	7	12	12	7	12	10
Totals	143	170	145	141	156	135	134	131	121	119

The figures show a general decrease in the number of apprehensions for that phase of crime. In two cases of wanton assault in 1893, and one in 1895, the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act had to be resorted to, the offenders being sentenced to imprisonment and to receive twenty-one lashes. These sentences had a very salutary and deterrent effect, and practically put an end to anything in the shape of organised ruffianism in this end of the town. The other cases were of the average Police Court order and dealt with satisfactorily, the Bench being invariably guided in apportioning the penalties by the character given of the offenders by the police.

The groups of lads who gather about the streets at night in some parts of the Division, and occasionally cause annoyance to respectable people by their language and conduct, are, as a rule, composed of youths honestly employed during the day in offices, or as drivers and carters on the wharfs. An enactment dealing with disorderly conduct in company, and giving power to detain, for the purpose of ascertaining the correct address of persons loitering on the footways, would be of assistance to the police in dealing with such cases. To them the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act would not apply. From such sources probably hundreds of lads would have been attracted to the recent disturbances in the city, if the sensational and exaggerated notices of the same had continued. They would have attended, not from any interest in the matter, but simply from their inherent love to be present at a fight. In no sense could such lads be classed as members of lawless bands, having for their aim the molestation and maltreatment of citizens.

Previous to the breaking up of the Chinese gambling dens in George-street North a few months ago we had a number of debased white and half-caste youths who picked up a precarious living by making themselves useful to the Chinamen. With the exodus of the gamblers that class also disappeared. At the present time there is no disorder or rampant larrikinism calling for drastic measures of repression—certainly nothing beyond what might reasonably be expected in a thickly populated seafaring community, or what the police in ordinary circumstances should be able to satisfactorily deal with. It may, perhaps, be mentioned that fifteen years ago there were forty-five men allotted for street duty from Hunter-street to Dawes' Point, and now there are twenty-seven; the difference of eighteen men being engaged on special posts. Only last week two additional constables had to be withdrawn from street duty to supervise traffic at the wharfs in Sussex-street.

Flattering though it may be to the general good conduct of the people, it would be idle to contend that such a serious decrease in the number of men available for police duty proper could take place without incurring a certain amount of risk from unexpected outbursts of crime and disorder.

Doubtless

Doubtless when some allowance is made for the many and ever-increasing demands for the services of the force, and the systematic patrolling of the beats again resumed, less will be heard of matters which at present, perhaps through inadequate means of supervision or observation, assume rather serious proportions before sufficient force can be concentrated to satisfactorily deal with them.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MITCHELL,
Acting Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., J.P., Superintendent of Police, Sydney.

Sir,

Police Station, Newtown, 13 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report in accordance with directions on Minute Paper dated 11th instant, that—
No marked increase of larrikinism occurred in the western suburbs during the recent temporary withdrawal of half the force.

During April and May there were 28 per cent. less arrests than during the corresponding months last year.

Punishment in most cases is reasonably severe and fairly deterrent.

Provisions of Industrial Schools Act received fair attention; fourteen cases (thirteen boys, one girl) were dealt with from January to May.

The larrikins both of the better and poorer classes are chiefly in honest employment.

An enactment as suggested would be beneficial.

I have, &c.,

W. R. QUIRK,
Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., Superintendent.

Sir,

North Sydney Police Station, 12 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report for your information that there has been no increase of larrikinism in this Division during the present year, the total number of arrests and summons for riotous behaviour, language, &c., being 37, as against 41 for the corresponding period last year. In many cases the infliction of fines of 5s. or 10s. for riotous behaviour, and 20s. or 40s. for filthy language, has no deterrent effect, as the money is almost invariably paid by the accused's friends.

The provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been rigorously enforced at this station, and during the present year three out of four lads arrested have been sent on board the N.S.S. "Sobraon."

The so-called larrikins in this Division consists of lads who are all earning a livelihood by honest employment, and are only to be seen about the streets for a couple of hours in the early portion of the night. Complaints are very seldom made about their conduct.

I have no doubt but that if an enactment were passed (with a clear and decisive "move on" clause, &c.), such as suggested, it would have a very beneficial effect, and be far preferable to the present system of applying for summons for loitering, &c., through the Inspector of Nuisances.

I have, &c.,

A. R. SHERWOOD,
Acting Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., Superintendent.

Sir,

Redfern Station, 13 June, 1900.

With reference to the attached communication, I beg to report for your information that there has been a slight increase in larrikinism in this district recently, owing to the number of men withdrawn from the streets for plague duty; but, so far as the Redfern police district is concerned, "pushism" does not exist in the manner described in sensational newspaper articles recently. There has been no increase in apprehensions for such offences as riotous behaviour, assault, obscene or profane language, or other minor offences lately. In most cases where offenders have been brought before the Court for these offences the punishment has been exemplary and deterrent. The provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been rigorously enforced in all cases where the police could take action.

If an enactment were passed with a "move on" clause giving the police power to arrest, it would enable them to cope with the gangs of larrikins that are in the habit of congregating on the footways and at street corners to the annoyance of the public. The present municipal by-laws are almost inoperative, as under them the police have no power to arrest, and offenders can give any name they think proper, with the result that those whose names and addresses are unknown can go scot free. I may add that the majority of the class of so-called larrikins consists of youths ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, who are earning an honest livelihood and mostly residing with their parents.

I may also add that a clause in any enactment which may be passed making "disorderly behaviour" an offence when committed by two or more men or boys in company would have a beneficial effect.

I have, &c.,

JOHN GARLAND,
Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., Superintendent.

Sir,

Balmain Police Station, 12 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report for your information, in reference to the Inspector-General's minute of above date, that there is no marked increase of larrikinism in this Division, nor is there any increase in apprehensions for assault or profane language.

Any who have been brought before the Court, from time to time, for these offences have been punished in the usual way, either by fine or imprisonment, without creating any marked impression either for good or evil.

The provisions of the Industrial Schools Act have been carried out with the same amount of rigour now as heretofore with boys under 16 who play truant from school and who otherwise misconduct themselves.

The class of youths who make themselves amenable to the law and are punished for any of the above offences in Balmain do not belong to a "push," and earn their livelihood by honest employment.

A "move on" clause, and also one making disorderly behaviour an offence, if enacted, would no doubt prove very beneficial.

I have, &c.,

A. BOYD,
Sub-Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., J.P., Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

I TRUST there will be no recurrence of such disorder, precautions having been taken to prevent the same.

I submit a minute I wrote on the subject and reports from Superintendent Larkins and other officers in the Metropolitan District, for the Chief Secretary's perusal.

The Principal Under Secretary,
B.C., 19/6/00.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
I.-G. Police.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHEARING AT BUKKULLA STATION.

(REPORTS RESPECTING CONDUCT OF POLICE IN CONNECTION WITH.)

Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 15 November, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 1, of 1 November.]

Re Constable Perry trying to induce Shearers at Bukkulla Station to accept Non-union terms.

Police Station, Inverell, 27 October, 1900.

CONSTABLE H. E. PERRY, No. 7,216, respectfully reports that he was present at Bukkulla Station on the 15th instant, when the roll was called, to prevent any breach of the peace should any dispute arise among the men. Mr. Hugh Wyndham, owner of the Bukkulla Station, called the roll and told the men his terms, and also informed them that if they did not accept his terms they must all leave the station before night. The constable stood by in the shed, had no conversation with any of the shearers, nor tried to induce them to accept Mr. Wyndham's terms. All of the men left the station almost immediately, and camped that night on a reserve about 2 miles from the station.

The constable, in company with four other men (including two of Mr. Wyndham's sons), slept in the wool-shed all that night. Next morning, the 16th instant, at 8 a.m., the constable, seeing that there was no likelihood of any disturbances, left the station to return to Inverell. He passed the vicinity where the men camped the previous night, which was alongside of the main road. The majority of the men had left the camp before the constable passed, and he never went to any of the camps.

As the constable passed along the road near the camp one of the men came over to him and said, "Is there any likelihood of Mr. Wyndham starting shearing?" The constable replied, "I do not know, but had heard Mr. Wyndham say if he could only get five men at his terms he would start that day."

The constable emphatically denies ever visiting the camp at any time, or trying to induce the men to accept non-union terms or any other terms, as it was immaterial to the constable what terms they accepted.

HENRY E. PERRY,

The Officer in charge of Police, Inverell.

Constable.

Forwarded. On Monday morning, 15th instant, Hugh Wyndham, Esq., J.P., of Bukkulla Station, called at the Police Office here, and asked for a constable to be present when he (Mr. Wyndham) called the roll at 2 p.m. that date, as trouble was anticipated with the shearers. The Senior-constable sent Constable Perry out.—JNO. COWIE, Senr.-Const. (absence Sub-Inspector), Inverell, 27/10/1900. The Superintendent of Police, Armidale.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.—THOS. GARVIN, Superintendent, Armidale, 29/10/1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ARREST OF FREDERICK PIKE BY CONSTABLE TREVATHAN,
OF GUNNEDAH.
(REPORTS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1900.

*[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 18, of
27th September, 1900.]*

Henry Pike, Gunnedah, urging inquiry into the conduct of Constable Trevathan, Acting Gaoler, Gunnedah, in connection with the arrest of Fredk. Pike, and his refusal to allow him to be seen or admitted to bail.

The Minister for Justice, Sydney,—

Gunnedah, 2 August, 1900.

Sir,

On the 6th of July, a band concert was held here at the School of Arts. One of the bandsmen went over to the hotel for a drink about a quarter-past 9 o'clock. The gaoler, Trevathan, ran him in for being drunk and disorderly. I was in the hall with three daughters at the time. So two friends went to bail him out. The gaoler told these men the boy was helplessly drunk, and he would not bail him out. These friends then came and told me the boy was in the lock-up for being drunk and disorderly. As I knew it was impossible for the boy to be drunk, as he had just played an important piece in the band, I at once went out and got a doctor, took him to the gaol, and asked the gaoler to let the doctor see the boy. This Trevathan point blank refused, as, he said, the boy was helplessly drunk in the cell, and would not let me or the doctor see him. I offered the gaoler a hundred pounds bail, but he would not take any bail, but swore I broke into his house, and if I did not damned soon clear out he would lock me up. This man appeared to be either drunk or greatly excited at the time, as he refused to let me or the doctor see the boy. I then sent for the senior J.P. of Gunnedah. We then went to the gaol to see the boy. The gaoler would not let us see the boy or take bail, and ordered us out of the place. In the morning the gaoler let the boy out of the lock-up without any bail. A fortnight after he had the boy up at the Court and charged him with being drunk and disorderly on the 6th of July. The case was dismissed.

Was the gaoler, Trevathan, at the time justified in refusing to let the doctor, a J.P., or myself see my son or take bail? We did not want to take the boy away if he was so very bad, but we wanted to see if he was drunk; and I can prove he was not.

When Trevathan was taking the boy to the lock-up, he gave him a severe blow in the ribs with his fist. No doubt this was to cause the boy to commit a breach of the peace, so he could bring a charge against him. When the gaoler, Trevathan, put this boy in the cell, the boy asked him what he was being locked up for. Trevathan said, "You damned scoundrel, you know what you are being locked up for. Ethel Mitchell has given you in charge"; and at the same time Trevathan gave the boy such a kick behind that sent him flying across the cell, using such language as is not often heard—anyway, not at church.

The next morning, July the 7th, Trevathan went to Panty's and asked them who cleaned the mess up that Fred. Pike made in the hall last night, trying to make believe Fred. Pike was drunk and had made a mess in the hall, and people not in the know thought Fred. Pike had made a beast of himself.

This gaoler, Trevathan, is a money-lender on a large scale. Several cases have come under my notice, and it has been said he was a money lender to a party that formerly sat on the Bench, but I don't know if it is true; anyway, I am glad I wasn't a drunk those days.

I shall be glad if you will cause a strict inquiry into this man's conduct, and this case in particular.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY PIKE.

P.S.—You might find it interesting to inquire why this man was shifted from Carroll to Gunnedah.—H.P.

This letter may be referred to the Inspector-General of Police, as the complaint seems to be made respecting Constable Trevathan's actions as a member of the police force. Inform writer.—G.M., 7/8/00. Informed, 8/8/00. The Inspector-General of Police. B.C.—G.M. (for U.S.), 8/8/00. Referred to Superintendent Casey.—E.F., I.G.P., 9/8/00. Police reports herewith. It does not appear that the constable exceeded his duty.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G. Police, 6/9/00. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice. Seen. Should the Inspector-General of Police consider a reply necessary, perhaps he will cause Mr. Pike to be communicated with.—G.M., B.C., 8/9/00. Mr. Pike informed constable does not appear to have exceeded his duty.—11/9/00.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, North-Western District,
Tamworth, 4 September, 1900.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

MEMO.—Police reports and a memo. from the C.P.S. attached.

I am of opinion that Mr. Pike's charges are completely refuted.

WALTER C. CASEY,
Superintendent.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, North-Western District,
Tamworth, 13 August, 1900.

Senior-Sergeant Borthistle, Gunnedah.

MEMO.—For careful inquiry and prompt report.

WALTER C. CASEY,
Superintendent.

Memorandum from Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah, to Constable Trevathan, Gunnedah.

Court-house, Gunnedah, 14 August, 1900.

ON 18th July last Frederick Pike was charged before the Police Magistrate with being drunk and disorderly in Conadilly-street, Gunnedah, on 6th July last. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was admonished and discharged.

W. L. B. BROWN,
C.P.S.

Re attached complaint.

Police Station, Gunnedah, 3 September, 1900.

Mr. Superintendent Casey, Tamworth,—

CONSTABLE W. TREVATHAN, acting gaoler, No. 3,313, respectfully forwards the attached papers to Mr. Superintendent Casey. Those papers have been detained for Senior-sergeant Borthistle's report; but, as he is still absent, and was not present at the time, the constable forwards the papers in his absence.

W. TREVATHAN,
Constable, in absence of Senior-sergeant Borthistle.

Re complaint by Mr. H. Pike *re* Constable Trevathan arresting Frederick Pike.

Police Station, Gunnedah, 28 August, 1900.

Senior-sergeant Borthistle, Gunnedah,—

CONSTABLE G. KEITH, No. 7,042, respectfully reports, in reference to the attached papers, that he saw Frederick Pike on the night of the 6th August, 1900, at the School of Arts, Gunnedah. A concert was being held. Pike was drunk and very disorderly. He was removed from the hall by a man named Roche. When in the street he continued to behave in a very disorderly manner. The constable requested him to go home. This he refused to do. In company with Constable Trevathan, the constable arrested him, and charged him with being drunk and disorderly.

The constable was present when Frederick Pike was locked up in the cell. No assault took place, as complained of by Mr. H. Pike. About 11.30 the constable heard a disturbance at the back of the gaol, and went to ascertain the cause. He there saw Mr. H. Pike, Mr. J. J. Smythe, and Mr. Huthens. Mr. Pike was conversing in a loud and excited manner with his son, who was confined in the cell. Mr. Pike appeared to be very excited. Constable Trevathan came out and requested them to leave the place, which they did.

GEORGE KEITH,
Constable.

Re

Re complaints by H. Pike *re* locking up of his son, Frederick Pike, by Constable Trevathan.

Police Station, Gunnedah, 14 August, 1900.

CONSTABLE W. TREVATHAN, acting gaoler, No. 3,313, respectfully reports he, in company with Constable Keith, arrested Frederick Pike, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Conadilly-street, Gunnedah, at 10:30 p.m., 6th July, 1900. The case came on before the P.M. on 18th July, 1900, when Pike pleaded guilty, and he (Pike) was admonished and discharged (see memo. from the C.P.S. attached). Pike has been three times previously before the Court—twice for language, and once for discharging fire-arms in the town on a Sunday. Pike was taken to the watch-house by Constables Trevathan and Keith. Statement by Pike, senior, that his son was assaulted, is a deliberate falsehood. After the prisoner was searched he was led to the cell by Constable Keith. Constable Trevathan held the light. Constable Goodwin was also present at the arrest, and the conduct of the larrikins at the School of Arts that evening formed the subject of a leading article in the next issue of the local paper. The prisoner was liberated on bail next morning on his own recognizance. Just after 11 p.m. Pike, senior, came to the watch-house with the insurance doctor. The constable was having a bath, and Pike was requested to come to the bathroom window, which he did, and instead of speaking to the constable through the window, he (Pike) opened the door and came into the bathroom, calling on the doctor to follow him. Pike, in a very angry and excitable manner said, "You have got my son here, and I demand to see him, and have him examined at once by this doctor. I will spend £100 on this, and I will bail him out; you have done this to prevent him getting into the Police Force." The constable said, "Mr. Pike, your son is locked up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and you can hear him behaving in a very disorderly manner in the cell now; but as soon as he is sober and orderly he will be liberated on his own recognizances; and I cannot let him out before he is sober—it is contrary to rules." Pike became very excited, and said, "I will have him out if it cost me a hundred pounds. I will get a J.P., and I will defy you or anyone else to stop me from bailing him out." The constable said, "I cannot stay here to argue with you about the matter; you will be good enough to leave the room, as I want to get out of this bath and get to bed." Pike, on being requested by the doctor, left. About 11:30 p.m. Pike returned to the lock-up in company with Mr. J. J. Smythe, J.P. The constable spoke to them through the bedroom window, and told Mr. Smythe that the prisoner was still disorderly in the cell, shouting, singing, and kicking the cell door. Mr. Smythe explained the situation to Pike, and then left. A few minutes after the constable heard someone in conversation with the prisoner, calling out to the prisoner from the street, and the prisoner was answering back from his cell. The constable, partly dressed, ran round to the back of the cells, and there met Constable Keith and Constable Goodwin, who had been disturbed by the conversation referred to. On the footpath, outside the garden to the back of the cells, the constables saw Pike, senior, J. J. Smythe, J.P., and a man named Hutchin. The constable asked them what they were doing there. Pike said, "I am speaking to my son"; and Hutchin said, "I and Pike were speaking to Fred., and he was answering." The constable said, "You had better go away." Pike and Hutchin were evidently under the influence of drink. They left then. The next morning the doctor and Mr. J. J. Smythe, J.P., came to the constable in Conadilly-street, and expressed their regret for what had taken place the previous night; and each said that they had been misled by Pike, senior. With reference to the constable lending money since the bank failures, the constable has lent a few small sums to respectable industrious people. The constable is not possessed of large sums of money, or did the constable ever lend any money to a justice of the peace. The constable was not removed from Carroll, but accepted the Gunnedah Gaol when offered to him by Mr. Superintendent Creaghe.

The complaint is deliberately false from beginning to end, and just what would be expected from Pike, by anyone who knows him. He is a most uncultivated and vindictive man. He has spent most of his life in the bush timber-getting. And whilst the constable never drank a glass of spirits, Pike and his family are often suffering from the effects of drink.

W. TREVATHAN,
First-class Constable.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT ON, FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, New South Wales,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 28 June, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1899 upon the Prisons Department of New South Wales.

2. The principal event of the year was the further extension of the "restricted association" system, which was first inaugurated on the 13th October, 1897. During 1899 all the remaining gaols, with two exceptions, were brought within its operations, and a very great change in the country's penal system was thus accomplished. The bringing into general operation of this large measure of reform occupied, for many reasons, nearly two and a half years, and occasioned much anxiety; but the change was effected without friction or disorder, notwithstanding that it interfered with long-established custom. To the habitual criminal the system is distinctly distasteful, as it prevents the association and intercourse which formerly so freely existed; but to the less hardened offender and to those seeking to reform, the new treatment offers relief from a degrading companionship, which must have been a torture to decent-minded prisoners. There is every reason to hope that the new departure will improve the moral atmosphere of the gaols, and will conduce to the reformation of many of the prisoners entering them.

3. The steady decrease of the gaol population, referred to in my previous Reports, continues. On the last day of the year under review the number of prisoners of all kinds was 1,989, as compared with 2,081 for the preceding year. On the last day of 1894 the number was 2,604. Thus, in five years, the gaol population decreased actually by 615; and relatively by 834 when compared with the increase of the general population during that period. The accompanying chart shows that not for many years has the prison population been so low as it is now, notwithstanding the steady increase in the general population of the Colony. On the 31st December, 1894, there were 2,604 persons in prison out of a general population of 1,251,450. On the same date in 1899, the figures show 1,989 and 1,356,650 respectively. While on the first-mentioned day there was one person in gaol out of every 480 of the general population, there was on the last day of 1899 only one out of every 682.

4. In the foregoing paragraph the total numbers given include persons awaiting trial or undergoing imprisonment only. Omitting these, the number under sentence to penal servitude or hard labour was 1,588, as compared with 1,669 for 1898. Of the 1,588 under sentence, 617 were serving periods of three years and upwards, and 971 less than three years. Three years ago the number of prisoners serving three years and upwards was 772. Since that time the figures have dropped to 617, a reduction of 155, or 20 per cent. This would seem to indicate that the more serious classes of crime are not, at all events, increasing.

5. The total entries and discharges of all kinds for the year amounted to 14,296 and 14,388 respectively, as against 15,066 and 15,245 for 1898. The decrease in the number of prisoners received was 770 during the year's operations. As the number received in 1896 was 17,012, the present year's

154—A

figures

[1,860 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £110 11s. 8d.]

figures represent the very substantial drop of 2,716. The decrease in the number of prisoners received has been very marked during recent years as the following particulars will show:—

In 1880	the entries were	17,261,	or 2·03	per cent.	of the general population.
In 1896	„	17,012,	or 1·31	„	„
In 1899	„	14,296,	or 1·05	„	„

If the gaol entries had increased since 1880 in the same proportion as the general population, the number of prisoners received during 1899 would have been 31,222. Actually, the entries were 16,926 below that number.

6. It must be understood that amongst the total number of entries (14,296) during 1899 are included many persons who, having been convicted more than once during the year, are consequently counted more than once. Drunken vagrants come and go under the existing conditions of short sentences and faulty treatment, and so unduly swell the prison statistics. Beyond temporarily cleaning and patching them up, little can be done, and the present methods of treating these unfortunates are attended by no beneficial results to themselves or to anybody else. It is not possible to inculcate habits of self control in a few days, and they are simply discharged sober but without having attained the habit of sobriety. Several of these poor people have come under my attention with over 100 convictions—one, indeed, had 350—and nothing could more plainly show the need for radical reform. That no change has taken place is not the fault of the Prisons Department. In this connection attention is invited to the proposals contained in previous reports.

7. Although there were 14,296 entries to gaol during the year, only 11,765 persons were received under sentence. Of these, no fewer than 8,256, or 70 per cent. of the whole, were under sentences not exceeding one month. The presence of these short-sentenced persons in ordinary gaols containing criminals having long terms to serve is a continual source of embarrassment to the administration, and will always remain so, in the absence of a properly equipped Penitentiary. At present, the island prison at Biloela affords some relief by accommodating some 250 vagrants and incapables of both sexes; but Biloela at best can only be regarded as a bad make-shift from its utter unsuitability for the purpose for which it is occupied.

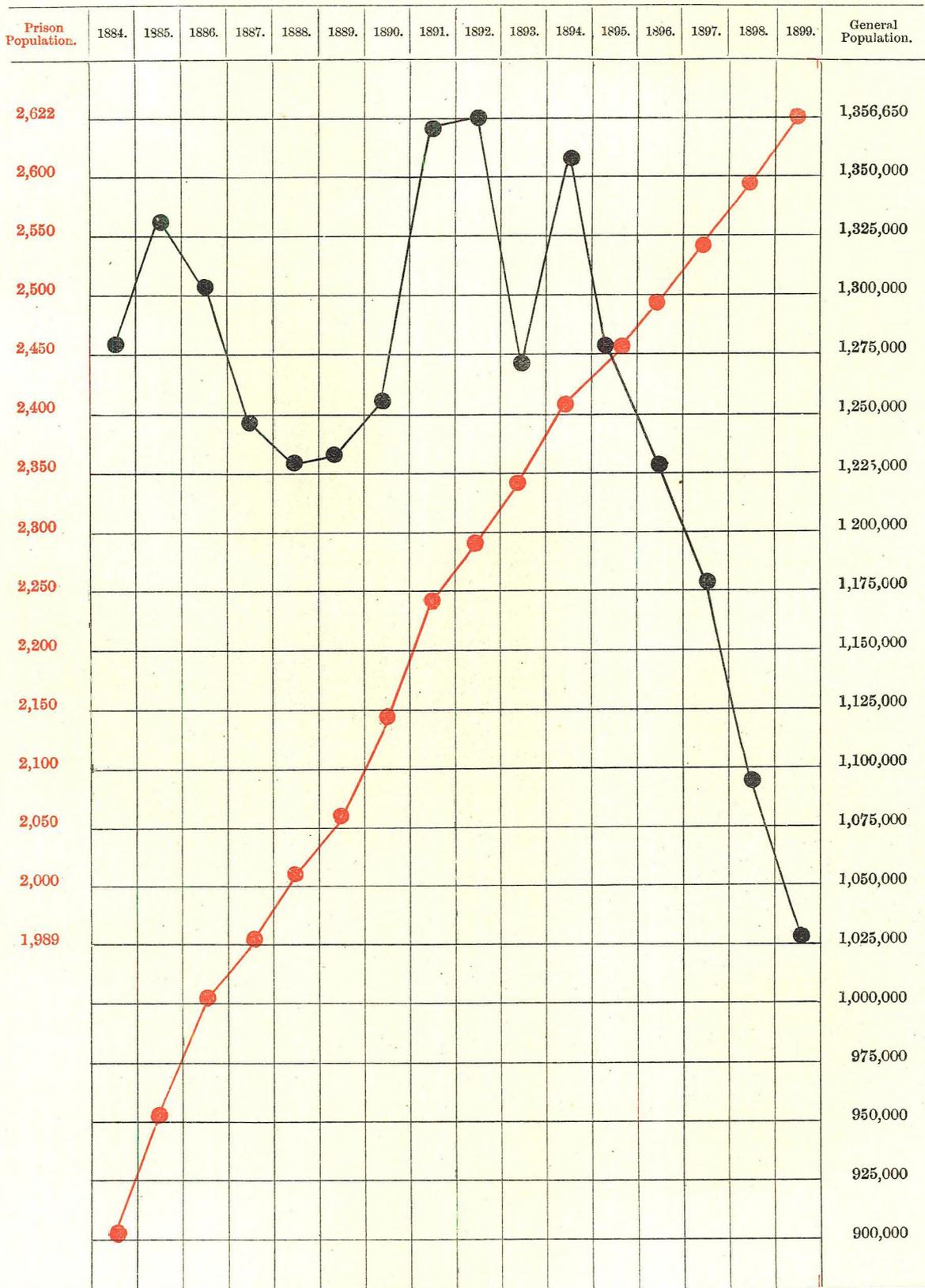
8. It is gratifying to observe that the female prisoners are decreasing. At the close of the year they amounted to 186, a lower number than has been recorded for the past twenty-five years. As explained in a previous Report, in 1897, with the Minister's approval, an improved system of classification was brought into operation, which removed the bulk of the female prisoners from Darlinghurst. Long-sentenced women were sent to Bathurst, prostitutes were assigned to Biloela, while short-sentenced women not of that class were kept at Darlinghurst. These three divisions were further subdivided by separating those previously convicted from the others, and by the segregation of hopeful cases in a class by themselves. It was subsequently decided to subject the women to the operations of the restricted association system. These arrangements may, perhaps, have had some influence in the falling off of female prisoners that has since taken place. In two years the numbers have decreased 23 per cent. A properly constructed Prison for Females, equipped on modern principles, is, however, badly needed. The present arrangements are inconvenient, expensive, and more or less unsatisfactory. Since my last Report, the Public Works Committee have approved of the designs and proposals to erect a Female Prison, as also a Penitentiary for Males; and their recommendations have been laid before Parliament. It is most desirable that these important works should be proceeded with.

9. Exclusive of 41 debtors, 8,311 of the total number received into gaol were born out of the Colony. Out of 14,255 prisoners, only 41 per cent. were natives of New South Wales. From the other Australasian Colonies came 1838, while other nationalities accounted for 6,473. The want of a Protective Act, such as exists in Victoria and elsewhere, restricting the influx of criminals, is needed in this Colony, as, under existing conditions, our criminal classes are recruited from outside its boundaries. Some of the most dangerous and troublesome of these people make this Colony their refuge, after being hunted out of the other provinces, and there exists no law to prevent such undesirable immigration. A measure founded on the Victorian Act would provide a remedy.

10. Six hundred and seventy-four prisoners were received under conviction from the higher courts—an increase of 16 on the preceding year, but a decrease of 147 on the number convicted three years ago. The proportion per 100,000 of the general population was 49, as compared with 63 for 1896.

11. The number of persons received under summary conviction from the lower courts was 10,942, as compared with 11,677 for the year before—a drop of 735. As in previous years, the greater portion of these were received into gaol in default of payment of the fines inflicted on them. Of the total number

CHART showing General Population and Prison Population for each year from, and inclusive of, 1884 to the year ended the 31st December, 1899.



Explanatory Notes.

Figures to the left give the prison population; those on the right the general population. Red line shows the growth of the general population; the black line shows the variation in the prison population. The population in both cases is taken as on the 31st December in each year.

On the last day of 1884, out of every 373 of the general population 1 was in gaol.

"	"	1894	"	480	"	"	1	"
"	"	1897	"	535	"	"	1	"
"	"	1898	"	646	"	"	1	"
"	"	1899	"	682	"	"	1	"

31st December, 1894—General population, 1,251,450; gaol population, 2,604.

31st December, 1899— " " 1,356,650; " " 1,989.

From these figures it will be seen that during the last five years the gaol population has decreased actually by 615, and relatively, as regards the general population, by 834.

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH

VICTORIA

MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Showing SITUATION OF GAOLS.



NOTE,—

- PRINCIPAL GAOLS ●
- MINOR GAOLS ●
- POLICE GAOLS ●
- RAILWAYS
- COACH ROUTES

NOTE,—

Figures in "red" denote number of prisoners confined at the respective Gaols on 31st December, 1899.
 Figures in "black" denote the distances by Coach from nearest Railway Station.

number imprisoned on summary conviction, 7,786 went to gaol for non-payment of fines—rather more than 7 persons out of every 10. In my previous Annual Reports attention has been drawn to the need for remedial legislation in this direction, and in December last an Act (The Justices' Fines Act) came into operation, which will no doubt have a beneficial effect when its humane provisions become more generally known and understood.

12. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 15 per cent. in prison offences. The vast majority of the prisoners conformed to the regulations, and punishment was confined to the vicious and idle. Seven hundred and sixty-seven out of the number (18,158) who passed through the prisons were punished, which shows that over 95 per cent. of all those under treatment received no punishment.

13. The Industrial branch of the Prisons Administration must always be attended by considerable drawbacks. The low physique of the majority of prisoners, the inherent disinclination or inability to work, and the difficulty of providing hard work of a profitable or useful character within the confined limits of a gaol are all obstacles in the way. Added to these are the desire not to conflict with free labour, and the obvious impossibility of finding remunerative employment for unskilled persons of whom nearly three out of every four are in gaol for periods not exceeding one month. Still, as will be seen from the Director of Labour's report, a very fair amount of work has been done. All the clothing, boots, &c., for officers and prisoners have been made, and, in addition, the prisoners have earned nearly £20,000 in work for the various Government Departments, repairing buildings, &c., outside the value of the labour employed in the domestic work of the various gaols. At Bathurst a very complete marble cutting and polishing plant has been erected, and the industry in connection with it gives constant occupation to a large body of men. The waste lands attached to the several prisons are being cultivated, and this healthy outdoor work not only provides wholesome employment of a reformatory character, but supplies the greater portion of the vegetables required for consumption. At Goulburn Gaol the complete system of irrigation and cultivation attained reflects great credit on the Governor, Captain Mackay. Earnings paid to prisoners on discharge amounted to the value of £1,500, while a further sum of nearly £1,000 was spent in providing various indulgences as incentives to good conduct and industry.

14. The health of the prisoners has been good. The number of those admitted to hospital was 294 less than in 1898, but the number of deaths was in excess of those who died during the previous year. Particulars will be found in Appendix III. In connection with the mortality returns and the hospital statistics generally, it should be again pointed out that a questionable custom prevails of sending persons to gaol for medical treatment where hospitals are not available or where such institutions will not receive them. This seriously embarrasses the department and also swells its death-rate, as at times sick people are received in a moribund condition. Last year 11 persons died within a week of being received into gaol. In the majority of cases death was attributable to diseases which originated prior to entering gaol. The youngest was a female aged 18, who died within four weeks of admission from old standing heart disease, and the oldest was a man of 78, who died of senile decay within three days of arrival.

15. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the work cast upon the administration in connection with the custody of lunatics or suspected lunatics. It is obvious that this is a duty which is foreign to the purposes of the establishment and which it cannot properly perform. Exclusive of the Governor's pleasure *detenus*, and of others remaining from previous years, some of whom have been in prison for very long terms, 545 persons were at one time or the other under observation during the year to determine their mental condition. Prison surroundings and prison officers are not the best adapted for the treatment of such cases, whose presence in a prison seems out of place, especially in localities where scientific hospital treatment is available. Two of the demented persons above referred to committed suicide in Darlinghurst Gaol.

16. The number of gaols at the end of 1899 was 58, consisting of 23 established gaols and 35 lock-up gaols. It was found possible to reduce Hay Gaol, making the sixth Prison so dealt with, and since the close of the year reductions in staff have been found possible at Deniliquin and Bourke, without interfering with efficiency of management.

17. More cellular accommodation has been provided by the division of some of the "associated" cells, and further work in this direction is being done. I am glad to say that all prisoners, excepting those under medical treatment and those at Biloela, are now housed by night in single cells, the huts in which the Trial Bay prisoners lived together having been demolished last month. This has undoubtedly brought about a healthier moral tone. The association of three men in one cell through the long hours of the night did not make for wholesomeness of mind or body, and the change has brought about no

small

small degree of reform. Prisoners now have their meals in their cells, instead of taking them in company in the yards; and they are also provided with healthy literature and lights at night. In December last, the new system was extended to Darlinghurst Gaol, where for the first time all cells, with a few exceptions, were lighted in the evening. At Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Goulburn, Bathurst, Berrima, Maitland, and Broken Hill very complete electric lighting has been installed, while at the remaining prisons gas or oil is in use. Altogether during the year 1,270 additional cells have been supplied with lights at night.

18. The total expenditure was less than in the preceding year. In my last report it was stated that the annual sum likely to be required for the future maintenance of the Department was not likely to exceed £99,000. We have, however, been able to keep well within the limits of the sum voted, £97,675, for the financial year. It is not probable that, under existing conditions, much more can be done in the way of retrenchment. The most careful examination has been made, and where it was possible to effect economy without impairing efficiency, it has been done. Certain concessions to the staff in the way of holidays, sick-leave, reduction in rent for quarters, allowances in lieu of servants, and so forth, have added to the cost; but on the whole a substantial reduction has been effected during the last four years, as will be gathered from the following figures:—

Voted for the year ended 30th June, 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	£117,707
„ current financial year...	...	...	...	...	...	97,675
						£20,032
Reduction ...	...	...	...	...	...

19. Small collections of books on penological and prison matters generally have been sent to all of the established gaols for the use of officers desiring to improve their knowledge of their profession. This has materially assisted deserving members of the warders' staff to qualify for promotion by passing the examination referred to in the last Prison Report. There are only two examinations—one for probationers desiring to enter the permanent ranks, and one qualifying for senior wardership. These examinations are of a practical character, and are purely confined to subjects pertinent to the profession. Although the system of examination has not been long established, up to the present 65 warders have passed the first examination, and 57 the senior warders' examination—122 in all. For the most part the unsuccessful candidates showed much promise and will do better at the next half-yearly examination. The greater number of the successful candidates have been promoted, and all of those who passed the senior warder examination are allowed an extra week's leave per annum. At most of the larger gaols it has been found practicable, under the new system of treating prisoners, to allow a certain number of officers off duty in turns on Saturday afternoons, on Sundays, and on recognised public holidays, and also to leave the prisons during meal hours. These concessions have somewhat shortened the hours of duty, and have rendered the Service more attractive, judging from the number of applicants for employment. At Trial Bay the warders and their families now occupy separate well-built cottages, instead of being housed in an uncomfortable long building, divided by wooden partitions. At Darlinghurst, accommodation has been provided for the single warders, each man having a furnished bedroom, with common sitting-room, and garden, gymnasium, &c. Uniforms of smarter design have been issued to all of the warders, and also to the trades officers, and the appearance and discipline of the staff have benefited. Each officer receives uniforms and three pairs of boots yearly, free.

20. Amongst general improvements in the treatment of prisoners during the year, outside the changes consequent upon the extension of Restricted Association, may be mentioned the following:—

- (a) The new reception establishment at Darlinghurst has been finished, and its bathing and dressing chambers are very complete.
- (b) The bathing accommodation at all of the prisons has been subdivided by placing partitions between the baths, and thus securing privacy and decency.
- (c) A large area of ground at Parramatta Gaol has been walled in, and thus allows of the safe employment of a considerable body of men in agricultural work of a healthy and profitable character.
- (d) A new ward has been constructed at Darlinghurst for the observation of prisoners suspected of insanity.
- (e) A portion of Darlinghurst has been converted into a separate prison for the treatment of the more youthful prisoners.
- (f) The lighting of cells has been completed.
- (g) Increase of library books which are now nearly 20,000 in number.
- (h) Certain longer sentenced prisoners allowed at option cocoa in place of hominy. (i.)

- (i) Extension of mat-making industry to Parramatta and Biloela.
- (j) Extension of gardening operations at gaols generally, more especially at Goulburn.
- (k) Female prisoners brought under new system.
- (l) Abolition of close shaving for which clipping is now substituted, which answers all the purposes required, and prevents a deal of irritation.
- (m) Abolition of gaol endorsement on envelopes containing prisoners' correspondence, affording greater privacy to recipients of letters from prisoners.
- (n) Lights in cells of seventh-class prisoners for a certain period at night.

21. Goulburn Gaol continues to do good work as a reformatory prison for first offenders and hopeful cases serving long sentences. During the year 400 prisoners were received and 360 discharged. Several alterations have been made in the buildings with the object of segregating the various classes, and prisoners under 25 years of age serving terms of penal servitude, are kept apart from others both at work and on other occasions. There is a large area of ground under cultivation with a satisfactory system of irrigation, and employment at gardening affords occupation to many prisoners. Besides this, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, tailoring, hatmaking, bookbinding, painting, printing, and the cooking, cleaning, and other domestic work of the prison keep the prisoners constantly employed. The library at this gaol is of a superior kind, and, in view of the hopeful character of the prisoners dealt with, special attention is given by the principal members of the executive and visiting staff to influence the prisoners in a reformatory direction and to encourage them to communicate with relatives, former employers, and other friends, with a view to obtain honest occupations on discharge. Passes are granted to prisoners on discharge to take them anywhere near their former homes, or where they have the chance of employment; and, in the cases of the more youthful prisoners, letters are written by the gaol authorities to the relatives urging them to meet the prisoners on discharge, and offering to forward them to stations convenient. I think a step in the right direction has been taken in setting apart Goulburn Gaol for this special work, and that it will be productive of much good in the future.

22. During the preceding year a very important new rule was instituted extending the remission of sentence system to short-sentenced prisoners. This rule has worked well and has greatly encouraged industry and good conduct on the part of the prisoners affected. Until the new regulation came into operation remission was not earnable excepting by those serving sentences exceeding twelve months. Consequently the great bulk of the inmates, constituting 95 per cent. of the whole, were debarred from the hope of gaining remission of sentence no matter how well behaved and industrious they might be. This has now been altered and discipline and good order have benefited.

23. The treatment of male prisoners serving twelve months and under, under 25 years of age, as a class apart from others, continues to work well. They are exercised twice daily in vigorous physical drill, and receive special attention from the visiting and residential officers. Every inducement is held out to them to communicate with relatives or friends likely to assist them on discharge, and they are transferred on or before release to the neighbourhood of such persons' residences. The following memo., issued to all Officers in charge of prisons, visiting chaplains, and others, will explain what is being done:—"It is confidently hoped that the provisions of paragraph 25 will tend towards the reformation of those prisoners who come under its operation. It applies only to well-conducted seventh-class prisoners who have served three months and upwards. A sample of a suitable communication to be forwarded to the parents or guardians of such prisoners is attached, and some days (not less than seven) preceding the date when they become due for discharge these memoranda should be sent. It will be observed, from the terms of the regulation, that only in those cases where the parents or guardians are of good repute is the privilege of letter-writing and daily visits during the last seven days of the sentence to be encouraged. In cases where such persons are known to be of ill repute such action must not be taken, as the object of the regulation would be defeated if such were allowed. A delicate responsibility is placed on the officers in charge in this matter, which they must be prepared to bear. It is not expected that any great difficulties will present themselves. Common sense and tact must, however, be exercised. In those cases where arrangements have been made for the prisoners to be met, they may be released on the day preceding the date of discharge; but in no instance must a prisoner be so liberated unless his parents or relatives are present to receive him. In their absence, he must be detained until the following morning and released at the usual hour." During the year, the privilege of having lights at night has been extended to this class of prisoners, with great benefit from every point of view. It has also been found practicable to extend the general system to the younger prisoners serving penal servitude sentences, the main idea being to keep all the more youthful as a class apart from others both at work, exercise, and on all other occasions where possible.

24. In previous reports, attention has been drawn to the need for establishing a penitentiary for dealing with male vagrants and casual drunkards; a special prison for females on modern lines; and an asylum for treating inebriates and dipsomaniacs. It is not necessary to supplement my former remarks other than to declare that the absolute necessity for such establishments becomes more and more apparent as time goes on. Our present methods are lamentably weak and inefficient, and reflect discredit upon the community.

25. Another matter intimately affecting the future of the prisons is the treatment of juvenile vagrants. These neglected youngsters form the principal source from which the criminal population is created, and anything that would tend to improve their moral condition would, in time, diminish the number of gaol inmates. An extension of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act is urgently required so as to provide machinery, in the form of Day Industrial and Truant Schools, for dealing with incipient crime in the truancy and vagrancy stage.

26. It is to be regretted that no comprehensive system exists for dealing with discharged prisoners. One or two organisations accomplish something in this direction, and, so far as it goes, good in individual cases is effected. But something in the form of a National Association is required, which should be free from religious restrictions, and which should deal systematically with all prisoners. A General Council sitting in Sydney, with local centres in the principal country districts, would be able to carry out a great work of usefulness. It is within my knowledge that persons leave gaol anxiously desirous of leading honest and reformed lives, but find no encouragement or assistance to do so. Such persons may be said to be forced to revert to crime, and that they do so revert is neither their fault nor the fault of the Prisons administration.

27. The various important changes in the treatment of prisoners which have been brought into operation within the past few years have cleared the way for further reforms, and, accordingly, some proposals have recently been placed before you which, if approved of, will materially affect several points of long-established routine. The abolition of the yarding of prisoners, and the establishment of the restricted association system, would appear to render practicable a considerable reduction in the term of separate treatment in which prisoners serving certain sentences are subjected. It has also been thought well to suggest a greater classification, having for its object a more complete segregation of the various groups of prisoners and the separation of the hopeful from the less hopeful classes. A progressive stage system has also been submitted in detail, which proposes to attach certain privileges to each stage, and to allow prisoners to qualify for promotion to the successive stages by earning marks for industry and good conduct. Amongst other things, more remission of sentence will be earnable in the upper than in the lower grades, and more privileges in the way of monetary rewards, letter writing, visits, and in other encouraging directions will be permitted. While good behaviour will better a prisoner's condition, misconduct will reduce him in class and deprive him of privileges. The remission scale will be increased, and will be extended to sentences of three months, while a distinction will be observed between the periods earnable by first convicted prisoners and those with former gaol experience. It is further proposed to establish a special or intermediate class, somewhat on the lines of the intermediate class recently established by the English Prison Department, but according more privileges. Promotion to this class will be open to the specially well conducted serving long sentences, towards the latter portion of their imprisonment, and such prisoners will have exceptional opportunities afforded them to prepare for final discharge.

28. The staff have generally worked well, and to my satisfaction. Some exceptions there were, as was only to be expected in a large service such as this, but upon the whole they have done well in their somewhat trying situations. I have much pleasure in specially inviting your attention to the excellent work performed by the officers at headquarters. Without exception, they have afforded me the greatest assistance and support. As in former years, I have to record my high appreciation of the work done by Mr. S. McCauley, the Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons.

29. The usual Appendices are attached. They contain reports from the Governors of the various prisons, from the Director of Labour, and from the Principal Librarian; and they also afford statistical information on various points concerning the prisons and their inmates.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

Department

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.—INCREASED LEAVE.

THE following Minute of the Comptroller-General has been approved by the Minister of Justice:—

MINUTE PAPER.

Subject :—Proposed new Regulation respecting clothing of warders and Regulation 8A respecting examination for Senior Warders.

Adverting to my interview with the Minister this morning, approval is now asked to grant extra leave, not exceeding seven days yearly, to all warders who may acquire the right to wear the distinctive gold star by passing the qualifying examination for the position of Senior Warder.

This concession would tend to make the service still more attractive to the right class of men, would encourage officers to study their profession, and would place it within the reach of all to materially increase their annual holidays. It would, of course, be within the power of the Comptroller-General to stop such extra leave for unsatisfactory performance of duties, or for other misconduct.

(Sd.) FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

The extra leave may be applied for when ordinary annual leave is next due.
1st February, 1899. FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1899.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

Re directions on page 43, paragraph 2, of Handbook of Drill, and other instructions with regard to certain leave to warders.

In certain gaols my wishes as regards leave to warders on Sundays and gaol authorised holidays have not been carried out. I am desirous that such leave should be allowed to the fullest possible extent after providing for the safety and supervision of the prison and the requirements of the various prisons. Officers in charge of gaols should themselves personally arrange these important matters, which have such a direct influence as regards the contentment and discipline of the staff, and in no case should such duties be delegated to subordinates.

On non-working days it may be practicable to amalgamate certain posts or to not fill them, and thus free a number of officers from unnecessary work. This has particular application to prisons where restricted association is in vogue. Again, the presence of extra officers may enable regular officers to receive leave in the direction indicated. These are all matters of detail, which should be easy of arrangement by the various Governors.

It is also my wish that warders should receive one monthly day while performing day duty, and they should be able, under ordinary conditions, to forecast this day some time ahead. If, for any cause, a monthly day cannot be allowed at any particular time, a day in lieu should ultimately be allowed.

When, occasionally, extra duties have to be performed, care should be taken that such work is distributed fairly.

Wherever practicable, rosters of leave and turns for extra duty should be exhibited for general information, and officers in charge should themselves prepare such roster, so that they can be constantly in touch with the staff in these important respects. Individual warders at any time desirous of consulting the officer in charge on any of the points indicated should be freely allowed to do so. And any one desirous of seeing the Comptroller-General on any subject connected with leave, duty, &c., should give in his name in the usual way in order that an interview may be arranged.

Careful attention is invited to the foregoing instructions, which are issued to promote the comfort of the staff generally, and a monthly report should be furnished showing the working of the arrangements and explaining anything of note in connection with them.

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS from Officers in charge of the following Gaols:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Darlinghurst Gaol. | 9. Albury Gaol. | 17. Mudgee Gaol. |
| 2. Goulburn Gaol. | 10. Armidale Gaol. | 18. Tamworth Gaol. |
| 3. Parramatta Gaol. | 11. Broken Hill Gaol. | 19. Wagga Wagga Gao |
| 4. Bathurst Gaol. | 12. Deniliquin Gaol. | 20. Wilcannia Gaol. |
| 5. Berrima Gaol. | 13. Dubbo Gaol. | 21. Wollongong Gaol. |
| 6. Biloela Gaol. | 14. Forbes Gaol. | 22. Yass Gaol. |
| 7. Maitland Gaol. | 15. Grafton Gaol. | 23. Young Gaol. |
| 8. Trial Bay Prison. | 16. Hay Gaol. | 24. Report of the Librarian. |

1.—DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Returns for the year 1899. There were 4,948 males and 731 females, making a total of 5,679, received during the year; 5,024 males and 731 females, total 5,755, discharged during 1899.

Of the many alterations and improvements made during the year the introduction of the Restricted Association System is the most important, and it would be difficult to anticipate how far the reform will extend. The electric light having been extended to all cells and other necessary alterations completed, the practice of associating prisoners in the yards and cells was altered (during my absence on leave), the Deputy-Comptroller of Prisons being in charge of the gaol.

The new method of dealing with prisoners was introduced on the 5th December last, and has resulted in a marked improvement in the discipline, fewer punishments, and less friction. Men desirous of reform do not incur the risk of being hindered by the contaminating influence of hardened offenders. There was little or no hope of good results so long as men were compelled to associate. Now the opportunity for plotting and discussing villainous schemes in anticipation of discharge is taken away, and prisoners can escape the tyranny and coercion of the bully. Under the new system every man can conceal his identity, and keep what he is entitled to and enjoy the same in peace. The providing of lights in the cells and a liberal supply of interesting reading will assist the men who desire to do better in future, whereas they previously were compelled to listen to the coarse jest, indecent conversation, and other baneful effects of herding men together; for, classify as you will in bodies, a pernicious association will exist.

Under the new system men can be dealt with individually, the gaol agitators' opportunities for sowing mischief are minimised, and any inclination to disorder can be more promptly dealt with. Any person having experience in prisons must admit that the practical results are very satisfactory both as regards prisoners and officers. The condition of the latter has been improved, they have more time to themselves (many going home to their meals), and the hours of duty have been lessened.

All well-known authorities have for years advocated dissociation, and the present system, though not isolating prisoners from their fellows, restricts the contamination that could not be avoided when yarded together.

During the year the physical drill has been carried out with 7th class prisoners. Improvement in physique of those undergoing the drill for a short time is noticeable.

The substitution of close clipping in lieu of shaving came into force early in the year, and the concession was appreciated by the prisoners. The operation of shaving in the hands of the prison barber was at times anything but a pleasant one.

The practice of placing two sane prisoners in the cell at night with each prisoner deemed insane was discontinued, with the result that there is less noise and quarrelling in the ward. Lately the men under observation were transferred to the new ward, which before being altered was occupied as female warders' quarters. It is admirably suited for the supervision and comfort of the men, who are now separated from the rest of the prisoners.

The ceiling of the whole of the male portion of the prison has been removed and iron grilles substituted, causing a marked improvement in the ventilation of the wings. Electric bells have been placed in each cell of "C" wing, where the 7th class and "A" division prisoners are confined.

The quarters vacated by the late Superintendent of Female Division were renovated and the female staff transferred to them. The hospital for female prisoners has been converted into quarters for single male warders. These quarters have been comfortably furnished. Clubs, dumb-bells, single-sticks, and parallel-bars provided for the use of the officers. Only a nominal charge is made for the accommodation. The advantage of having a staff within the walls of the gaol in case of an emergency is obvious.

The dividing wall between "C" and "D" wings was completed, and the necessary requirements for the accommodation of female prisoners in the latter wing were finished during the year, and female prisoners were removed from "C" wing, which after necessary alterations and improvements is occupied by 7th class and "A" division prisoners. Here they can be kept apart entirely from all other classes of prisoners. The completion of the new reception and bathing room permits of all prisoners being thoroughly cleansed before being transferred to the wings in clean prison clothes, the baths being so arranged as to preserve decency, yet each man is under the supervision of the officer. The advantage to the prison by this addition cannot be over estimated. A spray bath for special cases has also been added. The constant efforts to eradicate the bug pest have been successful; these insects can rarely be found in the cells and there are no complaints from the prisoners. The roofs have been tarred.

Prior to the restricted associated system being introduced it was found necessary to divide a large number of cells, this and following improvements were carried out by prison labour:—Enlarging engine-room and making door for same. Building bed for large dynamo, and cutting trench for electric-light cables in engine-room. Dividing cells in "E" division. Fixing sinks and laying on water in "A," "B," "C," and "E" wings. Building pit for new printing press and making two windows in rear of printing-room. Repairing floor in cook-house. Asphalted in front and rear of workshops, also tarring and sanding all asphalt pavement. Drilling holes in walls of wings for electric-light wires. Lining furnace in boiler-room. Dividing garden with iron railings. Cementing yard in single warders' quarters. Removing timber-shed from front and building timber racks at rear of workshops.

During the year the surplus fat was turned into 2,668 lb. of soap and used for cleansing in the gaol.

New uniforms were issued for male and female officers on the 12th June last, giving the officers a much smarter appearance.

There have been a number of changes in the staff during the year, the principal being the appointment of Mr. Rowley as Deputy-Governor, the retirement of the principal female warder and the appointment of Mrs. Donald in her place.

Prison grown vegetables to the value of £27 14s. 8d. were received from other gaols. During the first part of the year great inconvenience and trouble were occasioned by the contractor for the supply of bread attempting to foist a bad article on the prison; it was frequently condemned and it was a relief when a fresh contract was taken, and the present, contractors have given satisfaction.

Mr. Williams, Inspector of Public Accounts, examined the books of this gaol on the 28th November last, and made the following entry in the cash-book:—"Examined from 2nd November, 1898, to 30th November, 1899, and found correct and satisfactory in every respect."

The gaol was visited by the Comptroller-General of Prisons thirty-one times, and by the Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons on twenty-eight occasions. The Minister of Justice also visited the gaol on 1/2/99, 21/7/99, 10/10/99, and 20/12/99.

The system of night watch and clock pegging has been carried out and continues to work satisfactorily.

The warders, amongst whom were a number of new officers, have been drilled regularly, and ball practice carried out. Qualifying examinations for position of warder and senior warder were held on the 12/5/99, 6/7/99, and on the 11th and 13th October last, at which a good percentage passed.

The cost of the gaol for the year was £19,680 8s. 5d., as against £20,374 11s. 2d. for the previous year.

The

The transfer of a large number of prisoners to other gaols from the works here considerably reduced the output of manufactures, and several mat looms were sent to Parramatta to start the industry at that prison.

The general conduct of the officers has been good, and I desire to place on record the willing assistance rendered by the Deputy-Governor and Chief-Warder during the year.

Mr. McCauley, Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, was in charge of this gaol from the 27th November to 22nd December last year, during portion of leave of absence granted me.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners Labour.
	Males	Females	Total	
In manufactures for gaol use—				
Brushmaking	8		8	£ s. d. 70 18 5
Matmaking	38		38	82 11 4
Needlework		56	56	41 6 0
Printing	21		21	172 11 1
Shoemaking	18		18	83 18 10
Tailoring	228		228	767 14 8
Do (separate treatment)	81		81	47 14 6
Tinsmithing	18		18	123 9 9
Upholstery	5		5	20 0 10
Totals	114.6	56	120.2	1,410 5 5
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c.—				
Brushmaking	8		8	545 17 0
Blacksmithing	5		5	45 14 8
Carpentry	9		9	49 7 4
Matmaking	423		423	891 4 5
Painting	2		2	16 3 5
Printing	1		1	87 10 0
Tailoring	45		45	152 1 4
Tinsmithing	73		73	512 8 0
Upholstery	11		11	52 2 0
Totals	658		658	2,352 8 2
In buildings—				
Blacksmithing	5		5	396 8 0
Carpentry	35		35	229 17 8
Labouring	141		141	627 1 8
Masonry	63		63	420 15 4
Painting	32		32	206 9 8
Totals	321		321	1,880 12 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Barbering and sweeping	484	27	511	1,424 0 10
Cooking and assisting	155		155	431 18 8
Hospital and O.B.S attendants	52		52	144 18 6
Messengers and servants	48	21	69	192 6 4
School and store assistants	64		64	178 7 8
Washing and gardening	123	15	138	384 12 8
Writing	7		7	195 1 4
Blacksmithing (repairs)	49		49	384 2 4
Carpentry do	9		9	60 9 0
Needlework do		14	14	40 12 2
Shoemaking do	2		2	11 4 10
Tailoring do	26		26	88 5 10
Tinsmithing do	16		16	111 15 11
Totals	1098	77	1175	3,647 16 1
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c	326	11	337	
Under punishment	15	2	17	
Awaiting Visiting Justice	14	1	15	
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	388	45	433	
Debtors	48		48	
Others omitted	22	3	25	
Totals	1011	89	1100	
Grand Totals	4234	222	4456	9,291 2 0

ARTHUR H. COLLIS,
Governor.

2.—GOULBURN GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

I took charge of this gaol on the 17th January, 1899, *vice* Mr. Bloxham promoted and transferred to Parramatta Gaol. The number of prisoners received during 1899 was 377 males, 23 females. The number of discharges during 1899 was 340 males, 20 females. The number of persons transferred during 1899 was 50 males, 2 females. The number of prisoners in gaol on the night of December 31st, 1899, was 285 males, 5 females. The daily average number of prisoners for 1899 was 270 4. The number of prisoners remanded during the year for lunacy and protection was as follows—Lunacy 22, protection 18. The amount disbursed in gratuities and bonuses was £155 17s. 6d. The value of indulgences issued throughout the year was £201 15s 8½d., and the number of railway passes issued was 125. In accordance with your instructions letters were written to the relatives of 26 seventh class prisoners prior to their discharge. Conduct.—

Conduct.—The conduct of the prisoners shows a decided improvement. Their quiet, orderly, and respectful demeanour, and the cheerfulness with which their duties are performed, have been remarked by all visitors, and speaks volumes for the new system of restricted association. Among others who have commented favourably upon the state of discipline and good order of this gaol I may perhaps be permitted to mention the following :—The Honourable the Minister for Justice, the late Minister for Justice, His Honor Mr. Justice Cohen, the Honourable the Chairman of the Board of Public Works, the Honourable W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., the Director of Prisons of Victoria, the Inspector-General of Prisons of New Zealand.

The health of the gaol has been remarkably good, considering the prevalence of enteric fever, influenza, measles, and other diseases in the town, and more particularly in the immediate vicinity of the gaol. The only serious cases in hospital have been those of men who were diseased when they entered the gaol; and of these many have been restored to health.

Staff.—The conduct of the staff has been very good with some exceptions.

Restricted Association.—The system of restricted association continues to work most satisfactorily from every point of view, and there is not a prisoner in this gaol at the present time who does not recognise its obvious advantages, or who would care to revert to the old system.

Labour Return.—The labour return shows amount of work done by carpenter's, blacksmith's, tinsmith's, shoemaker's, bookbinder's, tailor's, and hatmaker's departments, detailing the number of different articles made by each department during the year. Taking the value per head of men employed in manufactures, the present year will be found to compare favourably with past years. During 1898 the daily average of carpenters employed in manufactures was 8'6, the value of their labour was £292 16s. 1d. For 1899 the daily average was only 7'38—1'22 less than 1898; the value of their labour was £377 2s. 11d., or £74 6s. 10d. more than last year.

Among other employments of low valuation may be mentioned the following works of an important nature performed for the Government Architect's Department by prison labour :—

Roadmaking.—All the roads in the agricultural grounds taken up and relaid in order to give increased space for cultivation, and to stand heavy traffic in wet weather. All roads within the gaol also relaid and repaired.

Sewerage.—The whole of the sewerage in N.W. section of the gaol leading from female division, gatekeeper's quarters, and Governor's quarters was taken up and an entirely new system relaid. This was a work of considerable magnitude and unpleasantness, and the heavy labour was rendered more unpleasant by an almost continuous rain, which lasted through the months of June and July, filling the trenches every night and requiring them to be kept baled out by day.

The excavation work and construction of filter-beds and new drainage system was done entirely by prison labour.

Hot Water Supply.—The apparatus for supplying hot water for bathing purposes proving inadequate, the heating tank has been moved from its former position in the cook-house to the water-tower, which gives a much greater pressure, and the supply is now most satisfactory. Steam has also been laid on to the laundry for heating all water for washing purposes, and two perforated steam coils have been placed in the coppers.

Buildings.—All brick walls and buildings within the gaol, the surrounding walls, entrance, Governor and Deputy-Governor's quarters, have been thoroughly cleaned down, and the grime and lichens have been removed, giving quite a new appearance to the gaol buildings.

Painting.—All inside and outside paintwork has been renovated, all iron railings cleaned and repainted, and all bolts and bolt-plates burnished.

Female Division.—The brick walls and buildings in female yards have all been demolished, the railings and stone foundations all removed, pavements and blocks of various levels taken up and levelled, leaving a large yard 84 feet by 76 feet, used as a drill ground for seventh-class prisoners.

Observation Holes have been cut in all cell doors and the holes covered with pivot flaps, so that prisoners requiring to be observed frequently can now be seen without unbolting and opening the door.

Electric Light.—This plant has run very satisfactory throughout the year, the work performed amounting approximately to 59,450 I. H. P. hours.

Agriculture.—This department has had a hard struggle against most adverse circumstances. The summer of 1898-9 was one of the driest on record in this district. All crops had been ruined by the terrible drought, the roots being parched in the baked earth, and the ruin had been completed by a plague of locusts. The town water supply being nearly exhausted we were not allowed to use any water for irrigation purposes. In February last the pump supplied by the Government Architect's department relieved us of further anxiety, and since then we have had an unlimited supply of water for irrigation. During the year we have brought under cultivation 25 acres of waste lands, making 32 acres now bearing growing crops. We grew sufficient vegetables to supply all the requirements of this gaol during the past year, and we have an inexhaustible supply of horse feed, potatoes, and other vegetables for the present year's requirement. The amount of gaol grown vegetables supplied as rations during the past year was 37,576 lb.; value at contractor's rates, £153 10s. 10d. The actual production was more than double this amount, but more than one-half was destroyed by locusts.

Soap.—We have made over 8 cwt. of excellent toilet soap from pure refined fat saved during the year.

Library.—The total number of volumes in library is 1634. The books most read are magazines and novels. The average number in weekly circulation is 424.

Warder's Library has been of great service, and is much appreciated by the staff.

Principal Visits :—The following were the principal visits during the year :—Minister of Justice, 18th February, 20th November. Comptroller-General of Prisons, 18th February, 4th, 5th, 6th March, 9th and 10th May, 15th and 16th July, 29th August, 5th, 6th, and 21st September, 20th November. Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, 11th January, 15th February, 22nd March, 28th April, 18th May, 27th and 28th June, 13th July, 23rd and 24th October. Inspector-General of New Zealand Prisons, 9th May. Public Works Committee, 15th July. Inspector-General of Insane, 28th July. The Government Architect, 28th July. Inspector-General of Victorian Prisons, 29th August. Superintendent of Fire Brigades, 21st November. Clerk of Works, 21st November. The Inspector of Public Accounts, 22nd December. Director of Labour, 1st and 2nd June, 6th and 7th November.

Religions.—The following are the religions of prisoners in this gaol on the night of 31st December, 1899 :—

	Males.	Females.
Church of England.....	140	...
Roman Catholic	94	5
Wesleyans	25	...
Presbyterians	18	...
Pagans	4	...
Hindoos	3	...
Jewish	1	...
Totals	285	5

Nationalities.—The following are the nationalities of the prisoners in this gaol on the night of 31st December, 1899 :—

New South Wales	139
English	48
Victorians	27
Irish	15
Scottish	10
Queenslanders	7
South Australians	4
Tasmanians	3
New Zealanders	3
Cape Colony	1
Europeans other than British	15
Asiatics	12
U.S. of America	6
Total	290

RETURN

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				
Blacksmithing	8	.....	8	£ s. d. 60 12 10
Bookbinding	2	.....	2	67 1 7
Carpentry	7.4	.....	7.4	377 2 11
Hatmaking	13.2	.....	13.2	91 12 0
Do (separate)	34.1	.....	34.1	59 17 3
Needlework .....	.....	7	7	1 13 0
Printing	1	.....	1	66 6 8
Shoemaking	4.4	.....	4.4	83 2 6
Do (separate)	6.9	.....	6.9	41 10 6
Tailoring	13.7	.....	13.7	215 1 2
Do (separate)	21.2	.....	21.2	65 11 0
Tinsmithing	1.2	.....	1.2	72 5 11
Totals	105.9	7	106.6	1,201 17 4
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c.—				
Blacksmithing	1	.....	1	12 1 8
Carpentry	3	.....	3	18 5 6
Shoemaking	16	.....	16	226 10 2
Tailoring	12.9	.....	12.9	201 11 1
Tinsmithing	6	.....	6	29 15 3
Totals	29.9	.....	29.9	488 3 8
In buildings—				
Blacksmithing	2	.....	2	16 15 7
Bricklaying	2	.....	2	123 9 3
Carpentry	1.1	.....	1.1	59 6 11
Painting	2.8	.....	2.8	173 15 4
Tinsmithing	2	.....	2	6 12 6
Totals	6.3	.....	6.3	379 19 7
Employed working for police	1.9	.....	1.9	55 3 8
Totals	1.9	.....	1.9	55 3 8
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Barbering	1	.....	1	27 17 4
Bathman	1	.....	1	27 17 4
Cooking and assisting	11	.....	11	306 14 4
Closet-cleaners	4	.....	4	111 7 6
Groom	1	.....	1	26 0 8
Hospital attendants	3.4	.....	3.4	95 10 4
Labourers (outside)	29.8	.....	29.8	829 19 0
Gang and cartmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunatic keepers	6	.....	6	16 11 10
Messengers	2	.....	2	55 3 8
Storeman	1	.....	1	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning	27	7	33.3	773 2 4
Washing	5.6	.....	5.6	157 15 2
Wood and coal gang	9.4	.....	9.4	261 14 2
Writers	2.4	.....	2.4	66 3 8
Bookbinding (repairs)	8	.....	8	58 9 8
Blacksmithing do	1	.....	1	83 11 0
Carpentry do	2.4	.....	2.4	100 4 8
Shoemaking do	1	.....	1	50 17 8
Tailoring do	2	.....	2	62 2 0
Tinsmithing do	2	.....	2	59 0 11
Totals	108.4	7	109.1	3,193 0 7
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	8.1	1	10.2	.....
Under punishment	1			
Awaiting Visiting Justice	1			
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	4	.....	4	.....
Debtors and others omitted	2.4	.....	2.4	.....
Totals	16.5	1	16.6	.....
Grand Totals	268.9	1.5	270.4	5,323 4 10

A. W. MACKAY,
Governor.

3.—PARRAMATTA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

THE year has been one of special importance, and marks an epoch in the history of Parramatta Gaol. Amongst the many changes that have been made, the most important is that of the initiation of the system of restricted association.

The new system was introduced on the 12th June last, under your personal supervision, and has worked from the start in an entirely satisfactory way, and, owing to the completeness of detail, has gone without hitch of any kind. The opinion

opinion formed and remarks made in my annual report of 1898 to you from Goulburn Gaol after its initiation there—the first of the large gaols in which it was introduced—have been fully borne out in every particular, and the excellent results in many directions here are obvious. Though the electric lighting plant, which is an adjunct of the system, has so far only been of a temporary nature, pending the completion of a powerful permanent plant, the arrangements made by the Government Architect for lighting the wings and cells have been perfect in their way, and there has been an absence of trouble in this direction, which has been much valued here.

Since the new system started, gaol punishments have decreased just one-half for the six months. This remarkable decrease speaks for itself, and, of course, means that the country is spared the extra expense of keeping this number for the additional time they would have to remain in prison through losses from remission by cell punishment. It also goes to show that many of the prime causes of trouble between prisoners themselves have been removed by the enforced restricted association. This has become recognised, too, by the prisoners as something of value to them, and though it does not suit some of the “hard cases” to be deprived of time-honoured gaol customs, and the manufacturing of criminals in the mess-yards, &c., the large majority realise that it is distinctly beneficial in the long run to them.

I have invited the various chaplains to express their personal opinions upon results, as noted by them, of the new system, and herewith attach their replies, which are very interesting as being viewed from another standpoint. These will be found at the end of this report.

The benefits now enjoyed by the warders' staff are highly appreciated by them. Shorter hours, meals in comfort, no trouble in supervising unruly prisoners at meal-hours or at exercise on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, together with other improved conditions, are now their lot; as a consequence they do their duty well and with the best of grace. I take this opportunity, with much pleasure, to report that the whole staff here have afforded me loyal support, and, with few exceptions, I am satisfied that each has done his best to gain my approval. The Visiting Justice has taken constant and considerable interest in the whole year's proceedings, and the same may be said of the various chaplains in their sphere of duty.

A most valuable addition for clerical and reference purposes has been carried out this year by your direction in all the gaols, viz., that of the collection together of former papers of convicts. It frequently assists in many ways the conducting of these establishments, and places the governor in a position to better know the history of the men he has to deal with. This, as often as not, has been used effectively for the benefit alike of prisoners and discipline.

No. 6 wing was completed this month. This fine building has been erected solely by prison labour, with the exception of the iron gallery, stairs, &c., carried out by contract, and through which its completion has been somewhat delayed. It is constructed entirely of freestone which was obtained close to the gaol, and was begun nine years ago. It now only requires the installation of the permanent electric light and the new radiating yards contract to be carried out to make it one of the finest and most complete buildings of its kind. The cells are well ventilated, and are said to be the largest in the colonies.

Sanitary matters have received special attention, and improvements where necessary have been effected. All refuse bins have been demolished, and more effective and safer means have been employed for daily removal of matter. It is a curious and significant fact that this gaol, which was positively infested with rats in thousands, is now practically clear of them, their feeding-ground having gone with the refuse bins and the meals in yards.

The matmaking industry has been established here, the large looms from Darlinghurst having been transferred to this place. During December twenty mats were despatched to orders, and the quality has been spoken of as satisfactory. The brushmaking industry has also been added to.

New inner front gates on improved lines, and affording supervision that has become essential, have been erected, and prove of the greatest value, saving as they do the use of an extra warder.

Safeguards have been added in the observation wing, so as to minimise the danger of accident to any of the unfortunates temporarily kept there. It is a source of some inconvenience (and also of annoyance to sane convicts) to have to keep these irresponsible beings within a space but ill adapted to their special requirements, and where even the most humane treatment that can be bestowed upon them here falls short of that class of trained attendance and supervision that their infliction humanely demands. Neither is it calculated to modify the troubles of other sane unfortunates who have, perforce, to hear the irrational vapourings of their fellows in trouble. Since the change was made during the year in this wing, by removing the two prison-keepers and only having the observation prisoner alone in the cell and in view of the night warder all the time, there has been a remarkable change for the better. It is the exception now to hear yells and demoniacal screeching going on that existed in the early part of the year.

A considerable saving has been made during the year through the arrangements made by the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, when acting in charge here, in connection with the nightsoil and water contracts. Previously the charge of 7s. 6d. was made by the Council for its sanitary work. This has ceased, and the whole matter is utilised for fertilising purposes in the gaol garden. Water, which was charged for at 10s. 6d. per head per annum by the Council, is taken by the meter, and will eventually result in further considerable saving.

The gas account has been reduced from £359 17s. 6d. for 1898 to £314 11s. 3d.—the substantial sum of £45 6s. 2d. having been saved. Of this, £36 9s. 10d. was saved during the first half of the year and before the electric light was introduced.

Agriculture.—This has formed a special and valuable feature in the year's work, and its importance as an industry cannot be too highly placed. The results have been quite satisfactory, while prisoners have been taught something likely to be of use to them if they care to follow up farm labouring on their discharge. They have assisted to grow over 50,000 lb. weight of vegetables for the year for gaol consumption. Several tons of pumpkins, marrows, carrots, cabbages, &c., are in a forward state.

The writing of letters to parents of young prisoners in 7th class has had a doubly good effect, judging by the replies received from some of the parents, some of whom appear to have been roused from grossly careless habits towards their offspring so criminally negligent that it seems difficult to understand how they could have drifted into them. A number have availed themselves of the privileges extended to them for their children, and have called and gladly received them the day previous to the expiry of sentence, a humane provision that will at least give the young fellow a chance to start afresh in his parents' home.

The stock of books in the library has been largely added to, and the boon of reading is now to prisoners more than it ever was, by reason of the much longer hours they have alone. From a few minutes past 4 to 8 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., according to class, they may now read and write in their cells, and most of their time is put in in this way. Slates and pencils are provided in all genuine cases, where prisoners show me they will be put to proper use. By books and slates the hours are made to pass more fleetingly, the mind is wholesomely occupied, and when bed-time is reached the prisoner is, in most cases, in a comparatively peaceful frame of mind, and is enabled to sleep the rest of the night, rising in a reasonably contented state next morning for the day's work. Indirectly that has tended to keep down prison troubles—a healthy mind helps to make a healthy body, and the two combined are capable of being handled in easier fashion by those charged with such responsibilities. The warders' library has also been made a feature, much first-class and useful literature, bearing principally on matters of men and their treatment, and likely to be of most service to those in the line of life followed here.

The conduct of the prisoners has been excellent as a whole, there being of course a few exceptions amongst them, though, as the punishment schedules show, the number has been gratifyingly small.

The following are the principal visits shown for the year:—Mr. Lee, Minister of Justice, 6th February. Mr. Wood, Minister of Justice, 29th September. The Under Secretary of Justice, 6th February. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, 6th February, 12th to 20th June, 13th April, 11th and 13th July, 29th September, 3rd October. The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, 17th to 22nd January, 15th and 17th March, 12th, 16th, and 31st May, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 8th July, 2nd, 16th, and 17th August, 2nd September, 9th, 10th, and 19th October, 2nd November, 29th December. Inspector-General of Insane, 6th February, 31st May, 6th July, 4th October. Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, Inspector of Prisons, New Zealand, 13th April. Mr. W. Vernon, Government Architect, 19th June. Mr. T. Coghlan, Public Service Board, 13th July.

Extracts from letters to and from the five General Chaplains referred to in this report, having reference to the working of the system of restricted association from their point of view

The Governor's letter to the Chaplains —

"Now that you have had the opportunity of thoroughly seeing and testing from your own standpoint the system of restricted association, which has been in force in this establishment for six months, might I ask you kindly let me have, on receipt of this, a few lines giving your opinion as to results that have come under your own observation since its initiation. I propose attaching same to my annual report, which is now being forwarded and the esteemed opinions from the chaplains will, it is needless to say, be much appreciated."

The Rev John Dome, Church of England Chaplain, in reply —

"In reply to your note, in which you ask me to state what is my opinion on the results of the system of restricted association, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider they are most gratifying in most respects. While the prisoners have been granted greater privileges, and every opportunity is given them to improve themselves by reading in their cells, especially at night, they are made to realise more than ever that they are being punished for crimes they have committed, and prison life, though now comparatively free from those evils that once surrounded it, is sufficiently trying to make it unpleasant for hardened criminals and for first offenders to keep out of it in future. If the present system does not help those who are unfortunate enough to get into gaol to lead a better life in future, I fear nothing on earth will."

The Rev Reginald Bridge, Roman Catholic Chaplain, in reply —

"The six months that have elapsed since the introduction of the restricted association into the gaol under your charge, have been enough to prove the perfections of the new system. From moral and social points of view, the good effects of the system cannot be overrated. It will be interesting, I am sure, as well as agreeably surprising, to compare the criminal statistics and particulars in the next Annual Report to the Minister of Justice with those of preceding years. I find the prisoners continue to appreciate the new order of things."

The Rev Robert Jackson, Presbyterian Chaplain, in reply —

"In answer to your request I have great pleasure in stating that the system of restricted association is working admirably, and is having a mixed influence for good on them. From what I have heard from the men themselves, I am of opinion that the well disposed would strongly resent a return to the old system."

The Rev J E Carruthers, Wesleyan Chaplain, in reply —

"The restricted association system has been in force in Parramatta Gaol for over six months, and I have watched its operation closely. It has effected a marked improvement in the discipline and morale of the institution, and has been beneficial in its influence upon the prisoners. Its tendency has been in the reformatory direction in case of the better class of prisoners, and upon those of a baser type it is deterrent as adding a severer aspect to prison life. It is a reform in the right direction."

The Rev Ph Philippstein, Jewish Chaplain, in reply —

"In answer to your favour of yesterday's date, asking for my opinion re the system of restricted association in force in Parramatta Gaol, permit me to state that, from expressions gathered from prisoners at my visits to your gaol, I am convinced that this system will effect a moral improvement upon the individual prisoner, and will greatly diminish cases of released prisoners returning to their evil ways and companions, as occurred only too frequently in the past under the associated system."

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners' Labour
	Males	Females	Total	
In manufacture for gaol use—				£ s d
Shoemaking	97		97	256 17 6
Tailoring	29 4		29 4	127 5 8
Hatmaking	39		39	52 6 6
Bookbinding	6 2		6 2	298 2 0
Brushmaking	2 1		2 1	45 8 9
Tinsmithing	2 7		2 7	115 6 0
Carpentry	4		4	26 17 3
Totals	89 5		89 5	922 3 8
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c —				
Shoemaking	14 4		14 4	436 2 0
Bookbinding	2 6		2 6	134 6 7
Tinsmithing	4		4	19 6 4
Blacksmithing	1 6		1 6	80 0 9
Matmaking	1 7		1 7	50 0 0
Totals	20 7		20 7	719 15 8
In buildings—				
Masonry	4 9		4 9	301 5 6
Carpentry	3 7		3 7	224 2 2
Blacksmithing	4 9		4 9	295 0 11
Painting	2 9		2 9	156 14 11
Totals	16 4		16 4	977 3 6
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Writers	4		4	108 19 10
Cooking	13 4		13 4	373 14 6
Washing	8 7		8 7	243 5 8
Sweeping and cleaning	21 7		21 7	603 18 0
Nightmen	4 7		4 7	131 1 8
Labouring, &c	29 6		29 6	823 18 0
Bathman	1 1		1 1	27 19 2
Barbers	1 1		1 1	31 10 8
Lunatic keepers	3		3	84 3 0
Hospital attendants	2 5		2 5	70 6 2
School and library	1 1		1 1	32 1 3
Messengers	1		1	27 19 2
Servants	2 4		2 4	67 5 8
Store assistants	1 1		1 1	29 15 10
Gardening	8		8	222 18 8
Totals	103 4		103 4	2,878 17 8

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Non-effectives—				£ s. d.
Sick, observation, &c.	22·2	.....	22·2	.....
Under punishment.....	1·3	.....	1·3	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice.....				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	2·1	.....	2·1	.....
Others omitted	4·2	.....	4·2	.....
Totals	29·8	.....	29·8	
Grand Totals	259·8	.....	259·8	5,498 0 6

F. E. BLOXHAM,
Governor.

4.—BATHURST GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

VISITS of Inspection.—The Comptroller-General of Prisons on the 23rd, 24th, 25th March, 15th April, accompanied by Col. Hume (Inspector of Prisons, New Zealand), and on 9th, 10th, and 11th of December. Deputy Comptroller, 3rd, 4th January, 4th May, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th August, and 4th September.

Conduct of staff has been good, with exceptions.

Conduct of prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been generally good.

Employment has been found for the prisoners at the following industries:—Bootmaking, saddlery, bookbinding, tailoring, hatmaking, stonecutting, blacksmithing, painting, carpentry, tinsmithing, marble-polishing, needlework, agriculture, and washing, in addition to the ordinary service of the prison.

The additions and alterations to the female division have been completed, and better classification of the prisoners has been made.

Electric Light.—The contractors, Messrs. Lasseter & Co., completed their work in April. A new power-room has been erected and the plant has worked satisfactorily.

Agriculture.—During the year vegetables and forage to the value of £80 (at contract rates) have been taken from the ground. There is now growing a fair crop of potatoes, corn, pumpkins, and a variety of other green vegetables, from which I anticipate a fair yield. An area of 15 acres has been added to the gaol grounds; a considerable amount of this has been fenced, and I hope to complete the work during the coming winter months.

The bath-room for male prisoners has been enlarged and nineteen enamelled baths placed therein, which will give ample accommodation for the prisoners' bathing; a shower is erected over each bath. I have also had one fitted up in "A" division, so that now these prisoners need not go to the general bathroom.

Surplus fat has been collected and a large quantity of soap made.

Marble Industry.—New workshops, showroom, and sheds have been built by contract; the foundation, drainage, and floors by prison labour. Delay was caused in cutting marble during the time this work was in progress. Much preparatory work has been done; blocks of marble, weighing from 4 to 9 tons each, have been cut up into suitable sizes for various designs of mantel-pieces. A very large and handsome mantel with fender was satisfactorily turned out for the new room in the Treasury Department, and the Government Architect has been supplied with mantels for other buildings. The appliances for this industry are very much improved, and it is expected that the work will be done easier and a fair revenue obtained in the future.

The restricted treatment for male prisoners has been in vogue for the past seventeen months, and has worked in every way very satisfactorily. The prisoners are more obedient, and there is marked improvement in the discipline; several of them have on many occasions told me they would not desire to return to the old system.

On the 11th December, the new treatment was introduced into the female division, under the supervision of the Comptroller-General for Prisons; everything passed off satisfactorily, and ever since has worked well. A few days afterwards the whole of the prisoners, by yards (when mustered for dinner), desired me to thank the Comptroller-General for his kindness in placing them under the treatment, stating they were very grateful for the concessions allowed them in the way of reading and light at night. Most of these women are serving long sentences. They say it is a great boon to have their meals so comfortably in the cells, as against the old system in the yards. I am pleased to report that the prisoners in this department have been well conducted and worked industriously, as the value of their labour will show compared with former years.

Prisoners' Earnings.—This amount has been increased by £587 8s. 7d., chiefly by the work of prisoners in the tailoring department and female division. Larger quantities of garments have been made for the stores department than in former years. The increase in the value of labour only for goods supplied to the stores department during 1899 exceeds that of 1898 by £472 11s. 8d.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Tailoring	16·3	.....	16·3	263 10 3
Shoemaking	15·9	.....	15·9	152 16 10
Hatmaking	18·2	.....	18·2	32 19 3
Needlework .....	.....	3·3	3·3	31 6 11
Bookbinding	1·1	.....	1·1	81 3 8
Tinsmithing	1·	.....	1·	99 7 6
Totals	52·5	3·3	55·8	661 4 5
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c.—				
Tailoring	17·	.....	17·	259 1 8
Shoemaking	16·8	.....	16·8	216 18 0
Needlework .....	.....	8·7	8·7	88 2 11
Bookbinding	2·7	.....	2·7	206 7 3
Marble masonry	8·1	.....	8·1	237 18 11
Do sawing	6·8	.....	6·8	190 11 6
Totals	51·4	8·7	60·1	1,199 0 3

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In buildings—				£ s. d.
Bricklaying and plastering	3·5	.....	3·5	265 0 3
Stonecutting and masonry	2·3	.....	2·3	123 14 2
Carpentry	5·6	.....	5·6	366 17 6
Blacksmithing	4·6	.....	4·6	352 4 10
Asphalting and tar paving	5·1	.....	5·1	216 4 0
Painting	5·2	.....	5·2	297 11 0
Totals	26·3	.....	26·3	1,621 11 9
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking and assisting	9·9	.....	9·9	275 9 2
Sweeping	16·	5·	21·	575 7 10
Washing	5·2	1·7	6·9	191 0 8
Firing and lamplighting	2·1	.....	2·1	57 15 0
Lunatic keepers	1·	·1	1·1	29 4 10
Barbers	1·	.....	1·	27 2 8
Messengers and writers	2·3	.....	2·3	72 15 8
School assistants	1·	.....	1·	27 17 4
Working outside	8·1	.....	8·1	225 13 8
Labouring	24·4	.....	24·4	680 12 6
Hospital attendants	1·	·3	1·3	40 14 0
Shoemaking (repairs)	2·	.....	2·	57 3 9
Tailoring do	2·	.....	2·	68 1 3
Tinsmithing do	1·	.....	1·	39 0 7
Gardening	·9	.....	·9	24 2 2
Otherwise employed	4·	·1	4·1	115 13 8
Totals	81·9	7·2	89·1	2,507 14 9
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	5·7	2·	7·7	.....
Under punishment	1·7	.....	1·7	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice	·8	.....	·8	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	3·8	.....	3·8	.....
Debtors and others omitted	3·	·7	3·7	.....
Totals	15·	2·7	17·7	.....
Grand totals	227·1	21·9	249·	5,989 11 2

CHARLES GRAHAM,
Governor.

5.—BERRIMA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been excellent.

The discipline among the prisoners was well maintained. B and C divisions were regularly subjected to elementary drill.

The extension of the seventh class regulations of 9th September last was given effect to.

The prisoners received here for special treatment (who had misconducted themselves at other gaols) have behaved well; in no single instance was it found necessary to punish one.

The prisoners as a body have worked well, and succeeded in turning out good work, especially so in the case of clothing for the inmates of lunatic asylums.

About 230 new books were supplied to the prison library; all of them are of an excellent and readable character. The prisoners read the books with pleasure and profit.

The restricted association system, with all its attendant advantages for the moral and physical improvement of the prisoners, continues to work well and smoothly.

The staff, I am glad to state, have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner. The warders were granted the usual annual leave, and, in addition, received a day off duty for every month while on day duty, and each warder had six Sundays off duty during the year as well. The staff, after providing a reserve of three warders in rotation for patrol work, enjoyed an hour off duty for breakfast and dinner, with liberty to go home. The intermission for meals, together with a later morning and earlier evening parade, shortens the warders' duty by about two and a half hours per diem. I have carefully observed the warders on and off duty all the year round, and I am glad to bear testimony to the fact that they are as a body strictly sober and respectable men. A library has been supplied for the use of the warders at the gaol. A room has been set apart for the warders' use when they are off duty, and a fire is allowed when necessary. A class for the instruction of the warders, to fit them to pass the senior warders' examination, was conducted for many months by myself and Mr. D. M. Arkins, the clerk. The new pattern uniform for the officers was issued during the year; it is much smarter and better finished than the old pattern.

The Comptroller-General visited on the 9th May, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, Inspector of Prisons, New Zealand; 30th August, with Captain Evans, Inspector-General of Prisons, Victoria; and on the evening of 4th September, and day of the 5th September. The Deputy Comptroller visited on the 29th April.

His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen and the Honorable E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Works, recently visited the gaol, and subjoined are extracts from entries made by those gentlemen in the Visitors' Book:—

Mr. Justice Stephen:—"Approves highly of improved system in favour of lights in cells, non-association, and feeding separately in cells, &c."

Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan:—"I am glad to hear that the conditions of life here have been more humanised of late by giving separate food and artificial light—discipline tempered with mercy."

RETURN

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners' Labour	
	Males	Females	Total		
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s d.	
Hatmaking	23		23	5 12 0	
Shoemaking	28		28	34 11 11	
Tailoring	107		107	39 16 8	
Totals	158		158	80 0 7	
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c —					
Tailoring	169		169	62 10 0	
Totals	169		169	62 10 0	
In buildings—					
Blacksmithing and tinsmithing	}		}	24 5 4	
Bricklaying				4	1 19 0
Carpentry				13	87 6 4
Painting				7	24 5 4
Totals	24		24	137 16 0	
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—					
Barbering	}		}	0 9 2	
Bathman				1	27 17 4
Cooking and fireman				4	110 12 10
Messenger and lamplighter				1	27 17 4
Outside gang				19	54 12 8
Sweeping				103	288 9 6
Washing				19	34 16 4
Drain and closet cleaners				2	55 14 8
Wood gang				2	55 12 10
Miscellaneous				24	68 5 10
Totals				265		265	744 8 6
Non effectives—					
Sick, observation, &c	3		3		
Under punishment	2		2		
Awaiting Visiting Justice	2		2		
Unemployed—					
Awaiting trial and remand	1		1		
Others omitted	13		13		
Totals	21		21		
Grand Totals	637		637	1,024 15 1	

T. G. ADAMSON,
Governor.

6.—BILOELA GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

In my report for 1898 I called your attention to the faulty construction of the prison, precluding anything like classification, since which time, as you are aware, the Public Works Committee have condemned the establishment as a prison; this was on the 11th July last; nevertheless, the best efforts have been put forward to keep the place habitable and in a cleanly, healthy condition.

The quarters of the officers have been furnished by your direction, and now present a very comfortable appearance. A library has also been added for the use of the officers, and is much appreciated. Baths have been provided for the use of the resident officers.

The garden land of the gaol has been constantly tilled, and with good results, 5,489 lb of mixed vegetables and potatoes, of a total value of £37 16s 3d, having been obtained.

The industries inside the gaol have been satisfactorily carried out, and consist of cabbage tree sennit plaiting, hat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, shrinking and rolling tweed, flannel, &c, Government stores, plaiting cocoanut fibre, and oakum picking, and the usual necessary labour of the gaol.

In the female division the prisoners have been usefully and profitably employed in needlework for Government stores and the ordinary prison labour.

Lady readers have been approved by you after consulting with the chaplains here, and these ladies now frequently visit the female prisoners of the Church of England and Roman Catholic denominations, and I hope with good results.

The principal visits during the year were as follows—Minister of Justice, 2nd February and 1st November. The Comptroller General of Prisons, six visits. The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, fourteen.

The number of prisoners received during the year was—Males, 1,235, and females, 1,863; and the number discharged—Males, 1,277, females, 1,859, remaining in gaol on 31st December, 1899—83 males, 115 females.

No escapes occurred during the year.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The health of the prisoners has been very good except when the influenza epidemic prevailed.

RETURN

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Needlework		35·7	35·7	286 4 0
Hatmaking	6·8		6·8	29 8 0
Tailoring	2·2		2·2	68 13 0
Shoemaking	1·1		1·1	57 9 4
Picking oakum and plaiting coir sennit	5	7·1	12 1	1 11 9
Making brown paper pockets	·1		·1	2 16 0
Totals	15·2	42·8	58	446 2 1
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c.—				
Needlework		28·3	28·3	183 7 4
Tailoring	·1		·1	5 2 0
Picking oakum	5·3	8·3	13 6	2 0 11
Shrinking cloth	·1		·1	11 2 10
Making brown paper pockets	·2		·2	5 0 0
Totals	5·7	36·6	42·3	206 13 1
In buildings—				
Carpentry	·9		·9	61 19 4
Painting	·5		·5	32 18 0
Blacksmithing	·4		·4	40 6 3
Masonry and stonecutting	·9		·9	65 4 4
Totals	2·7		2·7	200 8 7
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	10·5		10·5	292 13 10
Sweeping and cleaning	15·5	12·3	27·8	774 15 4
Washing	2·8	4·9	7·7	214 11 10
Labouring and gardening	20·7		20·7	576 17 2
Hospital and O. B. S. attendants	1·2	1·3	2·5	69 15 2
Messenger	1		1	27 17 4
Barbering	·4		·4	11 3 8
Servants		3·3	3·3	92 0 8
Tinsmithing (repairs)	·2		·2	7 8 6
Bathman	1	1	2	55 14 8
Carter	1		1	27 17 4
Store assistants	2·3		2·3	64 3 4
Otherwise employed		·7	·7	19 10 6
Totals	56·6	23·5	80·1	2,234 9 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	3	5 8	8 8	.....
Under punishment	·3	·6	·9	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice	·4	·1	·5	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	·1		·1	.....
Others omitted	11·7	15·3	27	.....
Totals	15·5	21·8	37·3	.....
Grand Totals	95·7	124·7	220·4	£3,087 13 1

THOMAS BARNETT,
Governor.

7.—MAITLAND GAOL.

Extract from the Governor's Report.

OFFICIAL Visits of Inspection.—The Honourable C. A. Lee, Minister of Justice, accompanied by the Comptroller-General, inspected the gaol on the 10th March, and after visiting each seventh class prisoner in his cell—to each of whom he addressed a few words of advice and encouragement—he minutely inspected all parts of the prison, the inspection lasting upwards of two hours, and on leaving he expressed himself pleased with the cleanliness and discipline of the gaol. The Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons visited on the 23rd February, 26th May, 25th July, 16th and 17th November. The Hon. Alex. Brown, M. L. C., on the 1st April and 22nd September. His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Fredk. M. Darley, K. C. M. G., on the 4th October.

Officers.—The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

Prisoners.—Received and Discharged—number received, 708 males and 72 females; discharged 706 males and 70 females. Daily average number in gaol 109·4, or 14 less than the daily average for the previous year. This speaks well for the new system, which has worked without a hitch from its inception, and which is now in thorough working order. Drills according to the Handbook have been regularly carried out. One death occurred during the year, an old man of 73, who was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for having no lawful means of support, otherwise the health of the prisoners has been excellent.

Industries.—Male Division—Bootmaking, tailoring, bookbinding, and hatmaking have been carried on in the workshops, the value of work turned out being largely in excess of that for the previous year, although the number employed has been less. Those employed in the building trades have been actively engaged in the erection of boiler-room for electric light plant, sulphur house, dwarf wall, and galvanised-iron fence round garden outside the gaol, painting and repairing existing buildings, and assisting the Government Architect's workman in altering and perfecting the drainage system of the gaol. Female Division—Making shirts and underclothing.

Agriculture.—A gang of prisoners (sometimes two gangs) has been constantly employed in this very healthy and desirable work, and all available land attached to the gaol is now under cultivation, and when the nature of the soil is taken into consideration, I think that very fair returns have been obtained.

Comparing these figures with last year's return it will be seen that there is a considerable all round reduction. The average number confined during 1893 was 111.9, whereas this year the average is only 96.7, being a reduction of 15.2 prisoners.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health has been good, and although the epidemic of influenza was prevalent in the village and amongst the officers there was little or no appearance of it in the prison.

Daily average of patients has been	1.89
Total patients dealt with during the year	110

Conduct of Prisoners.—Very little fault can be found with the general behaviour, the prisoners being very orderly, cheerful, and in almost every case industrious.

Prisoners' Punishments.—During the year ten prisoners have been punished—nine cell and three dietary punishments being awarded. All offences have been of a minor description with the exception of one—this exception was a case wherein the prisoner wardman was charged and convicted of falsifying the return of medical comforts, appropriating to his own use a quantity of tobacco.

Prison Library.—The volumes contained in this library number 660. Of this number 530 volumes are more or less light literature, the remaining 130 being educational works. All the books are in a good state of preservation and are carefully attended to by the senior warder who acts as librarian. During the year just completed the prisoners have availed themselves of this privilege to a somewhat greater extent than in former years.

Accommodation for Prisoners.—One range of huts has been demolished, the number in association has therefore been somewhat reduced, and in about three months time each prisoner will be provided with a separate cell. Early in the year the Comptroller-General was pleased to approve of wider hammocks than those formerly in use being supplied. Those having been provided are much appreciated.

Prison buildings and grounds.—Every effort has been made to maintain the various buildings in a state of good repair, and improvements in various directions have been carried out. In February, 1899, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Harrison and Son for the erection of improved accommodation for prisoners at this prison, the contract price being £9,368 8s. Notwithstanding the drawbacks consequent on a wet season, good progress has been made with the main building and attachments, and, probably, about April next the work will be completed. In this contract every provision appears to have been made to bring the establishment up to date, both as regards accommodation and from a sanitary point of view.

The quarters for single warders have been wholly remodelled. Formerly these men were all housed in a large dormitory. A new building has now been provided, in which each man has a separate apartment furnished with every convenience. Spare rooms are also set apart for escort officers. A large dining and recreation room, kitchen, and bath-room are attached, and, altogether, the provision made for the comfort of those officers is of the most liberal description.

The ten cottages for married warders, which were in course of erection at the end of 1893, were handed over by the contractor in May last, and were occupied forthwith.

The total payment made to contractor was £3,589 5s. 9d. No bathroom accommodation was included in the contract, but, on the recommendation of the Comptroller-General, these rooms were subsequently added, and each cottage was connected with the main prison water supply. The bath-rooms were built by prison labour. The water connections, also, being made by prison labour.

Those cottages are now complete in every detail, and are of a very superior class. The occupants are highly pleased, and greatly appreciate their improved condition. Each one seems to take an interest in his house, and the grounds are receiving attention, small gardens already being noticeable. Altogether, the arrangements made for the housing of single and married warders at this prison are of the very best description, and the amounts charged for rent are extremely fair and reasonable. I question if the same class are better provided for in any similar institution.

Agricultural Work.—It was proposed in my last Annual Report to fence in a piece of ground behind my quarters, and use it for cultivation purposes. This was done early in the year, and gardening operations commenced.

Peg Clock System.—This system has worked admirably. Three sets of stations are established, and clocks are carried by each of the officers on duty inside the prison, pegging being at such short intervals that there is no opportunity for neglect. Frequent visits of inspection during the night are made, and the officers have been at all times found vigilant and on the alert.

Officers' Drill.—This drill, which at the beginning of the year was very unsatisfactory, has improved in a marked degree. The improvement in drill has also tended towards a smartness and deportment, which was hitherto lacking. The large room, which was formerly occupied by the single warders as a dormitory, has been turned into a drill-hall. This allows of drill being carried out regularly under any conditions of weather.

Target Practice (Revolver and Rifle) has been carried out according to regulations, the marksmanship with both weapons showing a decided improvement. Mcorris' tube practice is also regularly attended to.

Warders' Library.—During the year a number of volumes have been received for the instruction and education of warders in matters connected with Penology, Criminology, and other educational branches. This provision is, I think, an excellent one, allowing an officer who is desirous of making himself thoroughly proficient in matters connected with his every-day duty—an opportunity he could not otherwise possibly have by reason of the expense necessary to purchase those works.

Warders' Examinations.—Three probationary warders presented themselves for examination; two were successful at the first sitting, the third having to undergo a second trial, at which he was fortunate enough to secure a sufficient number of marks to gain a pass. Two 3rd-class warders offered themselves for the qualifying examination for the position of senior warder; they both did creditably, but not sufficiently well to obtain a pass. These examinations were conducted by the Deputy Comptroller.

Officers' Uniform.—The new uniforms were first worn in this prison late in July. The appearance of the men generally is much improved by this uniform, it being much more distinctive than that formerly worn. The works' overseer, and in fact all industrial officers, have also been supplied with uniform. This I think is an excellent idea; each man is now by his dress recognised as an officer, and presents a much smarter appearance than when dressed as an ordinary citizen.

Divine Service.—These services are held at regular intervals by the visiting clergyman of the Church of England, but owing to ill-health the Roman Catholic Clergyman has been unable to give as much attention to his duties as might be wished. Services when conducted here are generally fairly well attended, although there is no compulsion.

Whale-boat Service.—This boat, manned by prisoners under the management of a warder, has been very much in demand during the year. The public freely avail themselves of this provision, which to them is of very great convenience. The boat was launched for service during the year 176 times, the number of passengers embarked and disembarked being 343. On the 30th August the prison crew rescued three men from the small steam-launch "Daisy," which was in imminent danger of foundering in the Bay; the next day the launch was towed to a safe anchorage. Whilst the rescue was being effected a very high sea was running.

Principal Visits.—The Deputy Comptroller, Mr. S. McCauley, visited from 1st to 7th March, and again from 24th to 30th September. The Rev. J. Doyle, R. C. Bishop of Lismore, visited on the 10th November and 3rd December. Mr. D. Miller, Treasury Inspector, visited and inspected accounts on 24th November.

Works.—The year just completed is the first during which the management of prison and works has been in one hand, and the result, so far as the amount of work that has been done, shows that this system should prove satisfactory. There have been many drawbacks, which were to be expected considering the important change, but notwithstanding everything has gone very smoothly.

The improvement of grades, as outlined in the last annual report, was carried out to completion early in the year, and in consequence the horse-traction is very much lessened. During the year No. 1 quarry was worked out, the crane being advanced to No. 2 quarry, and the shear-legs removed. This left only two available quarries, but a third site was fixed and shear-legs placed so that every possible effort might be made to get a good return.

During the year two heavy storms occurred which were most destructive, damaging the breakwater to a considerable extent.

The breakwater is now out a distance of 721 feet, being an advance of 56 feet for the year's work. Had there been no wash-away the advance would have been 177 feet, which represents the actual length of breakwater constructed.

The total output of stone to breakwater during 1899 amounted to 28,456 tons, being an increase of 5,153 tons on the output for 1898. The gross weight of stone handled was 39,637 tons, being 5,365 tons over that dealt with in 1898. Considering the small number of prisoners employed, and that the expenses for labour, stores, and plant are £389 less than during the previous year, the work done should, I think, be considered a good record.

The heaviest stone tipped on the breakwater during 1899 was one weighing 36 tons 2 cwt 1 qr, the number of grid stones tipped being 1,979, and the average weight of each stone 8½ tons.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing Progress of Work on Trial Bay Breakwater from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1899

Year	Stone over 4 tons	Other Stone	Total	Ratio Grid to Box	Spoil Stone	Total Stone handled	Proportion of Breakwater to total Stone	Number of days worked during year	Average number of men in Prison	Cost of Labour, Stores and Plant	Cost per ton	Breakwater extended during year	Wash backs during year	Distance tip head out at end of year
		tons	tons		tons.	tons				£	s d	feet	feet	feet.
1890	9,169	27,341	36,510	34 to 1		36,510		271	126	10,668	5 10	206	36	206
1891	18,317	17,700	36,017	1 03 ,, 1	...	36,017		274	100	6,065	3 4	81	36	287
1892	13,281	18,634	31,915	71 ,, 1		31,915		277	104	5,124	3 2	80	100	367
1893	12,753	10,410	23,163	1 22 ,, 1		23,163		277	130	5,697	4 11	30	119	397
1894	14,096	11,968	26,064	1 18 ,, 1	5,520	31,584	825	288	89	4,728	2 11	75	Nil	472
1895	9,980	5,703	15,683	1 75 ,, 1	9,693	25,376	618	275	90	4,228	3 4	48	44	520
1896	7,528	5,701	13,229	1 32 ,, 1	9,912	23,141	571	275	103	3,946	2 1	35	55	555
1897	14,701	6,752	21,453	2 18 ,, 1	8,835	30,288	708	271	116	3,680	2 5	70	100	625
1898	13,751	9,552	23,303	1 44 ,, 1	10,969	34,272	679	280	112	3,541	2 1	40	73	665
1899	16,834	11,622	28,456	1 45 ,, 1	11,181	39,637	718	274	97	3,152	1 7	56	121	721
Totals	130,410	125,383	255,793		56,110	311,903				50,829	.	721	684	

NOTE—Proportion of grid to box stone since 1st July, 1899, 4 5 to 1

H M PRISON, TRIAL BAY.

Return of Receipts, Discharges, Value of Work performed, and Cost of Prison during 1899

Number of modified servitude prisoners confined on 1st January, 1899	109
„ received during the year	64
„ discharged during the year (including 5 transfers)	81
„ confined in prison on 31st December, 1899	92
Daily average number confined during the year	96 7
Total output to breakwater for the year	28,456 3 0
„ „ wharf	827 6 0
„ stone supplied to contractor	1,774 8 3
„ spoil and stripping handled	16,890 3 2
„ weight handled	47,948 1 1
Breakwater—Prisoners' labour only	£ s d
Wharf	604 16 4
Buildings, roads, &c	6 2 3
Repairs to machinery and tools	122 6 5
Stone supplied to contractor	52 4 0
	14 18 0
Total cost, as per Time Book	800 7 0
Labour only—	
Average cost per ton of stone sent to breakwater	5 1 d.
„ „ „ wharf	1 7 d.
„ „ „ contractor	2 d.
Daily average number of prisoners employed at and for the breakwater	53 6
Other works	11 6
Daily average number of prisoners employed in the prison service only	25 8
Value of prisoners' labour employed in prison service	£ s d
Amount paid to prisoners on discharge, earned while at other gaols	868 9 6
„ as rewards to prisoners released from prison during the year	212 14 3
Number of officers on the strength of the staff (excluding those not in receipt of salaries)	1,219 9 5
Amount paid during the year as salaries and allowances—	32
Prisoners vote	£ s d
Loans vote	4,029 2 2
Cost of gaol (all other expenses)	694 10 1
Cost per annum of each prisoner (excluding gratuities)	2,128 18 10
Number of prisoners to officers	83 8 9
	3

J. M. CAMERON,
Governor.

9.—ALBURY GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

Conduct of staff has been good, with one exception.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good; only two prisoners were reported during the year.

The prison library is in good condition and prisoners avail themselves of it.

The system of restricted association works well, and Mr. Justice Stephen approves of it very much, and remarked to me that such a change was long wanted.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons visited the gaol on 7th September. The Deputy-Comptroller also visited the gaol on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th April.

The Inspector-General of Prisons from Victoria visited this gaol on 31st August, and remained from 10 a.m. to 4.10 p.m., and was well pleased with what he saw.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufacture for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Shoemaking	2·3	.....	2·3	9 19 10
Hatmaking	·9	.....	·9	67 18 5
Bookbinding	1·7	·1	1·8	21 8 8
Tailoring				2 9 0
Needlework				
Totals	4·9	·1	5·	101 15 11
In buildings—				
Carpentry	·2	.....	·2	12 7 4
Blacksmithing				2 16 8
Painting	·2	.....	·2	21 9 4
Bricklaying				16 0 8
Totals	·4	.....	·4	52 14 0
Working for police	·1	.....	·1	4 15 4
Total	·1	.....	·1	4 15 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Labourers	3·2	.....	3·2	89 3 10
Cooking	2·	.....	2·	55 14 8
Sweeping and cleaning	5·	.....	5·	139 6 8
Hospital attendance	·2	.....	·2	8 6 10
Woodcutting	6·3	.....	6·3	177 16 8
Totals	16·7	.....	16·7	470 8 8
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	1·	.....	1·	.....
Under punishment				
Awaiting Visiting Justice				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	3·2	·5	3·7	.....
Debtors				
Others omitted				
Totals	4·2	·5	4·7	.....
Grand Totals	26·3	·6	26·9	629 13 11

J. THOMPSON,
Gaoler.

10.—ARMIDALE GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

THE numerical strength of the staff was reduced by one warder, and the members of the present staff are working steadily and satisfactorily. They highly value the Comptroller-General's consideration in sending books for the officers' library as well as the extra leave of absence allowed to them.

The sanitary conditions of the gaol have been further improved by the town supply of water being connected, giving an ample supply for cleansing and flushing purposes.

Much needed repairs have been made to the quarters. The surgery has been fitted up with cedar shelving, and the Visiting Surgeon is quite pleased with it. A steam cooker has been fitted in the cookhouse, to replace the old boilers, and it is giving satisfaction.

There is a material decrease in the general expenditure for the year.

The Deputy-Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons visited the gaol on 25th and 26th July, also 13th and 14th November, 1899.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and the opinion I have voiced in previous reports of the deterrent principles of the restricted association system seems amply corroborated by the fact that only two prisoners who were subjected to it have been reconvicted and returned to this gaol during the year.

During the year prisoners on remand, trial, and 7th class, also prisoners serving sentences of over twelve months and first-timers sentenced to terms of six months and over, have had lights in their cells to allow of their devoting more of the time in which they are confined to reading the extra issue of library books allowed to them; this great concession is very much appreciated by them, and the fear of losing the night-light is an incentive to good behaviour.

The number of prisoners punished for breaches of regulations during the year has been six. This is an exceptionally small number, and I attribute the healthy decrease in a great measure to the advantages of the restricted association system.

The past season has been very dry and unfavourable to the growth of root crops, but sufficient vegetables and heavy seed have been grown on the gaol grounds to obviate the necessity of purchasing any from the contractor, and a large yield is expected from the crop now in the ground and nearly ready for taking up.

RETURN

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Bookbinding	·8	.....	·8	48 19 8
Carpestry.....	·1	.....	·1	4 0 0
Tailoring	1·6	.....	1·6	37 5 6
Totals	2·5	.....	2·5	90 5 2
In manufactures for other Government Departments, &c.—				
Horse-rugs for police	·1	.....	·1	2 16 10
Totals	·1	.....	·1	2 16 10
In buildings—				
Carpentry (repairing).....	·2	.....	·2	13 1 6
Painting do	·5	.....	·5	19 13 5
Plastering do	·3	.....	·3	15 17 0
Totals	1·	.....	1·	48 11 11
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Blacksmithing (repairing).....	·1	.....	·1	0 12 10
Tinsmithing do	·1	.....	·1	2 4 0
Outside work	3·3	.....	3·3	109 16 4
Shoemaking (repairing).....	·2	.....	·2	6 8 4
Woodcutting	2·8	.....	2·8	91 7 10
Sweeping and cleaning	1·9	·2	2·1	74 10 6
Cooking	1·7	.....	1·7	55 18 4
Yardsman, barbering, &c.	·6	.....	·6	19 8 8
Lunatic keepers	·2	.....	·2	6 12 0
Labouring (inside)	·7	.....	·7	24 0 4
Washing	·4	·1	·5	16 8 2
Needlework	·3	·3	·6	18 14 0
Totals	12·3	·6	12·9	426 1 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	·8	·1	·9	.....
Under punishment.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice.....	·1	.....	·1	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1·6	.....	1·6	.....
Others omitted	3·5	·1	3·6	.....
Totals	6·1	·2	6·3	.....
Grand Totals.....	22·	·8	22·8	567 15 3

S. F. POLLACK,
Gaoler.

11.—BROKEN HILL GAOL.

Extract from Gaoler's Report.

THE Deputy Comptroller of Prisons visited the gaol from the 12th to the 14th of April inclusive, and personally inaugurated the restricted association system on the former date. He also examined the senior warden and one probationary warden as to their educational qualifications, each of whom passed.

I have no hesitation in saying the new system has had a very marked and beneficial effect upon the prisoners in every way, and who, having long since quite settled down to the new order of things, appear to fully realise and appreciate the advantages of the change. Everything is now working in the smoothest possible manner.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons visited and inspected the gaol on the 15th September; he authorised a fresh supply of books for the prisoner's library, and 125 were shortly after received from Darlinghurst Gaol.

The industry of the prisoners at the various occupations has been most marked.

Although the daily average is less than in the previous year, the cost of gaol shows a slight increase, which can be accounted for by the introduction of the restricted association system and the extra cost in connection therewith. The installation of the electric light, which had been under consideration for some time, is now proceeding, and will, I think, be finished in about two weeks' time.

The conduct of the prisoners has, with few exceptions, been good.

The conduct of the warders has been good.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In Manufactures for Gaol use—				£ s. d.
Tailoring and sewing.....	1·5	·6	2·1	59 11 8
Totals	1·5	·6	2·1	59 11 8
In buildings—				
Carpentry (Jobbing)	·5	.....	·5	28 7 0
Totals	·5	.....	·5	28 7 0
Working for police.....	·1	.....	·1	5 6 4
Totals	·1	.....	·1	5 6 4

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison—				£ s. d.
Outside gang	1·2	.....	1·2	37 8 0
Cooking	1·4	.....	1·4	44 0 0
Wood and water gang	2·3	.....	2·3	66 0 0
Barbering	·1	.....	·1	4 15 4
Yardsman	1·2	.....	1·2	36 17 0
Lamp-trimmer	·7	.....	·7	22 0 0
Sweeping and cleaning	3·1	1·1	4·2	120 1 8
Washing	1·2	·7	1·9	42 18 0
Servants				13 15 0
Lunatic keepers				3 4 2
Totals	11·2	1·8	13·	390 19 2
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	·3	·2	·5	.....
Under punishment	·2	.....	·2	.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice	·1	.....	·1	.....
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	2·4	·1	2·5	.....
Others omitted	3·2	·7	3·9	.....
Totals	6·2	1·	7·2	.....
Grand Totals	19·5	3·4	22·9	484 4 2

SIDNEY M. BROMLEY,
Gaoler.

12.—DENILQUIN GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

ONE warder was fined for misconduct; with this exception the conduct of the subordinate officers was exceptionally good.

The conduct of the prisoners was also very good, there being but seven punishments during the year.

Lights have been extended to the cells, and prisoners are now allowed a light until half-past 8 p.m.

Library books are now issued to all prisoners, irrespective of class.

These concessions are highly prized.

The tell-tale clock has been introduced and works well, the result proving that officers are alert on their nightly posts.

Visits were paid by the Comptroller-General of Prisons on 11th September, and by the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons on 7th April.

The cost of the gaol was nearly equal to the preceding year, when the daily average was 21·2, while the average for 1899 was only 11·27, or about one-half; hence the cost per head has been nearly doubled.

Latterly the warders have been allowed increased leave, and the concession is much appreciated. Each warder is allowed one Sunday per month, a Saturday afternoon, and a monthly day, and leave on authorised gaol-holidays in turn.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Hatmaking	1·2	.....	1·2	5 19 0
Sewing	1·3	·7	2·	56 9 4
Totals	2·5	·7	3·2	62 8 4
In buildings—				
Carpentry .....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 4
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Barbering	1·9	.....	1·9	0 12 10
Cook and delegate				52 16 0
Gardening	·1	.....	·1	4 11 8
Labouring	·4	.....	·4	10 18 2
Wood-cutting	1·4	.....	1·4	38 6 4
Sweeping and cleaning	1·6	·1	1·7	47 4 2
Totals	5·4	·1	5·5	154 9 2
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	·2	.....	·2	.....
Under punishment .....				.....
Awaiting Visiting Justice				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1·7	·1	2·3	.....
Others omitted	·5			.....
Totals	2·4	·1	2·5	.....
Grand Totals	10·3	·9	11·2	217 10 10

J. H. MANSELL,
Gaoler.

13.—DUBBO GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

THE Comptroller General of Prisons visited the gaol on 5th April, 1899; the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons visited the gaol on 5th January and 11th August, 1899; the Director of Labour on 11th August, 1899.

The conduct of the warders has been generally good.

Prisoners have been employed at the following work—Tailoring, painting, making cabbage-tree hats, and wood-cutting, grinding axes for private persons and gaol.

The whole of the wing, yards, sheds, hospital, prison kitchen, and main entrance gates, and between the gates, and portion of Gaoler's quarters have been re painted during the year.

The buildings are in good repair.

No escapes or attempts to escape have occurred.

The new system of restricted association was adopted in this gaol on the 5th of January last by the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons. It has been carried out since that date up to the present without the slightest hitch. I have never heard any of the prisoners complain of this treatment; they have, when in their cells on Sundays and holidays, a liberal supply of reading matter to occupy their time. I find this is a great change for the better, which is shown by only three prisoners having been punished for four offences during the year. Officers also welcome the change; they are now in a position to go home to their meals.

Remissions to prisoners of over three months up to twelve months, according to Schedule, is a great boon to this class of prisoners. It prevents them from committing breaches of the regulations, whereby, in days gone by these were the class of prisoners who were the chief cause of long sentence prisoners committing themselves by coming in contact with this class, the remission now puts a stop to this; they now have time to lose as well as long sentenced prisoners.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females	Total.	
				£ s. d.
In manufactures for gaol use—				
Shoemaking . . . . .	.1		.1	4 12 0
Tailoring	1 8		1 8	24 0 6
Carpentry . . . . .	.2		.2	6 0 0
Hatmaking . . . . .	.2		.2	5 12 0
Wood-cutting	1 3		1 3	19 17 2
Needlework		1 2	1 2	13 5 10
Totals	3 6	1 2	4 8	73 7 6
In manufactures for other Government departments, &c—				
Tailoring and needlework . . . . .	.1		.1	2 13 4
Totals . . . . .	.1		.1	2 13 4
In buildings—				
Painting . . . . .	.4		.4	20 12 0
Totals . . . . .	.4		.4	20 12 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Washing . . . . .	.4		.4	14 17 0
Labouring . . . . .	.8		.8	24 7 8
Wood-cutting	1 3		1 3	43 7 2
Tinsmithing				1 11 2
Storeman				0 5 6
Nightman	1 6		1 6	54 7 2
Watermen . . . . .	.1		.1	2 16 10
Sweeping	1 .	.7	1 7	54 16 4
Cooking	1 7		1 7	56 14 10
Hospital attendants . . . . .	.8		.8	27 17 4
Lunatic keepers . . . . .	.2		.2	5 11 10
Barbering				1 13 0
Gardening . . . . .	.3		.3	11 5 6
Needlework . . . . .		.1	.1	0 19 2
7th-class jobbing . . . . .	.5		.5	17 19 4
Totals	8 7	.8	9 5	318 9 10
Non effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	1 2		1 2	
Under punishment—awaiting Visiting Justice . . . . .	.1		.1	
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	7 .		7 .	
Others omitted	5 4	.6	6 .	
Totals	13 7	.6	14 3	
Grand Totals	26 5	2 6	29 1	£415 2 8

J. BOYDEN,
Gaoler.

14.—FORBES GAOL.

Extract from the Acting-Gaoler's Report.

THE conduct of the staff during the year has been very good.

The conduct of prisoners has been good.

The prisoners, who are all under short sentences, are employed in the following trades and works:—Carpentry, painting, tinsmithing, shoemaking (repairs), tailoring (repairs), sweeping and cleaning, wood-cutting, cooking, and general labouring.

RETURN

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In buildings—				£ s. d.
Carpentry	} .1	.....	.1	2 2 0
Painting				1 17 4
Tinsmithing				5 16 8
Totals .....	.1	.....	1.	9 16 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Outside work .....	.3	.....	.3	8 5 0
Cooking	1.	.....	1.	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning .....	.8	.....	.8	21 14 6
Wood-cutting	1.3	.....	1.3	36 4 2
Shoemaking (repairs).....	} .1	.2	.3	2 2 0
Tailoring do				7 12 0
Otherwise employed .....	.9	.3	1.2	34 11 2
Totals	4.4	.5	4.9	138 6 2
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	} 2.7	.1	2.8	.....
Debtors.....				.....
Others omitted .....				.....
Totals	2.7	.1	2.8	.....
Grand totals	7.2	.6	7.8	148 2 2

J. THOMSON,
Acting-Gaoler.

15.—GRAFTON GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

THE Deputy Comptroller of Prisons (Mr. McCauley) inspected the gaol on 27th and 28th February.

Officers passed qualifying examinations for promotion as follows :—3rd class warder R. McBean, for senior warder, 28th February ; probationary warder D. Murphy, for 3rd class warder, 28th February ; probationary warder S. Willis, for 3rd class warder, 25th May.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and their duties have been well and intelligently carried out.

The conduct of the prisoners has been excellent, only four prisoners in all having committed themselves during the year.

Incandescent, in lieu of the ordinary gas burners, were introduced here on 17th June, and although the quantity of gas consumed is greater now than formerly owing to the new system, better light at comparatively less cost has resulted.

The introduction of a warders' library at this gaol, containing books of interest and instruction, with a view to the officers of the gaol lacking no means of self-improvement in their official capacity, is much appreciated.

The 2 acres 1 rood and 30 perches of land recently fenced in are now under maize and pumpkins, which, together with the crops in the other part of the agricultural area, are in a very promising condition.

The value of labour for articles manufactured at this gaol during the past year is £S 12s. 4d. in excess of that of the previous year.

The prisoners have been fully employed at tailoring, cabbage-tree hat and housikin making, wood-cutting for gaol and police, agricultural and general work of the gaol.

Both officers and prisoners have been drilled in conformity with instructions laid down in time-table for modified restricted association system and prisoners' hand-book of drill.

The following alterations and improvements have been made to the gaol :—

By Contract.—The openings for gas-jets in cell walls have been much improved by being each extended upwards and outwards. The addition of 2 acres 1 rood and 30 perches to agricultural area has been fenced in and paled.

By Gaol Labour.—The whole of the floors of cells and corridors have been dressed with crude carbolic acid and lampblack, and the floors polished. All the cells, corridors, and work-shops have been lime-washed. The work and iron work of the gaol has been painted where necessary.

RETURN of value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Hatmaking (sewing)	2.2	.....	2.2	} 37 8 8
Hatmaking separate treatment	2.1	.....	2.1	
Totals	4.3	.....	4.3	37 8 8
In buildings—				
Painting and carpentry ..	1.	.....	1.	73 4 0
Totals	1.	.....	1.	73 4 0
Working for Police.....	.4	.....	.4	14 16 2
Totals .....	.4	.....	.4	14 16 2

Description of Emplo. ment.	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners Labour.
	Males	Females	Total.	
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				£ s. d.
Cook and delegate	2		2	55 14 8
Sweepers and messenger	4	1	4 1	114 19 0
Cutting firewood, pumping water, and general work inside gaol.	9 9		9 9	276 0 2
Working on cultivation area, and general work outside gaol	3 3		3 3	93 17 4
Repairing prison utensils, and hospital attendant.	4		4	12 7 6
Lunatic keepers	1	1	2	7 10 4
7th class—sewing and repairing	2		2	57 16 10
Totals	21 7	2	21 9	618 5 10
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	9		9	
Under punishment	4		4	
Awaiting Visiting Justice	1		1	
Unemployed				
Awaiting trial and remand	1 3		1 3	
Debtors	1		1	
Others omitted	8		8	
Totals	3 6		3 6	
Grand totals	31	2	31 2	£743 14 8

W. JAY,
Gaoler.

16.—HAY GAOL.

Extract from Acting Gaoler's Report.

I ARRIVED in Hay on the 4th of April last, in company with the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, and duly took charge of the gaol from Mr. D'Arcy, Chief Clerk, Darlington Gaol, who was at that time temporarily in charge. The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of April last, made a searching investigation into the conduct of the officers and management of the gaol generally.

The Comptroller General paid an official visit of inspection to the gaol on 21st May last.

The new system of restricted association was finally put into practice and it has worked smoothly and well ever since. Lights were installed in all cells for the first time in April last, a privilege highly appreciated by the prisoners, the monotony of the cells being very much relieved by lights and reading. Library books are issued twice weekly to all well-conducted prisoners; also slates and school books if required.

The conduct of prisoners was good.

Vegetable Garden—A quantity of pumpkins and vegetable marrows was obtained from the garden during the early part of the year, which served to supply vegetables to the prisoners every alternate day up to the 8th of October last.

A considerable saving has been effected during the year in gas, water, salaries, and other items. Cost of gaol for 1898, £1,457 3s. 2d.; cost for 1899, ££01 3s. 11d.—a difference of £559 19s. 3d. No trouble or complaints from any quarter.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males	Females	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Needlework		3	3	4 0 6
Totals		3	3	4 0 6
Employed working for Police	1		1	2 2 2
Totals	1		1	2 2 2
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cutting firewood	9		9	30 16 0
Working outside	2		2	7 10 4
Cooking	8		8	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning	8	6	1 4	49 19 2
Shoemaking (repairs)				0 13 0
Painting (jobbing)				0 8 8
Lunatic keepers				0 3 8
Miscellaneous work				26 13 6
Totals	3 5	6	4 1	144 1 8
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	2		2	
Under punishment				
Awaiting Visiting Justice				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	6	1	7	
Others omitted	1 2	2	1 4	
Totals	2	3	2 3	
Grand Totals	5 6	1 2	6 8	150 4 4

S. J. NEBBETT,
Acting-Gaoler.

17.—MUDGEE GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report.

THE conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, one only having been punished during the year.

The prisoners were employed during the year at painting, whitewashing, cutting firewood for the police, lock-up, post and telegraph offices, cutting firewood for the gaol, cooking for prisoners, repairing prison clothing, sweeping and cleaning, and attending sick prisoners.

One male prisoner was received on the 8th May, on remand for medical observation. He was in bad health on reception, and he was seen immediately after admission by the visiting surgeon, who prescribed for him. He gradually sank, and died on the 21st May.

The cells are now lighted at dusk until 8:30 p.m. The concession is much appreciated by prisoners.

The gaol was visited on the 27th September by His Honor the Chief Justice, who saw the prisoners having meals in their cells, under the restricted association system, which is carried out in this gaol. His Honor was much pleased, and said it was a great improvement on the old system of yarding prisoners, as it certainly would tend to their reformation.

The gaol has been worked smoothly, under the restricted association system, with no complaints during the past year, with a saving over last year of £744 10s. 7d.

The prison buildings are in good order and repair.

RETURN of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In Buildings—				£ s. d.
Painting	·2	.....	·2	13 4 0
Whitewashing	·2	.....	·2	6 1 0
Totals	·4	.....	·4	19 5 0
Working for police, &c.	·3	.....	·3	11 0 0
Totals	·3	.....	·3	11 0 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Woodcutting	1·2	.....	1·2	41 5 0
Sweeping and cleaning	1·4	.....	1·4	47 9 8
Cooking	·8	.....	·8	27 17 4
Tailoring (repairs)	·2	.....	·2	7 10 0
Otherwise employed	·2	.....	·2	4 4 4
Totals	3·8	.....	3 8	128 6 4
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	·1	·02	·12	.....
Under punishment				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	·9	.....	·9	.....
Others omitted	1·2	.....	1·2	.....
Totals	2·2	·02	2·22	.....
Grand Totals	6·7	·02	6·72	158 11 4

NICHOLAS SCULLY,
Acting Gaoler.

18.—TAMWORTH GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

THE new system of restricted association commenced in this gaol on the 26th of May last year, under the personal direction of the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons, and has worked smoothly without the slightest hitch up to this date, it being appreciated alike by officers and prisoners. I noticed that the conduct of the prisoners has been particularly good since its inauguration.

The conduct of the warders has been good, and their duties have been performed most efficiently.

Two deaths occurred to prisoners during the past year; both prisoners were very old men, and in a dying state when received into gaol. The jury's verdict in both cases was "Senile decay."

Three branches of new industries were commenced here in May last, viz., cabbage-tree plaiting, hatmaking, tailoring, and bootmaking—all for prison use.

The other work found for the prisoners being painting, working in the garden, pumping water from a tank outside the gaol, cutting firewood for the gaol and police, planing new decking in connection with the towers.

The whole of the cells have been lighted with gas since the new system.

A new cooking plant has been erected in the cook-house.

The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons visited the gaol three times during the past year, viz., 26th to 28th of May, 27th July, and 15th November.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Shoemaking	1·	.....	1·	30 14 0
Tailoring	1·6	.....	1·6	32 0 10
Hatmaking	·6	.....	·6	4 18 0
Totals	3 2	.....	3 2	67 12 10

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners Labour
	Males	Females	Total	
In buildings—				
Carpentry	3		3	14 14 0
Plumbing	1		1	1 8 2
Painting				30 14 10
Blacksmithing	1		1	22 12 10
Totals	2 3		2 3	69 9 10
Working for police	4		4	12 16 8
Totals	4		4	12 16 8
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	1 8		1 8	50 6 6
Sweeping and cleaning	2 5	3	2 8	88 9 2
Woodcutting	3 5		3 5	97 8 10
Hospital attendants	8		8	24 13 2
Lunatic keepers	3		3	8 12 4
Messenger, &c	2		2	55 14 8
Barber and tubman	1 1		1 1	31 19 10
Working outside	4 2		4 2	118 3 2
Labouring	4 1		4 1	115 13 8
Otherwise employed	1 3		1 3	35 9 6
Totals	21 6	3	21 9	626 10 10
Non effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c.	2 8		2 8	
Under punishment	1		1	
Awaiting Visiting Justice				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1 7	1	1 8	
Others omitted	8		8	
Totals	5 4	1	5 5	
Grand Totals	32 9	4	33 3	£776 10 2

JOHN COFTER,
Gaoler.

19 —WAGGA WAGGA GAOL

Extract from Acting Gaoler's Report.

CONDUCT of officers has been good

Conduct of prisoners has been good

The prisoners were employed making up prison clothing, sweeping and cleaning, cutting firewood, cooking prisoners rations, painting, and a little carpentry.

The removal of a dividing wall of two cells, as suggested by the Deputy Comptroller on his visit of inspection, is very beneficial in the treatment of lunatics

A restricted association of female prisoners for meals and exercise was inaugurated on the 18th ultimo. This form of treatment for male prisoners has worked very well during the year

Light (candles) were supplied to prisoners on 25th April

Uniform of a new pattern was taken into wear by officers on 12th June

Decrease in expenditure of £6 14s 1d caused by less prisoners being in gaol. The salaries showed an increase of £13 16s 8d, owing to the employment of two special warders to assist in guarding a prisoner who was sentenced to death.

Official inspection by Deputy Comptroller on 24th and 25th April, and by the Comptroller General of Prisons on 6th and 7th September

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners Labour
	Males	Females	Total	
In Manufactures for gaol use—				£ s d
Carpentry	2		2	1 12 8
Tailoring				1 7 10
Totals	2		2	3 0 6
In buildings—				
Painting	1		1	3 5 4
Totals	1		1	3 5 4
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Sweeping and cleaning	1 2	1	1 3	44 5 6
Woodcutting	4		4	12 11 2
Cooking	8		8	27 17 4
Totals	2 4	1	2 5	84 14 0
Non effectives—				
Unemployed				
Awaiting trial and remand	1 1	1	1 2	
Others omitted	3	1	3 1	
Totals	4 1	2	4 3	
Grand Totals	6 8	3	7 1	90 19 10

L. D'ARCY,
Acting Gaoler

20 —WILCANNIA GAOL
Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

CONDUCT of the staff has been very good

The gaol was visited by Deputy Comptroller of Prisons on 16th and 17th April, also by Treasury Inspector Reilly on 14th February

The gaol buildings are now in a good state of preservation, the cracked a ch and wall having been repaired.

The principal occupation of the prisoners has been woodcutting painting, tailors' and shoemakers' repairs, besides making up new clothing, also outside work. Their conduct has been good, no escapes nor attempts to escape have taken place

There has been a decrease in expenditure this year of £122 13s 8d

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899

Description of Employment	Duly Average			Value of Prisoners' Labour
	Males	Females	Total	
In manufactures for gaol use— Tailoring	2		2	£ s d 2 6 0
Totals	2		2	2 6 0
In buildings— Painting	2		2	9 0 0
Blacksmithing				2 0 0
Totals	2		2	11 0 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	1		1	27 17 4
Lamp trimmer	1		1	27 17 4
Woodcutting	2 5		2 5	69 13 4
Gardening, &c	1		1	3 6 0
Washing	1		1	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning	1		1	27 17 4
Tailoring (repairs)	2		2	7 3 0
Bootmaking (repairs)				
Totals	6 8		6 8	191 11 8
Non effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c	1		1	
Under punishment	1		1	
Awaiting Visiting Justice				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1 8	1	1 9	
Others omitted	1		1	
Totals	2 1	1	2 2	
Grand Totals	9 3	1	9 4	204 17 8

A. G. LEER,
Gaoler.

21 —WOLLONGONG GAOL

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report

THE conduct of the officers has been good

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, no punishments awarded during the year.

The prisoners have been employed at plating, making cabbage tree hats, flannel shirts, painting, repairing clothing, and general work inside and outside the gaol

The gaol was inspected by the Inspector of Prisons on the 10th July

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners' Labour
	Males	Females	Total	
In Manufactures for gaol use— Hatmaking	1		1	£ s d 4 2 6
Needlework		3	3	9 18 0
Totals	1	3	4	14 0 6
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	8		8	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning	6		6	20 16 2
Labouring	2 5		2 5	84 15 10
Totals	3 9		3 9	133 9 4
Non effectives—				
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	5		5	
Others omitted	1 8	1	1 9	
Totals	2 3	1	2 4	
Grand totals	6 3	4	6 7	147 9 10

J. ROPER,
Acting Gaoler

22.—YASS GAOL.

Extract from the Acting Gaoler's Report

THE conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been good, there being only one punished during the year.

There has been a decrease in the expenditure, through there being a less number of prisoners incarcerated in 1899 than in 1898.

The prisoners under sentence were all kept fully employed during the year at sweeping and cleaning, woodcutting, painting, and agricultural work.

The gaol was visited by the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons on 28th April.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males	Females	Total	
In buildings— Painting	.1		.1	£ s. d. 12 12 0
Totals	.1		.1	12 12 0
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	1.		1.	27 17 4
Sweeping and cleaning	.7	.1	.8	27 0 10
Woodcutting	.2		.2	7 15 10
Agricultural work	2		2	7 8 6
Totals	2 1	.1	2 2	70 2 6
Non-effectives— Sick, observation, &c.	.1		1	
Unemployed— Awaiting trial and remand	.3		.3	
Others omitted	.4		.4	
Totals	.8		.8	
Grand totals . .	3.	.1	3 1	£82 14 6

G. COLVIN,
Acting Gaoler.

23.—YOUNG GAOL.

Extract from the Gaoler's Report.

DURING the past year, 142 prisoners were received and 149 discharged; remaining in gaol on 31st December, 41. The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good; only 12 prisoners were punished for breaches of the Gaol regulations. They have been employed at the following manufactures.—Cabbage tree hatmaking, tailoring, and brush-making; also repairing tinware, shoes, and clothing. They have worked well, showing an increase in the value of manufactures of about £59. The manufacture of brushes was commenced here in June. Better results have also been obtained from the agricultural work on account of increased rainfall.

The health of the prisoners has been very good; one prisoner died, but he was very sick and weak when received into gaol, being in the last stages of consumption.

The system of restricted association is working very satisfactorily, and is appreciated by the majority of the prisoners; at times, in consequence of the number of prisoners confined, we are obliged to associate some of them; they invariably remark that they would prefer to be in separate cells.

During the year the following repairs have been effected by prison labour—A partition has been erected between the prisoners' baths, water laid on from the tank to the kitchen boilers, two skylights have been placed in the verandah over the windows of No. 2 workshop. This is a great improvement, as previously the shop was very dark. The whole of the cell furniture has been repaired; the tables and stools are stronger now than when they were first made. A small shed has been erected outside the gaol for storing closet-pans in; the floor of the verandah and cells in the females' division has been repaired and faced up with cement; the pointing of the main wall was commenced, and is proceeding satisfactorily.

The conduct of the officers during the year has been very good. There has not been any change in the staff.

The Comptroller-General visited the gaol on the 23rd of May, the Deputy Comptroller on the 27th of April. The Director of Labour visited on the 3rd June.

RETURN of Value of Prisoners' Labour, 1899.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males	Females	Total	
In manufactures for gaol use—				£ s. d.
Tailoring	1 9		1 9	24 10 8
Hatmaking	1 3		1 3	36 18 6
Brushmaking	.5		.5	8 4 4
Tinsmithing (repairs)	.1		.1	9 15 4
Shoemaking (repairs)	.5		.5	10 6 9
Sennet plaiting	6 6		6 6	60 1 0
Totals	10 9		10 9	149 16 7
Working for police	.2		.2	6 15 8
Totals .	.2		.2	6 15 8
In buildings—				
Painting	.2		.2	10 16 0
Carpentry	.7		.7	40 3 6
Plastering and bricklaying	1		1	9 11 0
Totals .	1.		1.	60 10 6

Description of Employment	Daily Average			Value of Prisoners Labour £ s d.
	Males	Females	Total	
Employments in the ordinary service of the prison—				
Cooking	1 6		1 6	55 14 8
Sweeping	2 2	7	2 9	94 13 10
Bath and barbering	8		8	27 17 4
Hospital attendant	3		3	13 4 0
Washing	1		1	4 9 10
Water gang	1 6		1 6	55 3 8
Working outside	1 8		1 8	53 18 10
Woodcutting	1 9		1 9	65 14 6
Labouring	3 5		3 5	118 6 10
Otherwise employed	8		8	27 17 4
Totals	14 6	7	15 3	522 0 10
Non-effectives—				
Sick, observation, &c	1 2		1 2	
Under punishment	2		2	
Awaiting Visiting Justice	1		1	
Unemployed—				
Awaiting trial and remand	1 9		1 9	
Others omitted	7	5	7 5	
Totals	10 4	5	10 9	
Grand Totals	37 1	1 2	38 3	739 3 7

R. GOBLE,
Gaoler.

24 —DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Report of the Librarian for the Year 1899.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your consideration a report on the library work.

The prison library at Darlinghurst, in addition to being maintained for the use of prisoners confined in the metropolitan gaol, serves also as the chief book depot and medium of supply for all gaols under the Department of Prisons. When I took charge as Librarian, in the early part of 1897, I found the library consisted of a very antiquated collection of books that appeared to have seen service with more than one generation of prisoners. Many of them were so old and tattered that I had no alternative but remove them at once from circulation. Others not so badly damaged were repaired and retained in use. The so called stock then consisted of a few old books that had been discarded from other gaols. None of those were fit to be sent out again, and there were no new books on hand.

In those days there was a solitary issue of books per week, and many prisoners did not avail themselves of the privilege. There was an impression amongst some of the prisoners that the old books formed part of the punishment. When shortly afterwards the standard novels of Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott were introduced for the first time, the punishment theory was entirely dispelled.

In the general distribution of 1897 forty-five gaols were supplied.

At that time 7th class prisoners—juvenile offenders—occupied a corridor in a wing in which were confined a large number of prisoners of other classes. The close proximity of such prisoners was detrimental to the best interests of the boys, who had frequently to be called up for punishment for having contraband articles in their possession (usually tobacco) and for ingenious attempts to pass clandestine communications to the yards in which the old offenders spent their hours of ease.

Books have always been prohibited during working hours, and without light in the cells there were few opportunities of reading or self improvement.

By your direction the boys were removed to a wing which had been specially fitted up for them, and as soon as practicable afterwards had the privilege of lights in their cells.

With the introduction of light into the boys' wing, it was found necessary to supply books much more frequently.

The reforms you have initiated have been without exception calculated to elevate and ameliorate the condition of the youths who have made a false start in life, and whose youthful folly has brought them within the restraint of prison walls.

Absolute separation from older criminals, a liberal scale of remission for good conduct, physical exercise, and closer companionship with a better class of books have brought about some desirable results. As I am with them daily, I notice that the boys are brighter, and more amenable to discipline. There is no insubordination, and it is gratifying to note the almost entire absence of prison offences.

Prison punishments, which were formerly almost daily occurrences with the 7th class, are now not frequent.

The boys are also visited in their cells personally by me twice a week, and on these occasions I give instruction, and always endeavour to inculcate high moral principles.

The Restricted Association System for the whole gaol was introduced on the 5th December, 1899. As in similar instances in other gaols, the library was well replenished for the occasion. There are 2,133 volumes available for the use of prisoners in this gaol.

The average weekly issue of books for twelve months previous to the inauguration of the new system was 352 720 volumes were issued on an average per week during the month of February. The total number of books in use in all the prison libraries is 14 600.

In addition to the above there is also a valuable reserve stock at Darlinghurst of 5,142 volumes, which have all been submitted for your approval. By this system there is a safeguard against the introduction of objectionable literature. In this collection I have not included 185 volumes received from the Principal Librarian of the Free Public Library, and which are now at Parramatta Gaol undergoing repairs. It will thus be seen that we have actually an aggregate of over 20,000 books.

During the past twelve months, Parramatta, Bathurst, Goulburn, Berrima, Albury, Grafton, Broken Hill, and a few small gaols were supplied. There will now, however, be, with your approval, a general distribution of books, and the requirements of the most important gaols will be kept well in view.

On the whole, we have had a very satisfactory year, and prospects are encouraging.

Considering that in the beginning of 1897, there was not a single new book on hand, I think it may be fairly claimed that the library work since done has been of a progressive character.

W.M. MCCREADY,
Librarian.

APPENDIX II.
Labour and Industry.

REPORT of the Director of Labour.

Summary (No. 1) showing the value of work performed by prisoners at the different gaols in the Colony during the year 1899.

Summary (No. 2) showing the earnings of the various trades at the established gaols during the year 1899.

NEW SOUTH WALES PRISONS—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR BRANCH.

The Director of Labour's Annual Report.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1899 upon the Industrial Labour Branch of the Department.

In my report for the year 1893, I had the satisfaction of being able to record an increase in the earnings of the prisoners of £2,359 over the year 1897. The year just closed has been distinctly a busy year, and the labour returns show a still further increase of £268, despite the fact that the daily average of prisoners confined in our gaols was 131 below the daily average for 1898. This decrease is, of course, a very satisfactory feature of the administration of the Department, but its effect upon the industries is obvious.

In estimating the industrial capabilities of the prisons, the difficulties referred to in your Report of 1898 must be borne in mind, as—the physical weakness of a large number of prisoners (many of whom are under medical treatment during the greater part of their sentences), the shortness of the sentences, and in most cases the scarcity of skilled workmen. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the various industries have been vigorously prosecuted, and with few exceptions the prisoners have worked well and have shown increasing interest in their work. There are continual additions being made to our industries, and in this way greater variety of employment is provided for our workmen.

The various Government Departments have continued their support to us during the year, and the following are among the principal supplies:—

Bookbinding (for Government and Educational Institutions)—6,545 volumes have been bound, 891 memorandum blocks, and 4,405 portfolios have been made.

Bootmaking (not including warders' uniform boots or prisoners' shoes and slippers)—3,908 pairs blucher boots, 226 pairs men's F.L. boots, 873 pairs women's F.L. boots, 690 pairs men's E.S. boots, 1,903 pairs women's E.S. boots, 7,018 pairs lunatics' boots, 1,413 pairs cloth boots, 453 pairs cloth slippers, 657 pairs bag leather shoes, and 2,270 pairs lunatics' boots half-soled and heeled.

Brushmaking—4,005 bass brooms, 2,934 hair brooms, 1,943 banister brooms, 1,491 deck brooms, 483 scavenger brooms, 5,598 scrubbing brushes, 433 tar brushes.

Carpentry—43 barrows, 100 inventories, 24 coal trays, 42 barrack tables and forms.

Matmaking—15,936 yards matting, 2,466 mats, 122 kneelers, 2,586 filter mats.

Printing—500,000 receipt forms for the Post Office Savings Bank.

Saddlery—826 pairs leggings, 24 carbine slings, 88 waist belts, 30 revolver cases, 26 pairs muffs, 12 cartridge pouches, 155 leather bags, for Police and Lands Departments.

Tinsmithing (for all Departments ordering through the Chief Inspector of Stores, the Ordnance, Public Works Departments, &c.)—227 meat dishes, 239 wash-hand basins, 144 tureens, 656 dust pans, 109 tea cans, 519 night tubs, 657 closet tubs, 117 washing tubs, 2,411 buckets, 137 water cans, 137 baking trays, 500 vanes, 625 plugs and bars, 53 coal scuttles, 620 plan cases, 17 barrows, 58 teapots, 330 boxes, 71 toilet cans, 34 urns, 900 pints, 851 quarts.

Tailoring and Needlework (not including warders' uniform or prisoners' clothing)—975 tweed jumpers, 1,285 dungaree jumpers, 893 tweed coats, 654 corduroy coats, 3,290 canvas and duck bags, 39 police tunics, 91 pairs police trousers, 8,441 shirts, 2,613 pairs drawers, 3,512 hospital night gowns, 3,075 pairs mole trousers, 2,247 pairs corduroy trousers, 657 pairs tweed and serge trousers, 22 quilted rugs, 33 strait jackets, 503 bed ticks, 692 pillow ticks, 202 tweed dresses, 856 huckaback towels, 367 sheets, 27 mosquito nets, 217 petticoats.

Upholstery—166 mattresses, 179 pillows, 701 pads.

The manufactures necessary for departmental requirements form a very important portion of our industries. With the introduction of the new system of restricted association into the prisons came an improved set of cell furniture and utensils, the manufacture of which helped to keep our trades fully occupied. In this connection we made 5,667 articles of galvanised iron and tin ware, and in addition to the articles previously referred to as having been made in the minor country gaols for departmental requirements, the following articles of clothing have been made for prisoner's use:—2,352 cotton shirts, 2,229 pairs flannel drawers, 1,657 flannel shirts, 1,523 pairs grey trousers, 287 hammocks, 216 pillow slips, 627 hat straps, 145 sheets, 1,245 table covers, 1,368 pairs braces, 240 chemises, 2,260 towels, 266 skirts, 289 jackets, 223 caps and hoods, 603 aprons, 259 pairs corsets, 1,527 clothes bags, 3,267 neckerchiefs, 1,227 vests, 1,930 jackets, 1,946 pairs dowlas trousers, 1,771 C.T. hats, 3,461 bags, 200 pairs mole trousers, 73 serge vests, 121 serge jumpers, 2,615 pairs shoes and slippers, 3,889 pairs shoes half-soled and heeled. And for officers' use—683 coats, 786 pairs trousers, 1,035 pairs boots, 204 pairs boots half-soled and heeled, 51 dresses, 74 aprons, 24 collars, 31 pairs slippers, &c.

The labour value of manufactures for prison use for the year being £5,631, and the material value £6,200.

The value of repairs for Prison Service is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Blacksmiths'	468	6	2	Painters'
Bookbinders'	58	9	8	Tailors'
Bootmakers'	196	13	1	Tinsmiths'
Carpenters'	253	15	2	
Needlework	60	5	4	Total.....
				£1,830 15 10

The design of the officers' uniforms has been altered during the year, greatly improving the appearance of the staff. The industrial officers have also been put into uniform. All the new uniforms have been made in the gaols.

In the principal gaols the waste fat is being saved and made into soap.

Owing to the introduction of the Restricted Association System into Darlinghurst Gaol, it was necessary to reduce the number of prisoners confined there to equal the number of available cells, consequently one branch of the mat-making industry was transferred to Parramatta Gaol. Accommodation for the work was soon provided at the latter gaol, and a detachment of prisoners, plant, and material, with an overseer, were removed to that gaol, and satisfactory work is being turned out. The number of prisoners employed in the other workshops in Darlinghurst Gaol have also been necessarily reduced, and the men transferred to other gaols when the necessary accommodation was available, suitable employment being provided for them at their destinations.

Marble Work.—A very complete plant has now been erected in Bathurst Gaol, and a corresponding increase in the turnover of this branch is expected during the present year.

Agricultural Work.—The land attached to the country prisons has received great attention during the past year. Vegetables and forage valued at £575 (contract rates) have been grown; the scarcity of rain in most instances reduced the value of this branch. In Goulburn and Parramatta Gaols irrigation on a large scale has been established, and good results are expected for the present year.

Minor Gaols.—The prisoners in the minor gaols have also been busily employed. In addition to the domestic service of the prisons the following articles have been made:—308 jackets, 468 vests, 2,101 pairs trousers, 82 bed ticks, 139 pairs braces, 189 towels, 23 sheets, 37 petticoats, 91 neckerchiefs, 82 pairs blucher boots, 155 pairs slippers, 129 pairs drawers, 446 C.T. hats, 458 shirts, 480 canvas bags, 492 scrubbing brushes, 35 candlesticks, 300 pillow ticks, 28 aprons, 43 dusters, 882 books bound.

Materials for manufacturing purposes are being supplied more quickly under the new system of dealing with the contractors than under the old system. In a few instances, however, some lines which were not procurable in the city could not be supplied by the contractors when required, and delay in the manufacture of our orders resulted. Still in most instances requisitions submitted to the Public Service Tender Board Department are promptly satisfied.

Owing to the number of new lines introduced into our trades it was found necessary to revise the labour Schedules so as to include the various items. This was accordingly done, and in a few instances slight increases were made in the tasks.

Our

Our price list is at present under consideration, and a revision will shortly take effect.

In our transactions with other Government Departments, &c., the following were the principal items of material used:—7 cwt millboards, 27 cwt. strawboards, 75 reams paper, 25 gross pasteboards, 308 skins leather, 751 sides bridle leather, 32,267 lb. sole leather, 13,657 lb. kip leather, 3,692 pairs uppers, 10,373 bloom stocks, 42 tons car yarn, 11 tons galvanised iron and tin, 1,898 yards diagonal tweed, 3,416 yards dungaree, 7,103 yards corduroy, 7,086 yards moleskin, 1,001 yards tweed, 18,188 yards flannel, 10,786 yards calico, 3,484 yards dowlas, 887 yards huckaback, 282 yards sheeting, 220 yards mosquito net, 1,385 yards canvas, 370 yards duck, 638 yards wincey.

The gross value of the articles manufactured for the year amounts to £23,460, the value of the material used being £12,353, and the value of prisoners' labour £11,107.

The total amount of the prisoners' earnings for the year 1899, apart from the domestic service of the prisons, is as follows:—

Manufactures .	£	s.	d.
Buildings	11,107	1	5
Working outside, police, &c.	6,388	7	10
Agricultural work .	351	5	2
Trial Bay Breakwater, wharf, roads, &c.	575	5	7
	800	7	0
Total	£19,222	7	0

WM. URQUHART,
Director of Labour.

SUMMARY (No. 1) of the Value of Work performed by Prisoners at the different Gaols in the Colony during the year 1899.

Prison.	In Manufactures.		In Buildings	Working outside for Police and other Government Departments	Employment in the ordinary Prison Service	Total												
	For Gaols.	For other Government Departments, &c.																
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.									
Darlinghurst	1,410	5	5	2,352	8	2	1,880	12	4	3,647	16	1	9,291	2	0			
Goulburn	1,201	17	4	483	3	8	379	19	7	3,198	0	7	5,323	4	10			
Parramatta	922	3	8	719	15	8	977	3	6	2,878	17	8	5,498	0	6			
Bathurst	661	4	5	1,199	0	3	1,621	11	9	2,507	14	9	5,989	11	2			
Berrima	80	0	7	62	10	0	137	16	0	744	8	6	1,024	15	1			
Biloela	446	2	1	206	13	1	200	8	7	2,234	9	4	3,087	13	1			
Matland	243	13	1	441	19	8	780	15	2	1,411	9	11	2,877	17	10			
Trial Bay (a)										868	9	6	868	9	6			
Albury	101	15	11				52	14	0	470	8	8	629	13	11			
Armidale	90	5	2	2	16	10	48	11	11	426	1	4	557	15	3			
Broken Hill	59	11	8				28	7	0	5	6	4	390	19	2			
Deniliquin	62	8	4				0	13	4	154	9	2	217	10	10			
Dubbo	73	7	6	2	13	4	20	12	0				318	9	10			
Forbes							9	16	0				138	6	2			
Grafton	37	8	8				73	4	0	14	16	2	618	5	10			
Hay	4	0	6							2	2	2	144	1	8			
Mudgee							19	5	0	11	0	0	128	6	4			
Tamworth	67	12	10				69	9	10	12	16	8	626	10	10			
Wagga Wagga	3	0	6				3	5	4				84	14	0			
Wilcannia	2	6	0				11	0	0				191	11	8			
Wollongong	14	0	6										133	9	4			
Yass							12	12	0				70	2	6			
Young	149	16	7				60	10	6	6	15	8	322	0	10			
Balranald										10	7	2	23	9	4			
Bega										27	15	6	27	15	6			
Bingera										18	14	0	66	17	0			
Bombala										31	5	2	31	5	2			
Bourke										39	13	10	138	13	6			
Braidwood										29	15	10	29	15	10			
Burrowa										0	18	4	0	18	4			
Casino										27	0	10	93	13	8			
Cobar										58	7	10	58	7	10			
Coona										22	14	8	22	14	8			
Coonabaraban										2	18	8	18	3	0			
Coonamble										79	9	6	79	9	6			
Cootamundra										102	4	2	102	4	2			
Cowra										44	0	0	44	0	0			
Glen Innes										8	16	0	38	13	8			
Grenfell										5	0	10	5	0	10			
Gundagai										2	13	2	66	11	0			
Gunnedah										17	15	8	78	0	2			
Hillston										19	10	6	19	10	6			
Inverell										10	18	2	71	4	6			
Kempsey (West)										14	18	10	20	8	10			
Moree										25	15	2	138	1	0			
Murrumbidgee										0	5	6	5	9	1			
Narrabri										9	3	4	99	5	6			
Narrandera										41	18	8	111	4	8			
Newcastle										9	3	4	9	3	4			
Orange										1	9	4	166	5	8			
Port Macquarie										2	0	4	27	4	6			
Singleton													0	14	8			
Taree													13	15	0			
Tenterfield										1	14	10	31	12	6			
Walgett										1	0	0	109	11	0			
Wellington													47	18	10			
Wentworth													47	13	4			
Wyalong										1	5	8	1	5	8			
Totals	5,631	0	9	5,476	0	8	6,338	7	10	351	5	2	23,773	19	9	41,620	14	2

(a) Work done for Breakwater Trial Bay, shown separately. This represents the value of labour only, not the value of articles manufactured. The value of Prison labour is estimated at 1s 10d per diem, with exception of the Prison Trades, which are fixed by Schedule rates.

SUMMARY (No 2) of Earnings of the various trades at the Established Gaols, 1899 *

PRISON SERVICE.

	Employment	£ s d.
Barbering		176 19 3
Blacksmithing		468 6 2
Bookbinding		58 9 8
Bootmaking		196 13 1
Carpentry		253 15 2
Cooking		2,731 11 6
Hospital attendants		462 3 8
Lunatic keepers		269 0 10
Messengers and servants		619 1 10
Miscellaneous work		4,973 5 8
Needlework		60 5 4
Outside work		1,551 12 10
Painting		16 3 2
School and store assistants		394 8 10
Sweeping and cleaning		6,391 3 8
Tailoring		507 9 6
Tinsmithing		269 13 9
Washing and gardening		2,072 7 1
Writers		406 12 8
Total		£21,909 3 8

PRISON MANUFACTORY.

	Employment.	
Blacksmithing		193 9 11
Bookbinding		1,082 11 1
Bootmaking		1,942 0 3
Brushmaking		670 8 6
Carpentry		483 5 8
Hatmaking		458 18 8
Marble work		428 10 5
Matmaking		1,023 15 9
Needlework		673 19 6
Oakum picking		3 12 8
Painting		16 3 5
Printing		326 7 9
Shrinking clo'h		11 2 10
Tailoring		2,696 12 5
Tinsmithing		993 2 7
Upholstery		72 2 10
Wool cutting		19 17 2
Total		£11,107 1 5

PRISON BUILDINGS

Asphalting	216 4 0
Blacksmithing	1,204 5 10
Bricklaying and plastering	431 17 2
Carpentry	1,362 3 11
Labouring	854 0 6
Masonry	1,137 8 2
Painting	1,116 15 6
Plumbing	53 3 7
Tinsmithing	12 9 2
Total	£6,383 7 10

* Exclusive of the value of work done at Police Gaols.

APPENDIX III.

Medical and Lunacy Statistics.

- A General medical statistics of prisons in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1899
 B Particulars of prisoners released on medical grounds from the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899
 C Particulars of the death of each prisoner who died in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899
 D Group 1 --Table showing the daily average prison population, with the number of deaths from natural causes during each of the past thirteen years
 Group 2 --Executions in gaols
 E Particulars of each case of insanity occurring in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

TABLE A.

GENERAL Medical Statistics of PRISONS in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Prison	Daily Average number of Prisoners during the Year	Total number of Cases of sickness treated in Hospital	Deaths from—										Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds				
			Phtisis and Hemoptisis	Heart Disease	Enteric fever	Other continued Fevers	Erysipelas	Sarvaper's	Other eruptive Fevers	Dysentery	Other natural causes	Alcoholism		Suicide	Execution	Other non natural causes	
Darlinghurst	445 6	388									3	1	3	1	1	1	1
Goulburn	270 4	58									3						3
Parramatta	2,9 8	174		1							1						
Bathurst	249	110		1								1				1	
Berrima	63 7																
Biloele	220 4	175		2							2						7
Maitland	109 4	19									1						
Trial Bay	95 7	119															
Albury	26 9	19															
Armidale	22 8	1															
Broken Hill	22 9	10															
Deniliquin	11 2																
Dubbo	23 1	23															1
Forbes	7 8																
Grafton	31 2	2									1						
Hay	6 8	4															
Mudgee	6 72	7									1						
Tamworth	33 3	21		2													1
Wagga Wagga	7 1	1									1						
Wilcannia	9 4																
Wollongong	6 7			1													1
Yass	3 1	3															
Young	38 3	14	1														
Balranald	2 005	2															
Bega	1 8	1															
Bingera	4 502	7									2						
Bombala	1 4	3									1						
Bourke	10 9	4															1
Braidwood	1 57	1															
Burrowa	3	1															
Casino	5 6	26															
Cobar	3 9	7															
Cooma	2 13	1															
Coonababran	1 38	2															1
Coonamble	5 36	22															
Cootamundra	6 6	2									1						2
Cowra	1 96																
Glen Innes	2	7															
Grenfell	7	4															
Gundagai	3 3	2															
Gunnedah	4 9	9															
Hillston	9	5															
Inverell	3 6	15															
Kempsey (West)	2 2	1															
Moree	9 08																
Murrumbidgee	54																
Narrabri	6 8	9															1
Narrandera	7 86	5															
Newcastle	2 13																
Orange	8 5																1
Port Macquarie	1 3											1					
Singleton	28																
Taree	78	5															
Tenterfield	1 4																
Walgett	6 2																1
Wellington	6 27	36															
Wentworth	2 5																
Wyalong	2 71	2															
GRAND TOTALS	Males Females Totals	1,907 51		1	6						17	3	3	1	1	1	19
		194 167			1										1		2
		2,101 677	1,318	1	7							17	3	3	1	2	21

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS of Prisoners Released on Medical Grounds from the Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which released (as returned by Medical Officer).	Whether disease originated before or after reception into Prison.
Darlinghurst	Male	98/4,474, A.R.W.	30/9/98	18 months' H.L.	30/9/98	4/10/99	Malignant disease of tongue.	After.
Goulburn	"	98/300, J.J.F.	18/11/98	6 months' H.L.	18/11/98	22/3/99	Senile dementia	Before.
"	"	90/102, P.McK.	10/4/98	3 years' H.L.	29/3/98	22/4/99	Catalepsy	After.
"	"	98/218, H.W.	22/8/98	3 years' P.S.	1/8/98	18/11/99	Abdominal tumor	Before.
Biloela	"	98/1,607, J.McK	11/7/93	5 years' P.S.	30/6/96	4/2/99	Heart disease	Before.
"	"	98/1,116, J.A.D.	9/5/98	2 years' H.L.	2/5/98	27/2/99	Senile decay, blind and deaf.	Before.
"	"	98/1,115, J.J.	9/5/98	2 years' H.L.	2/5/98	27/2/99	Senile decay, totally blind.	Before.
"	"	99/415, G.E.	20/2/99	3 months' H.L.	20/2/99	4/3/99	Senile decay	Before.
"	"	99/305, W.J.P.	7/2/99	6 months' H.L.	7/2/99	15/5/99	Cancer of throat	Before.
"	"	99/249, E.J.	1/2/99	6 months' H.L.	1/2/99	3/6/99	Cancer of liver	Before.
"	Female	99/412, V.H.	18/2/99	6 months' H.L.	18/2/99	22/7/99	Cancer of leg	Before.
Dubbo	Male	99/67, J.G.K.	27/3/99	3 months' Imp	21/2/99	27/4/99	Asthma	Before.
Tamworth	"	98/205, E.F.L.	19/8/98	3 years' H.L.	6/7/97	25/8/99	Phthisis	Before.
Wollongong	"	99/34, W.E.	4/4/99	1 month's H.L.	4/4/99	8/4/99	Paralysis	Before.
Bourke	"	99/9, P.K.	25/1/99	3 months' Imp.	19/1/99	13/3/99	Enteric fever	After.
Coonabarabran	"	99/17, H.W.	13/10/99	6 months' H.L.	30/10/99	17/11/99	Heart disease	Before.
Cootamundra	"	99/39, P.O.L.	2/5/99	3 months' H.L.	2/5/99	8/6/99	Epileptic fits	Before.
"	"	99/88, J.J.	13/10/99	3 months' H.L.	13/10/99	9/12/99	Tumor of the testicle	Before.
Narrabri	"	99/137, J.L.	8/11/98	4 months' H.L.	7/11/98	6/2/99	Typhoid fever	After.
Orange	Female	99/68, M.B.	14/4/99	3 months' H.L.	11/4/99	1/6/99	Pregnancy	Before.
Walgett	Male	99/28, G.R.	16/6/99	1 month's H.L.	14/6/99	1/7/99	Cystitis	Before.

NOTE.—At the remaining forty-six gaols there were no prisoners released on medical grounds during the year.

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Prisons of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by Visiting Surgeon).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
Darlinghurst	Male	1018/98, F.O.	34	1/11/98	6 months' hard labour	1/11/98	10/1/99	Pneumonia	After	Good	Nil	Cart driver.
"	"	5808/98, S.W.C.B.	24	15/12/98	Death	17/2/99	5/4/99	Executed (dissection of neck).	"	"	Nil	Stoeman.
"	"	2144/99, W.F.B.	47	10/5/99	Governor's pleasure	"	12/7/99	Suicide.	"	Indifferent	Nil	Railway carriage builder
"	"	4942/99, E.D.	54	3/10/99	Remanded	"	7/10/99	Kidney disease	Before	Bad	1	Bootmaker.
"	"	4413/99, F.I.	50	9/10/99	"	"	11/10/99	Suicide	"	Indifferent	9	Hawker.
"	"	4838/99, G.A.	47	11/11/99	"	"	20/11/99	Alcoholism	Before	Bad	Nil	Surveyor's chainman.
"	"	4942/99, I.B.	22	18/11/99	"	"	22/11/99	Abscess of brain	"	Good	3	Plasterer.
"	"	4776/99, G.L.	35	6/11/99	5 years' penal servitude	30/11/99	6/12/99	Suicide	"	Good	9	Typist
"	Female	5188/99, C.M.P.	23	30/11/99	3 years' light labour	30/11/99	6/12/99	Phosphorus poisoning.	Before	Bad	1	Married.
Goulburn	Male	26768, T.G.	47	15/10/98	18 months' hard labour	7/9/98	15/6/99	Bronchial asthma	"	"	Nil	Cook.
"	"	164/99, W.P.K.	51	7/6/99	Remanded	"	15/6/99	Tetanus	After	"	Nil	Tinker.
"	"	339/97, W.C.	28	25/12/97	3 years' hard labour	6/11/97	6/11/99	Syncope	"	Fair	Nil	Labourer.
Paramatta	"	233/98, J.W.	69	9/4/98	3 years' penal servitude	2/5/98	18/5/99	Dropsy	Before	Failing	3	"
"	"	545/99, J.T.	45	2/8/99	3 "	2/8/99	2/11/99	Heart disease (syncope)	"	Fair	5	Carpenter.
Bathurst	"	302/97, G.C.	36	8/11/97	4 "	4/2/97	21/4/99	Crushed by fall of cell roof	After	Good	28	Labourer.
"	"	19/99, P.F.	31	10/1/99	6 months' hard labour	3/1/99	29/5/99	Heart disease	Before	Bad	9	Barber.
"	"	248/99, J.T.	38	4/8/99	Remanded	"	9/8/99	Delirium tremens	"	"	9	Miner.
Ellice	"	2354/98, E.R.	43	11/10/98	6 months' hard labour	11/10/98	16/1/99	Apoplexy	After	Fair	6	Bootmaker.
"	Female	20/99, L.S.	18	4/1/99	7 days' confinement	3/1/99	4/1/99	Heart disease	Before	"	Nil	Servant.
"	"	"	"	"	1 month confinement (concurrent)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Male	2323/98, S.S.	66	30/11/98	3 months' hard labour	30/11/98	5/2/99	Heart disease	"	Bad	69	Carpenter.
"	"	312/98, J.W.	42	22/12/98	3 "	22/12/98	13/2/99	Ruptured blood-vessel.	"	"	5	Clerk.
Matland	"	553/99, T.C.	73	14/8/99	14 days' hard labour	14/8/99	23/8/99	Natural decay and rupture of artery in brain.	"	"	1	Farmer.
Forbes	"	78/99, J.H.	51	30/6/99	Remanded	"	2/7/99	Natural causes	"	Dying	Nil	Cooper.
Mudgee	"	38/99, J.C.	35	8/5/99	"	"	21/5/99	Bronchitis	"	Bad	Nil	Labourer.
Tamworth	"	174/99, T.F.	74	13/7/99	1 month imprisonment	13/7/99	30/7/99	Heart disease (senile decay)	"	Very bad	1	"
"	"	218/99, T.A.C.	78	25/9/99	Remanded	"	28/9/99	Failure of the heart's action and senile decay	"	"	7	Dealer.
Wagga Wagga	"	164/99, G.M.	29	12/12/99	"	"	13/12/99	Asthma	"	Dying	Nil	Labourer.
Wollongong	"	3/99L, O.B.	40	10/1/99	1 month hard labour	10/1/99	10/1/99	Heart disease, accelerated by alcohol	"	Suffering from exposure and alcohol	Nil	"
Yoimg	"	96/03, P.D.	55	8/9/99	3 months' hard labour	26/8/99	30/9/99	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	"	Very weak	4	Seaman.
Bingera	"	8/99, H.McG.	75	7/3/99	Remanded	"	9/3/99	Bronchitis and senile decay.	"	Feeble	Nil	Miner.
"	"	71/99, F.E.	53	13/12/99	17 days' imprisonment	13/12/99	26/12/99	Pneumonia	After	Bad	Nil	Cook.
"	"	144/99, J.McG.	75	25/1/99	Remanded	"	30/1/99	General break up	Was in failing health for months	Exceedingly weak.	Nil	Tramp.
Cootamundra	"	60/99, R.P.	39	29/7/99	3 months' hard labour	29/7/99	21/8/99	Rupture of blood-vessel on the brain	After	Of weak intellect.	6	Butcher.
Port Macquarie	"	18/99, T.G.	35	7/9/99	Remanded	"	9/9/99	Syncope	Before	Bad	1	Groom.

NOTE.—No prisoners died in the remaining forty-two gaols during the year.

TABLE D.—Group 1.

TABLE showing the Daily Average Prison Population, with the number of Deaths from Natural Causes, during each of the past thirteen years in the Prisons of New South Wales.

Year.	In Prison.		
	Daily Average.	Deaths from Natural Causes.	*Death-rate Per thousand of gaol population.
Year ended 31st December, 1887.....	2,374 56	34	14 27
" " 1888	2,209 83	27	12 33
" " 1889	2,227 7	33	13 91
" " 1890	2,261 18	23	11 55
" " 1891	2,458 74	37	14 14
" " 1892	2,550 69	39	14 87
" " 1893	2,540 47	30	12 26
" " 1894	2,443 8	21	8 33
" " 1895	2,412 3	22	8 94
" " 1896	2,442 8	29	12 3
" " 1897	2,324 11	21	9 29
" " 1898	2,234 42	20	9 61
" " 1899	2,101 67	25	11 6

* The average general death rate per thousand for last ten years for whole population was 12 57.

NOTE—A custom prevails of sending persons to gaol for medical treatment where hospitals or charitable institutions are not available. This practice not only seriously inconveniences the Department, but swells the prison death-rate, as unfortunate persons are occasionally received in a moribund condition. During the year 1899, of the twenty five deaths from natural causes, nine died within one week after reception.

TABLE D.—Group 2.

EXECUTIONS IN GAOL.

Year ended 31st December, 1880.....	3
" " 1880.....	1
" " 1891.....	3
" " 1892.....	1
" " 1893.....	5
" " 1894.....	5
" " 1895.....	1
" " 1896.....	1
" " 1897.....	3
" " 1898.....	1
" " 1899.....	1

EXECUTIONS for 10-year periods, with Yearly Averages.

10-year period ended 31st December,	Executions.	Yearly Averages.
1834	308	30 8
" " 1844	174	17 4
" " 1854	33	3 8
" " 1864	38	3 8
" " 1874	31	3 1
" " 1884	22	2 2
" " 1894	29	2 9
" " 1899.....	7	1 4

NOTE—The period ended 31st December, 1899, is for five years only.

TABLE E.

Particulars of each case of Insanity occurring in Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Prison.	Sex	Registr. Number	Age on Reception	Degree of Education	Occupation prior to Reception	Offence or Charge	Date of Conviction (if convicted)	Sentence (if convicted)	Date of Reception into Prison	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison	Whether Remanded for Observation	Whether known to have been previously Insane	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there)	Form of Insanity	Supposed Cause of Insanity	Recovered in Prison	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each	Discharged to Police Courts, with date	Died in Prison, with date	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year	Remaining in the Prison, not certified as Insane at the end of the year	
Darlinghurst.	Male	75	25	Rev'd and white	Labourer	Manslaughter	5/10 97	Imprisonment for life	4/1/99	Sane	No	No	On reception	Sane	Sane	28/11/99						
	"	89	50	"	Miner	Wife desertion	22/12/98	12 months' imprisonment of sureties	5/1/99	Delusivo	"	Yes	2 days	General paralysis of insanity	Not known	No	9/1/99					
	"	91	22	"	Matmaker	Attempt to steal from the person	10/1/99	6 months hard labour	5/1/99	"	"	No	132 days	Delusivo insanity	"	"	8/7/99	Sentence expired, 8/7/99				
	"	123	24	"	Metal worker	Found on enclosed premises		Remanded	7/1/99	Sane	Yes	"	On reception	Sane	Sane			13/1/99				
	"	158	29	"	Clerk	False pretences	16/1/99	12 months' hard labour and trial	10/1/99	"	No	"	36 days	"	"	"	21/2/99					
	"	183	33	"	Groom	Stealing from a dwelling	19/1/99	4 years penal servitude	11/1/99	"	"	"	"	On reception	"	"	19/5/99					
	"	190	30	"	Dealer	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	26/7/97	7 years' penal servitude	11/1/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2/2/99					
	Female	307	46	"	Housekeeper	Indecent language		Remanded	18/1/99	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcohol			20/1/99				
	Male	373	22	"	Plumber	Attempt suicide	21/1/99	1 month hard labour	21/1/99	Sane	No	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	6/2/99					
	Female	439	30	"	Miner	Vagrancy	26/9/93	6 months' hard labour	25/1/99	Delusivo	"	"	"	Delusivo insanity	Not known	24/2/99						
	"	443	42	"	Maid	Injure property	26/1/99	4 months' imprisonment	26/1/99	Sane	"	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	29/1/99					
	Male	425	33	"	Labourer	Vagrancy		Remanded	25/1/99	"	"	"	"	9 days	"	"			8/2/99			Yes
	"	548	64	"	Langman	Wife desertion	31/1/99	Confinee	2/2/99	"	"	"	"	243 days	"	"	No					
	"	551	63	"	Farmer	Warrant executed	2/2/99	Governor's pleasure	2/2/99	"	"	"	"	28 days	"	"	29/3/99					
	"	730	28	"	Painter	Stealing	14/2/99	21 days' imprisonment	14/2/99	Demented	"	"	"	On reception	Demented	Not known	6/3/99	Sentence expired, 6/3/99				
	"	711	42	"	Labourer	Injure property		Remanded	15/2/99	Sane	Yes	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	21/2/99					
	"	800	25	"	Farmer	Mutinous shooting		Governor's pleasure	27/2/99	Demented	No	"	"	"	Demented	Not known	No	14/1/99				
	"	975	57	"	Bootmaker	Attempt suicide	7/3/99	3 months' imprisonment	2/3/99	Sane	"	"	"	"	Sane	Sane	6/6/99	Sentence expired, 6/6/99				
	"	1,113	31	"	Clerk	Stealing	20/5/97	4 years penal servitude	9/3/99	"	"	"	"	40 days	"	"	20/5/99					
	"	1,133	27	"	Labourer	Assault	14/3/99	3 months' imprisonment	13/5/99	Epileptic	"	"	"	"	Epileptic insanity	Epilepsy	12/6/99	Sentence expired, 12/6/99				
	"	1,185	29	"	Tanner	Attempt burglary, and in possession of house-breaking implements	27/5/98	5 years' penal servitude	15/3/99	Sane	"	"	"	On reception	Sane	Sane	29/3/99					
	"	1,290	46	"	Labourer	Indecent assault	30/11/98	2 years' hard labour	24/3/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30/3/99					
	"	1,371	43	"	Bookkeeper	False pretences	7/11/93	4 1/2 years' penal servitude	27/3/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14/4/99					
"	1,663	29	"	Steward	Assault and robbery in company	10/6/97	3 years' penal servitude	13/4/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20/5/99						
"	1,773	35	"	Groom	In possession of supposed stolen property		Remanded	19/4/99	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"			23/4/99				
"	1,824	44	"	Dealer	Assault			22/4/99	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"			26/4/99				
"	1,896	23	"	Miner	Stealing	25/1/99	3 months' hard labour	25/4/99	Epileptic	No	"	Yes	6 days	Epileptic insanity	"	24/7/99	Sentence expired, 21/7/99					
"	1,922	54	"	Labourer	Unlawfully on premises	26/7/2/99	10 "	"	27/4/99	Sane	No	"	97 days	Sane	Sane	28/8/99						
"	1,986	40	"	Dyer	Making counterfeit tokens		Remanded	1/5/99	"	"	Yes	"	On reception	"	"			5/5/99				
"	2,023	29	"	Labourer	Attempt suicide		"	3/7/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			16/1/99				
"	2,093	22	"	Tailor	Discuss firearms in a public place		"	8/5/99	Delusivo	"	"	"	"	Delusivo insanity	Not known			22/3/99				

Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if convicted).	Date of Reception into Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison.	Whether Remanded for Observation.	Whether known to have been previously insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Recovered in Prison.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each.	Discharged to Police Courts, with date.	Died in Prison, with date.	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year.	Remaining in the Prison; not certified as Insane at the end of the year.		
Darlinghurst.	Male	2,144	47	Read and write.	Railway carriage builder	Murder		Governor's pleasure	10/5/99	Delusive	No	Yes	On reception	Delusive insanity	Hereditary				12/7/99				
	Female	2,148	30	"	Housekeeper	Indecent language		"	10/5/99	Alcoholic	"	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcohol		19/5/99						
	Male	2,204	38	"	Painter	Stealing in a dwelling	3/2/99	5 years' penal servitude	13/5/99	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Sane								
	"	2,335	24	"	Labourer	Stealing	23/5/99	3 months' hard labour	22/5/99	Demented	"	No	8 days	Demented	Not known		22/8/99						
	"	2,391	37	"	Clerk	Illegally on premises	25/5/99	14 days' hard labour	25/5/99	Sane	"	"	4 days	Sane	Sane		7/6/99						
	"	2,638	75	Foreign	Cook	Maliciously wounding	5/6/99	5 years' penal servitude	12/6/99	Demented	"	"	On reception	Demented	Not known	No						Yes.	
	"	2,670	39	Read and write.	Labourer	Suspected person	12/6/99	6 months' hard labour	12/6/99	"	"	"	"	Sane	Sane		13/7/99						
	"	2,850	56	"	Clerk	Attempt suicide		Remanded	24/6/99	Delusive	Yes	"	"	Delusive insanity	Not known			30/6/99					
	"	2,859	35	"	Bricklayer	Indecent assault		Awaiting trial	23/6/99	Sane	No	"	"	Sane	Sane		31/7/99						
	"	3,027	40	"	Rag gatherer	Vagrancy	5/7/99	4 months' hard labour	5/7/99	"	"	"	"	"	"		4/11/99						
	"	3,130	20	Foreign	Sailor	"		Remanded	12/7/99	"	"	"	"	"	"								
	"	3,227	51	Read and write.	Labourer	"		"	19/7/99	"	Yes	"	"	On reception	"								
	"	3,335	30	"	"	Assault		25/7/99	21 days' imprisonment	25/7/99	Delusive	No	"	5 days	General paralysis of insanity.	Not known		14/8/99					
	"	Female	3,379	29	"	Married	Attempt suicide		Remanded	28/7/99	Sane	Yes	"	On reception	Sane	Sane							
	"	Male	3,383	42	"	Labourer	Stealing		Governor's pleasure	28/7/99	Delusive	No	"	"	Delusive insanity	"	No	21/9/99					
	"	Female	3,390	52	"	"	Arson		"	29/7/99	"	"	"	"	"	"		23/10/99					
	"	Female	3,394	43	"	Housekeeper	Maliciously wounding	9/2/99	2 years' light labour	29/7/99	"	"	"	"	"	Not known	No					Yes	
	"	Male	3,502	31	"	Fitter	Attempt suicide		Remanded	28/8/99	Alcoholic and morphia.	Yes	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcohol							
	"	"	3,876	55	"	Steward	Stealing		"	2/9/99	Alcoholic	No	"	1 day	"	"							
	"	"	4,010	40	"	Seaman	Attempt suicide		"	11/9/99	"	Yes	"	On reception	"	"							
	"	"	4,057	33	"	Gardener	Stealing		"	15/9/99	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Sane		18/9/99					
	"	"	4,187	43	"	Labourer	Break, enter, and steal		Governor's pleasure	23/9/99	Delusive	No	"	12 days	Delusive insanity	Not known	No	15/11/99					
	"	"	4,331	41	"	"	"	8/8/99	2 1/2 years' hard labour	2/10/99	"	"	"	On reception	"	"	No	25/11/99					Yes
	"	"	"	64	"	Master mariner	Contempt of Court		Debtor	31/8/99	"	"	"	34 days	"	"	No	3/10/99					
	"	"	4,401	49	"	Draper	Injure property		Remanded	7/10/99	Sane	Yes	"	On reception	Sane	"							
	"	"	4,419	23	"	Dealer	Vagrancy		"	9/10/99	Idiot	"	"	"	Idiot	Natural							
	"	Female	4,469	29	"	Servant	Attempt suicide		"	11/10/99	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Not known							
	"	"	4,478	36	"	Married	Assault		"	12/10/99	"	"	"	"	"	"							
	"	Male	4,565	34	"	Cooper	Vagrancy	19/10/99	1 month hard labour	19/10/99	"	No	"	5 days	"	"		18/11/99					
	"	"	4,745	29	"	Saddler	Injure property		Remanded	2/11/99	"	Yes	"	On reception	"	"		5/11/99					
	"	"	4,766	33	"	Shoemaker	Break, enter, and steal	6/10/93	10 years' penal servitude.	4/11/99	"	No	"	"	"	"		29/11/99					
	"	"	4,912	54	"	Labourer	Attempt suicide		Remanded	16/11/99	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcoholism							
"	"	4,931	48	"	Bookkeeper	Beg alms	17/11/99	48 hours' imprisonment	17/11/99	"	No	"	"	"	"		19/11/99						
"	Female	5,013	16	"	Servant	Vagrancy	21/11/99	14 days' hard labour	21/11/99	Sane	"	"	"	Sane	Not known		4/12/99						
"	Male	5,017	39	"	Wharf labourer	Break and enter		Remanded	22/11/99	Demented	"	"	6 days	Dementia	"								
"	"	5,098	39	"	Labourer	Obscene language	27/11/99	14 days' imprisonment	27/11/99	Sane	"	"	On reception	Sane	"		1/12/99						
"	"	5,185	37	"	Bricklayer	Indecent exposure	30/11/99	7 "	30/11/99	Alcoholic	"	"	"	"	"		6/12/99						
"	"	5,304	26	"	Labourer	Drunk and disorderly	8/12/99	2 "	8/12/99	"	"	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcoholism		10/12/99						
"	"	5,311	39	Foreign.	Seaman	Stealing		Remanded	8/12/99	Delusive	"	"	"	Delusive insanity	Not known								
"	"	5,326	30	Read and write.	Telegraph messenger.	Vagrancy	9/12/99	1 month hard labour.	9/12/99	"	"	"	"	"	"	No						Yes.	
"	"	5,351	45	"	Cook	Attempt suicide		Remanded	11/12/99	Alcoholic	Yes	"	"	Alcoholic	Alcoholism								
"	"	5,388	40	Foreign	Gardener	Wife desertion	14/12/99	Confinee	13/12/99	Delusive	No	"	1 day	Delusive insanity	Not known							Yes.	
"	"	5,478	55	Read and write.	Clerk	Attempt suicide		Remanded	20/12/99	Sane	Yes	"	On reception	Sane	"	No							

Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if convicted).	Date of Reception into Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison.	Whether Remanded for Observation.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Recovered in Prison.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each.	Discharged to Police Courts, with date.	Died in Prison, with date.	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year.	Remaining in the Prison; not certified as Insane at the end of the year.
Darlinghurst	Male	5,547	49	Read and write.	Sailor	Stealing	..	Remanded	26/12/99	Alcoholic	No	No	On reception	Alcoholic	Alcoholism	..	..	29/12/99	..	..	..
Goulburn	"	5,616	36	"	Seaman	Travelling without paying boat fare	..	"	29/12/99	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	..	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	85	45	Nil	Labourer	Indecent behaviour	11/3/99	7 days' imprisonment	11/3/99	Quiet	No	"	9 months and 4 days	Catalepsy	Not known	Yes	21/4/99	..	..	..	..
"	"	102	24	"	"	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	29/3/98	3 years' hard labour	9/4 98	Normal	"	"	"	"	"	No	22,4/99	..	..	..	..
"	"	130	47	Read and write.	"	Indecent assault	30/11/98	2 years' hard labour	22/4/99	Strange in manner.	"	"	7 months and 26 days.	Suspected	"	Yes	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	247	48	"	Seaman	Vagrancy	21/8/99	4 months' hard labour	22/8/99	Violent	"	"	On reception	Epilepsy	Injury to head	No	8/12/99	..	..	..	..
"	"	375	31	"	Labourer	Exposing his person	9/12/99	6 " "	12/12/99	Quiet	"	"	1 day	Delusional	Not known	Yes	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta	"	606	48	"	Cook	Vagrancy	31/12/98	1 month hard labour.	3/1/99	Apparently sane	"	"	16 days	Not known	"	30/1/99	Sentence expired, 30/1/99.				
"	"	607	38	"	Sailor	"	16/1/99	1 " "	17/1/99	"	"	"	4 days	"	"	15/2/99	Sentence expired, 15/2/99.				
"	"	612	58	"	Labourer	Robbery with violence	15/3/97	3 years' penal servitude	7/4 99	"	"	"	On reception	Delusional mania	"	No	13/6 99	..	..	..	..
"	"	613	32	"	"	Stealing	19/5/97	7 " "	21/2 98	Doubtful	"	"	12 months 46 days	Not insane	"	11/10/99	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	617	22	"	"	Attempted burglary	27/6/98	5 " "	24/6/98	"	"	"	10 months 1 day.	Acute mania	"	No	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	619	26	"	"	Bad language	17/5/99	14 days' imprisonment	17/5/99	Apparently insane.	"	"	1 day	Homicidal mania	"	No	29/5 99	Sentence expired, 30/5/99.			..
"	"	620	64	"	Miner	Murder	4/10/92	Penal servitude for life.	26/11/92	Doubtful	"	Yes	6 years 6 months and 12 days.	Not insane	"	11/9/99	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	622	48	"	Labourer	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	24/7/99	Awaiting trial	24 7/99	Apparently in sane.	"	No	1 day	Delusional mania	"	..	28/8/99	..	..	..	..
"	"	623	28	"	"	Break, enter, and steal	23/7/96	4 years' penal servitude	27/7/99	"	"	"	On reception	"	"	No	15/8/99	Sentence expired, 17/8/99.			..
"	"	624	43	"	Clerk	False pretences (3 charges).	7/11/98	4 1/2 " "	7/8, 99	Doubtful	"	"	2 days	"	"	"	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	625	32	"	Shoemaker	Unlawfully on premises	18/7/99	3 months' hard labour	19/7 99	"	"	"	27 days	Not insane	"	17/10/99	Sentence expired, 17/10/99.				
"	"	626	42	"	Blacksmith	Burglary and larceny.	15/3/89	14 years' penal servitude	21/8/99	Apparently in sane	"	"	On reception	Delusional mania	"	No	21/9/99	Sentence expired, 26/9/99.			..
"	"	627	34	"	Labourer	Stealing	21/8/99	1 month hard labour.	22/8/99	Doubtful	"	"	1 day	Sane	Alcoholism	12 9/99	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	628	32	"	"	Shop-breaking and stealing.	28/9/97	10 years' penal servitude	23, 8, 99	"	"	"	On reception	Delusions	Not known	No	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	629	31	"	"	Attempt sodomy	4/2 97	3 years' penal servitude	23/8/99	"	"	"	"	Sane	"	16/11/99	Sentence expired, 16/11/99.				
"	"	630	30	"	"	Perjury	1/12/98	2 years' hard labour	23/8/99	Apparently insane.	"	"	"	Delusional mania	"	No	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	631	48	"	"	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	..	Governor's pleasure	28 8/99	"	"	Yes	"	Melancholia	"	"	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	632	48	"	Engineer	Vagrancy	..	Remanded	11/9/99	Suffering from drink.	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcohol	..	..	18/9/99	..	..	..
"	"	634	34	"	Labourer	Stealing	21/9/99	2 months' hard labour	22/9/99	Doubtful	No	No	3 days	Sane	Not known	20/11/99	Sentence expired, 20/11/99.				
"	"	635	40	"	Hawker	Shooting with intent to murder.	5/4/99	10 years' penal servitude.	26 9/99	"	"	"	On reception	Melancholia	"	No	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	636	36	"	Labourer	Stealing	..	Remanded	5/10 99	Suffering from drink.	Yes	"	"	Alcoholism	Alcohol	..	..	11/10/99	..	..	..
"	"	637	36	"	"	"	11/10/99	21 days' imprisonment	11/10/99	"	No	Yes	"	"	"	31/10/99	Sentence expired, 31/10/99.				
"	"	638	45	"	"	"	24/8 99	6 months' hard labour	25/8/99	Doubtful	"	No	55 days	Dementia	Not known	31/10/99	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	643	27	"	"	"	14 4/97	4 years' penal servitude	16, 11 99	"	"	Yes	On reception	Delusions	"	No	..	..	..	..	Yes.
"	"	644	23	"	Carpenter	Vagrancy	21/11/99	3 months' hard labour	21/11/99	"	"	"	"	Melancholia	"	"	..	..	..	..	Yes.

Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if convicted).	Date of Reception into Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into Prison.	Whether Remanded for Observation.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Recovered in Prison.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with date of each.	Discharged to Police Courts, with date.	Died in Prison, with date.	Certified as Insane, with date, but remaining in Prison at the end of the year.	Remaining in the Prison; not certified as Insane at the end of the year.
Parramatta	Male	645	38	Read and write.	Labourer	Larceny and receiving	30/7/96	5 years penal servitude	28/11/99	Doubtful	No	Yes	3 days	Mental excitement, suicidal tendency.	Not known	No					Yes.
"	"	649	38	"	Printer	Unlawfully on premises	11/12/99	1 month hard labour.	12/12/99	"	"	No	On reception	Delusional mania	"	"					Yes.
Bathurst	"	136	36	"	Dealer	Attempt to steal from the person.	22/4/99	4 months' hard labour	22/4/99	Mania	"	"	3 days	Mania	Alcohol	26/4/99					
"	"	151	48	"	Painter	Horse-stealing	25/4/99	12 " "	25/4/99	"	"	"	13 days	"	"	8/5/99					
"	"	136	36	"	Dealer	Attempt to steal from the person.	22/4/99	4 " "	22/4/99	"	"	"	3 days	"	"	26/4/99					
"	"	151	48	"	Painter	Horse stealing	25/4/99	12 " "	25/4/99	"	"	"	13 days	"	"	8/5/99					
"	"	161	36	"	Butcher	Vagrancy	1/5/99	3 " "	1/5/99	Sane	"	Yes	1 month 29 days.	"	Not known	No	15/6/99				
"	"	307	37	Nil	Bootmaker	Attempt suicide		Remanded	26/9/99	Mania	Yes	No	13 days	"	"	"	26/6/99				
Biloela	Female	28	28	Read and write.	Married	Riotous behaviour	5/1/99	6 months' hard labour	5/1/99	Epileptic	No	"	2 months	Epilepsy	Epileptic fits.	"	14/4/99				
"	"	1,110	47	Read	"	"	1/5/99	6 " "	1/5/99	Insane	"	Yes	On reception	Delusional	Not known	"	29/4/99				
"	Male	1,776	55	Read and write.	Carpenter	Vagrancy	17/7/99	3 " "	17/7/99	"	"	Not known	"	Dementia	Alcohol	"	27/7/99				
"	Female	2,485	30	"	Servant	Riotous behaviour	14/10/99	6 " "	14/10/99	Suffering from opium habits.	"	"	14 days	Religious mania.	Opium smoking.	"	11/8/99				Yes.
"	"	2,505	32	"	"	Vagrancy	17/10/99	3 " "	17/10/99	Sane	"	"	On reception	Dementia	Not known	"					Yes.
"	Male	2,618	45	"	Brickmaker	I. Vagrancy. II. Stealing.	24/8/99	6 " "	24/8/99	Insane	"	"	"	Delusional	"	"	1/12/99				
"	Female	2,970	26	"	Servant	Vagrancy	14/12/99	2 months' hard labour and imprisonment.	14/12/99	"	"	"	"	Dementia	"	"	15/12/99				Yes.
Maitland	Male	22	29	"	Broker	Assault (2 charges)		Awaiting trial	10/1/99	Morose	"	Yes	1 day	Mania	Hereditary	"	25/1/99				
"	Female	49	64	"	Labourer	Vagrancy		Remanded	24/1/99	"	Yes	"	On reception	"	Alcohol	"	28/1/99				
"	"	128	21	Superior	Married	Obtain money by false pretences.		"	14/2/99	Silly	"	No	"	"	Hysterical	"		31/1/99			
"	Male	131	30	Read and write.	Butcher	Robbery in company	17/2/98	3 years' hard labour	15/2/99	"	No	Yes	10 months 6 days.	"	Masturbation.	28/12/99					
"	"	259	54	"	Storeman	Stealing	17/4/99	1 month hard labour	17/4/99	Morose	"	No	14 days	"	Privation	"					
"	"	356	31	"	Labourer	In possession of stolen property.	17/5/99	1 month imprisonment.	22/5/99	Sullen	"	"	1 day	"	Not known	"	16/6/99				Sentence expired, 16/5/99.
"	"	564	49	"	"	Vagrancy	21/8/99	3 months' hard labour	21/8/99	Morose	"	Yes	11 days	"	Mental suffering.	No	8/9/99				
"	"	603	52	"	Blacksmith	"	28/8/99	3 " "	8/9/99	Sullen	"	"	37 days	"	Cerebral softening	"	22/9/99				
"	"	603	52	"	"	"	28/8/99	3 " "	8/9/99	Sullen	"	"	37 days	"	Cerebral softening	"	21/10/99				
Dubbo	"	139	40	"	Shearer	Attempt suicide	28/7/99	1 month imprisonment.	29/7/99	Melancholy	"	Not known	On reception	Suicidal	Not known	"	16/11/99				
"	"	213	36	"	Shoemaker	Stealing wool		Remanded	25/11/99	Sane	"	"	10 days	Malingering	Malingering	28/12/99					
"	"	244	72	"	Labourer	Malignous injury	13/9/99	21 days' imprisonment	14/9/99	"	"	"	1 day	Delusional	Not known	No	15/9/99				
Cobar	Female	92	22	"	Servant	Attempt suicide	5/12/99	Imprisonment till 12 noon.	5/12/99	"	"	"	On reception	Sane	Mental trouble.	5/12/99		5/12/99			
Cootamundra.	Male	55	50	"	Labourer	Travelling on Railway with expired ticket	11/7/99	21 days' imprisonment	11/7/99	Demented	"	"	"	Delusional	Not known	No	21/7/99				
Wentworth	"	4,041	51	"	"	Vagrancy	27/11/99	3 months' hard labour	27/11/99	Melancholy	"	"	3 days.	"	Masturbation.	"	26/7/99				

Total 135. Of this number 81 showed symptoms of insanity on reception, and 36 within one month after admission. In addition to this number 410 persons were remanded into the various gaols, charged with being of unsound mind, or for protection, and 21 others were received suffering from the effects of drink.

APPENDIX IV.

RETURNS concerning Prisoners and Expenditure.

1. Return of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales, and of those disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1899.
2. Return of the nationalities of prisoners committed to the prisons of New South Wales during the year 1899.
3. Return of the daily average, the greatest and least number of prisoners in custody, in each of the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899.
4. Return showing the number and sentences of prisoners under each period of sentence of penal servitude, hard labour, or imprisonment, in all prisons, on the 31st December, 1899.
5. Higher Court convictions. Return showing the population of New South Wales, with the number of prisoners actually received into gaol under sentence of death, of penal servitude, or of hard labour for a term of years, of imprisonment on indictment, in each year from 1890.
- 5A. Return showing the number of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales imprisoned on summary convictions, or want of sureties, or for non-payment of fines on summary convictions, during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.
6. Return showing the number of prisoners received into the prisons of New South Wales, within each of the following periods of sentence during the year 1899.
7. Return showing average sentences and number of prisoners sentenced at the gaol deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.
8. Return of prisoners convicted at the gaol deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st December, 1899, and the number of previous convictions recorded against such prisoner; also the number of such prisoners who had not been previously convicted.
9. Statement of the restraints, punishments, and offences, during the year ended 31st December, 1899, in each of the prisons of New South Wales.
10. Statement of accommodation for prisoners in the prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899, and the daily average, and the greatest number of prisoners.
11. Return of prisoners within each of the following periods of age, remaining in each of the prisons of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1899.
12. Comparative statement, showing daily average number of prisoners, and the cost of salaries and contingencies, during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Police gaols omitted.
13. Return showing cost of maintenance of established gaols, number of prisoners to each officer, &c., &c., during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Police gaols omitted.
14. Detailed cost of established gaols during the year 1899.

No. 1.

RETURN of Prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales, and of those disposed of, during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of persons in gaol at commencement of year		1,894	187	2,081	Disposed of—				
Received—					Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment		9,684	2,694	12,378
Under commitment, not having been in custody in other gaols, viz—					Discharged (fines paid)		895	131	1,026
Remanded and discharged		1,787	366	2,153	Discharged on license		25	..	25
Remaining on remand at the end of the year		42	8	50	Discharged on pardon, remission, or commutation of sentence		674	36	710
For trial at Assizes & Quarter Sessions, and the result	Male. Female Total.				Removed to Industrial Schools and Reformatories		33	4	37
	Tried and convicted	355	15	370	Removed to Lunatic Asylums		138	39	177
	Tried and acquitted	166	6	172	Committed suicide		3	..	3
	Remaining untried at the end of year	66	7	73	Died		23	2	30
	Otherwise disposed of	255	21	276	Executed		1	..	1
						Escaped
		842	49	891	Escaped and recaptured		1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (not previously in prison)		290	14	304	Remaining in custody at the end of the year		1,903	186	1,989
Convicted summarily		8,356	2,476	10,832					
Want of sureties		108	4	110					
Debtors and civil process		60	1	61					
Naval and military offenders		88	..	88					
Less—									
Trial prisoners in gaol at end of 1898 (dealt with at Court during 1899)		139	12	151					
Gaol transfers (dealt with at Court)		41	1	42					
		180	13	193					
Total		13,285	3,092	16,377	Total		13,285	3,092	16,377

Gaol transfers—Males, 1,662; females, 119. Number of prisoners actually received during 1899, 14,296; discharged, 14,388.

No. 2.

RETURN of Nationalities of Prisoners committed to the Prisons of New South Wales during the year 1899.

EUROPE.						AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.										Other Nationalities	Total.
England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Other Europeans.	Americans.	Asiatics.	New South Wales.	Victo r.a.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.			
2,474	758	1,857	90	193	500	232	269	5,944	871	329	186	16	179	257	100	14,255	

NOTE.—Nationalities of debtors were not recorded.

RETURN of the Daily Average, the Greatest and the Least Number of Prisoners in Custody in each of the Prisons of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Name of Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time and date.				Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time and date.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Date.
Darlinghurst ...	423·4	22·2	445·6	522	36	558	22/6/99	300	13	313	25/12/99.
Goulburn.....	268·9	1·5	270·4	302	3	305	26/10/99	239	1	240	15/1/99.
Parramatta.....	259·8	.....	259·8	305	.....	305	12/12/99	201	.....	201	22/6/99.
Bathurst	227·1	21·9	249·	239	26	265	28/8/99 and 12/9/99.	201	18	219	1/1/99 and 28/12/99.
Berrima	63·7	.....	63·7	76	.....	76	13/5/99	54	.....	54	13/8/99.
Biloela	95·7	124·7	220·4	135	132	267	21/4/99 and 11/5/99.	60	164	164	29/10/99.
Maitland	104·4	5·	109·4	146	7	153	28/7/99	62	3	65	14/11/99.
Trial Bay.....	96·7	.....	96·7	109	.....	109	2/1/99	90	.....	90	22/11/99.
Albury.....	26·3	·6	26·9	33	.....	33	12/4/99	20	.....	20	21/9/99.
Armidale.....	22·	·8	22·8	31	3	34	1/4/99	15	.....	15	19/11/99.
Broken Hill ...	19·5	3·4	22·9	26	7	33	13/11/99	11	.....	11	25/4/99.
Deniliquin	10·3	·9	11·2	17	1	18	6 and 7/2/99, and 10 and 11/3/99.	1	.....	1	7 to 12/12/99.
Dubbo	26·5	2·6	29·1	42	7	49	3/1/99	16	2	18	24/9/99.
Forbes	7·2	·6	7·8	16	3	19	1/3/99	1	.....	1	12/9/99.
Grafton	31·	·2	31·2	38	.....	38	19/4/99	24	.....	24	18/8/99.
Hay	5·6	1·2	6·8	13	2	15	8/10/99	2	2	4	26/11/99.
Mudgee	6·7	·02	6·72	14	.....	14	12/6/99	1	.....	1	9/2/99.
Tamworth	32·9	·4	33·3	45	2	47	5/1/99	23	1	24	31/10/99.
Wagga Wagga..	6·8	·3	7·1	13	1	14	4/1/99	2	.....	2	23/7/99.
Wilcannia	9·3	·1	9·4	15	.....	15	28/12/99	4	.....	4	19/9/99.
Wollongong ...	6·3	·4	6·7	12	1	13	21/2/99	1	.....	1	10/1/99.
Yass	3·	·1	3·1	9	.....	9	10/4/99	1	.....	1	9/8/99.
Young	37·1	1·2	38·3	45	3	48	12/1/99	30	1	31	6/3/99.
Balranald	2·	·005	2·005	8	.....	8	24/8/99	.....	.....	Nil...	29/1/99 to 3/2/99, and 3/3/99 to 10/5/99.
Bega	1·8	.....	1·8	5	.....	5	25/12/99	.....	.....	Nil...	6/12/99.
Bingera	4·5	·002	4·502	11	.....	11	12/6/99	.....	.....	Nil...	27/8/99.
Bombala	1·2	·2	1·4	3	1	4	26 to 30/5/99	.....	.....	Nil...	2 to 31/12/99.
Bourke.....	9·5	1·4	10·9	17	2	19	10/2/99	6	.....	6	6/5/99.
Braidwood	1·5	·07	1·57	5	.....	5	27/3/99	.....	.....	Nil...	22/8/99.
Burrowa	·3	.....	·3	2	.....	2	15 to 17/8/99	.....	.....	Nil...	20/4/99 to 29/6/99.
Casino	5·2	·4	5·6	10	1	11	20/6/99	1	.....	1	20/11/99.
Cobar	3·6	·3	3·9	10	1	11	15/3/99	.....	.....	Nil...	31/5/99 to 12/6/99, 14/7/99 to 19/7/99, 23/7/99 to 1/8/99, and 4/8/99 to 6/8/99.
Cooma	2·09	·04	2·13	8	.....	8	31/5/99	1	.....	1	31/8/99.
Coonabarabran .	1·3	·08	1·38	4	.....	4	21/2/99	.....	.....	Nil...	31/12/99.
Coonamble	5·34	·02	5·36	14	.....	14	7/3/99	2	.....	2	6/9/99.
Cootamundra ...	6·	·6	6·6	13	.....	13	13/3/99 and 4 and 5/12/99	.....	.....	Nil...	8 to 14/6/99, and 16 to 25/6/99.
Cowra	1·9	·06	1·96	9	.....	9	5/12/99	.....	.....	Nil...	11/11/99.
Glen Innes	1·9	·1	·2	5	1	6	12/12/99	.....	.....	Nil...	4/4/99.
Grenfell	·7	.....	·7	4	.....	4	29/7/99	.....	.....	Nil...	21/1/99 to 26/4/99.
Gundagai.....	3·2	·1	3·3	9	.....	9	9/1/99	.....	.....	Nil...	22/8/99, 9/9/99, and 2/11/99.
Gunnedah	4·5	·4	4·9	8	1	9	26/8/99	1	.....	1	1/12/99.
Hillston	·9	.....	·9	4	.....	4	17/2/99	.....	.....	Nil...	1/1/99, 3/4/99, 25/8/99, 7/9/99, 1/10/99, 6/11/99, 1/12/99, and 21/12/99.
Inverell	3·4	·2	3·6	11	.....	11	5/12/99	.....	.....	Nil...	19/6/99.
Kempsey (West)	2·2	.....	2·2	8	.....	8	5/5/99	.....	.....	Nil...	20/11/99.
Morée	9·07	·01	9·08	18	.....	18	5/6/99	1	.....	1	5/3/99.
Murrurundi ...	·52	·02	·54	7	.....	7	21/1/99	.....	.....	Nil...	5/3/99.
Narrabri	6·5	·3	6·8	16	1	17	3/7/99	1	.....	1	17/12/99.
Narrandera.....	7·82	·04	7·86	19	.....	19	25/2/99	2	.....	2	5/12/99.
Newcastle	2·1	·03	2·13	14	.....	14	13/9/99	.....	.....	Nil...	8/9/99.
Orange	7·7	·8	8·5	13	2	15	22/2/99	1	1	2	3/12/99.
Port Macquarie.	1·3	.....	1·3	4	.....	4	15·6/99	.....	.....	Nil...	1 to 22/5/99.
Singleton.....	·27	·01	·28	2	1	3	18/7/99	1	.....	1	22/6/99.
Taree	·75	·03	·78	3	1	4	23/6/99	1	.....	1	4/3/99.
Tenterfield	1·4	.....	1·4	6	.....	6	9 to 13/3/99.	.....	.....	Nil...	27/10/99 to 5/11/99.
Walgett	5·6	·6	6·2	11	1	12	20/9/99	.....	.....	Nil...	2/5/99.
Wellington	6·18	·09	6·27	12	.....	12	3/9/99	1	.....	1	5/1/99.
Wentworth	2·4	·1	2·5	5	.....	5	1/7/99	.....	.....	Nil...	29/12/99.
Wyalong	2·67	·04	2·71	10	1	11	24/10/99	1	.....	1	30/6/99 to 30/7/99.
Totals	1,907·51	194·167	2,101·677	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

RETURN showing the Number and Sentences of Prisoners under each period of Sentence of Penal Servitude, Hard Labour, or Imprisonment in all Prisons on the 31st December, 1899.

Period of Sentence.	Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Hard Labour			Sentenced to Imprisonment only.		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
A.—PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.						
Life	30	1	31	3		3
29 years						
25 "						
24 "						
23 "						
22 "						
21 "						
20 "	1		1			
19 "						
18 "	1		1			
17 "						
16 "	1		1			
15 "	7		7	1		1
14 "	10		10			
13 "						
12 "	7		7			
11 "						
10 "	46		46			
9 "						
8 "	9		9			
7 "	72	1	73			
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "						
6 "	26	1	27			
5 "	154	2	156			
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "						
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1		1			
4 "	83	2	85			
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "						
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6		6			
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "						
3 "	155	1	156			
Total	609	8	617	4		4
B.—PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES UNDER 3 YEARS.						
Over two years	49		49			
24 months and over 23 months	128	5	133	10		10
23 "	1		1			
22 "	2		2			
21 "	2		2		1	1
20 "	2		2			
19 "	2		2			
18 "	17		17			
17 "	63		63			
16 "						
15 "						
14 "	8	2	10			
13 "	2		2			
12 "	2		2			
11 "	81	4	85	8		8
10 "	2		2	1		1
9 "						
8 "	31	2	33			
7 "	7		7			
6 "	5	1	6	1		1
5 "	188	32	220	9		9
4 "	11		11	3		3
3 "	36	3	39	10		10
2 "	129	37	166	19	8	27
4 weeks and over 3 weeks	42	16	58	35	6	41
3 "	43	10	53	33	8	41
2 "	7		7	14	10	24
7 days	12		12	13	5	18
6 "				20	13	33
5 "						
4 "				1		1
3 "				2		2
2 "						
1 day						
No term specified	4		4	44		44
Total	859	112	971	223	51	274
Grand Totals	1,468	120	1,588	227	51	278

NOTE—No term specified includes Debtors, Maintenance Cases, and prisoners detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

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No. 5.

HIGHER COURT CONVICTIONS.

RETURN showing the Population of New South Wales, with the Number of Prisoners actually received into gaol under sentence of Death, of Penal Servitude, or of Hard Labour for a term of years, of imprisonment on indictment, in each year from 1890.

Year	* Population of New South Wales	Number of Prisoners received, sentenced by the Circuit and District Courts					
		Death, and Death Recorded	Penal Servitude or Hard Labour		Imprisonment only on Indictment By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts	Total	Per 100 000 of the General Population
			By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts Three years and upwards	By Quarter Sessions or Criminal Courts Under Three years			
1890	1,121,860	7	240	386	121	754	67.2
1891	1,165,300	7	256	439	109	811	69.5
1892	1,197,650	5	211	427	78	721	60.2
1893	1,223,370	10	244	477	84	815	66.6
1894	1,251,450	10	211	556	79	856	68.4
1895	1,277,870	7	195	524	73	799	62.5
1896	1,297,640	4	179	535	103	821	63.2
1897	1,323,460	7	194	560	31	792	59.8
1898	1,346,240	5	169	472	12	658	48.8
1899	1,356,650	6	169	491	18	674	49.6

NOTE—These figures represent the number of persons convicted who were actually received into gaol
Vide Coghlan's "Statistical Register"

No 5A

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales imprisoned on Summary Conviction, or Want of Sureties, or for Non payment of Fines on Summary Convictions, during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899

Year	Summary Convictions			Summary Convictions per 100,000 of General Population	Percentage of In prisonment in Default to Total Summary Convictions
	Non payment of Fines	Other Sentences	Total		
1897	8,337	3,182	11,519	870.4	72.4
1898	8,402	3,275	11,677	867.4	71.9
1899	7,786	3,156	10,942	806.5	71.1

NOTE—Number fined at Higher Courts and received into gaol during above years are not included.

No 6.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners received into the Prisons of New South Wales, within each of the following periods of sentences, during the year 1899

Period of Sentence	Males	Females	Totals	Per 100,000 of general Population
1 week and under	3,959	1,447	5,406	
1 month and over 1 week	2,260	590	2,850	
3 months and over 1 month	1,492	342	1,834	
6 " 3 months	766	97	863	
12 " 6 "	221	13	234	
2 years and over 1 year	187	8	195	
3 " 2 years	89	1	90	
4 " 3 "	34		34	
5 " 4 "	37		37	
6 " 5 "	6		6	
7 " 6 "	14	1	15	
8 " 7 "	1		1	
9 " 8 "				
10 " 9 "	4		4	
Over 10 years	4		4	
Life	3		3	
No term specified	178	11	189	389
Totals	9,255	2,510	11,765	867.2

No. 7.

RETURN showing Average Sentences of the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, under the following period of sentences.

Period of Sentence.	1896.						1897.						1898.						1899.					
	Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.			Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.			Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.			Number Sentenced.			Average Sentences.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	On total number.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	On total number.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	On total number.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	On total number.
Under 12 months..	281	17	298	mos. dys. 5 2	mos. dys. 5 12	mos. dys. 5 3	278	22	300	mos. dys. 5 14	mos. dys. 4 17	mos. dys. 5 12	227	16	243	mos. dys. 5 10	mos. dys. 4 8	mos. dys. 5 7	211	17	228	mos. dys. 5 8	mos. dys. 4 23	mos. dys. 5 7
12 months, and under 3 years.	323	17	340	year mos. 1 7	year mos. 1 4	year mos. 1 6	311	22	333	year mos. 1 5	year mos. 1 4	year mos. 1 5	276	14	290	year mos. 1 7	year mos. 1 2	year mos. 1 6	287	19	306	year mos. 1 7	year mos. 1 4	year mos. 1 6
3 years and over ...	185	5	190	yrs. mos. 4 8	yrs. mos. 3 7	yrs. mos. 4 7	192	2	194	yrs. mos. 4 3	yrs. mos. 4 6	yrs. mos. 4 3	165	5	170	yrs. mos. 4 2	yrs. mos. 4 7	yrs. mos. 4 . 2	164	2	166	yrs. mos. 4 5	yrs. mos. 5 0	yrs. mos. 4 5
	Total number sentenced 828*						Total number sentenced 827*						Total number sentenced 703*						Total number sentenced 700*					
	Average sentence year mos. dys. 1 10 4						Average sentence year mos. dys. 1 8 29						Average sentence year mos. dys. 1 9 16						Average sentence year mos. dys. 1 10 17					
	* Of this number, 45 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."						* Of this number, 58 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."						* Of this number, 78 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."						* Of this number, 84 had their sentences suspended under the "First Offenders Probation Act."					
	NOTE.—Exclusive of the above, there were 34 males and 6 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."						NOTE.—Exclusive of the above, there were 56 males and 9 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."						NOTE.—Exclusive of the above, there were 57 males and 7 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."						NOTE.—Exclusive of the above, there were 28 males and 13 females convicted who were either bound over to appear for sentence if called upon, or sentenced to "No term specified."					

No. 8.

NUMBER of distinct Prisoners convicted at Gaol Deliveries and Courts of Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st December, 1899, and the number of previous convictions recorded against such Prisoners; also the number of such Prisoners who had not been previously convicted.

Prison.	Number who had been previously convicted.																Number who had not been previously convicted.	Total.		
	Once		Twice		Thrice.		Four times		Five times		Six to Ten times		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.
Darlinghurst	31	4	22	..	24	1	17	1	7	..	48	1	24	2	4	2	95	19	272	30
Goulburn	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	15	..
Parramatta	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	15	..
Bathurst	5	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	22	2
Maitland	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	17	..
Albury	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..
Armidale	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	8	2
Broken Hill	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	15	..
Deniliquin	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
Dubbo	5	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	38	1
Forbes	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	15	2
Grafton	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..
Hay	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Mudgee	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..
Tamworth	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	1
Wagga Wagga	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	..
Wilcannia	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..
Wollongong	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
Yass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Young	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	22	4
Bega	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bingera	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Bombala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bourke	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..
Braidwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Burrowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Casino (Lismore)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	11	1
Cobar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Cooma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	1
Coonabarabran	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Coonamble	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
Cootamundra	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	10	..
Cowra	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Glen Innes	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Grenfell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Gundagai	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Gunnedah	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	1
Hillston	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Inverell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Kempsey (West)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Moree	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Murrurundi	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Narrabri	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
Narrandera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Newcastle	5	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	41	1
Orange	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	..
Port Macquarie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Singleton	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Taree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tenterfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Walgett	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
Wellington	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	6	1
Wentworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Wyalong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Totals	104	4	61	2	51	1	37	1	14	..	72	1	36	2	5	2	310	38	690	51

This includes the convictions of persons who were not actually received into gaol, having been released on conditions.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Restraints, Punishments, and Offences during the year ended 31st December, 1899, in each of the Prisons of New South Wales.

Prison.	Restraints— Irons or Hand cuffs	Prison punishments for misconduct in Prison.			Total Number of Prisoners Punished	Number of Prisoners not Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Prison Offences.			
		Corporal Punishment	Punishment, Cells	Dietary Punishment				Violence to Officers	Idleness	Other Breaches of Regulations.	Total Offences.
Darlinghurst		1	346		275	5,806	6,081	11	10	483	504
Goulburn			94	4	84	566	650		1	122	123
Panmatta			114		89	974	1,063	4	3	171	178
Bathurst		2	167		90	532	622	14		248	262
Berrima	1	2	20	1	19	137	153	3		46	49
Biloela			108		75	3,359	3,334	7		164	171
Maitland			46		34	832	866	1	2	66	69
Trial Bay			11		10	163	173		4	14	18
Albany			3		2	175	177			4	4
Armidale			5	2	6	131	137	1		11	12
Broken Hill			11		10	337	347	1	1	19	21
Demighun			6		6	115	121			7	7
Dubbo			4		3	282	285			5	5
Forbes						121	121				
Grafton	5		12		4	125	129	1	1	51	53
Hay			1		1	68	69			1	1
Mudgee			1		1	71	72			1	1
Tamworth			9		8	327	335			11	11
Wagga Wagga						146	146				
Wilcannia	1		4	2	3	82	85			7	7
Wollongong						120	120				
Yass			1		1	49	50			1	1
Young			17	1	12	178	190		1	32	33
Balranald						32	32				
Bega						38	38				
Bingera						79	79				
Bombala						19	19				
Bourke			15		12	141	153		1	14	15
Braidwood						25	25				
Burrowa						9	9				
Casino						92	92				
Cobar			1		1	110	111			1	1
Cooma			1		1	46	47			2	2
Coonabarabran						22	22				
Coonamble			1		1	70	71			2	2
Cootamundra			1		1	122	123			1	1
Cowra						78	78				
Glen Innes			2		2	71	73			2	2
Grenfell						24	24				
Gundagai			1		1	72	73			2	2
Gunnedah			2		2	90	92			2	2
Hillston						19	19				
Inverell			2		2	105	107			3	3
Kempsey (West)						38	38				
Moree			1		1	248	249			1	1
Murrumbidgee						16	16				
Murrumbidgee						141	141				
Narrabri						190	190				
Narrandera						318	318				
Newcastle						210	212	2	1	3	6
Orange			2		2	25	25				
Port Macquarie						17	17				
Singleton						17	17				
Tarce						31	31				
Tenterfield						66	72			17	17
Walgett			11		6	143	143				
Wellington						17	17				
Wentworth						51	53	1		1	2
Wyalong			2		2	1	1				
Campbelltown*						1	1				
Queanbeyan*						1	1				
Windsor*						1	1				
Total	7	5	1,022	10	767	17,391	18,158	46	25	1,515	1,586

* These gaols were disestablished on 17th January, 1899.

NOTE.—There were no escapes during the year. Only 4.2 per cent of the total number of prisoners during the year were punished. The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not of course agree, it being the practice in most cases to award one form of punishment for several offences, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment. In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total prison population of Form No. 1.

STATEMENT of Accommodation for Prisoners in the Prisons of New South Wales during the year ended 31st December, 1899, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest Number of Prisoners

Name of Prison	Number of Cells			Daily Average Number of Prisoners			Greatest Number of Prisoners Confined		
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Darlinghurst (a)	384	38	422	423 4	22 2	445 6	522	36	558
Goulburn	319	9	328	268 9	1 5	270 4	302	3	305
Paramatta (b)	427	2	429	259 8		259 8	305		305
Bathurst	273	48	321	227 1	21 9	249	239	26	265
Berri	82		82	63 7		63 7	76		76
Biloca—Cells	6	13	19						
Do Dormitories (c)	5	5	10	95 7	124 7	220 4	135	132	267
Maitland	123		123				117	150	267
Do Dormitory (d)		1	1	104 4	5	109 4	146	7	153
Trial Bay—Cells	69		69						
Do Huts (e)	11		11	96 7		96 7	109		109
Albury	26	3	29	26 3	6	26 9	33		33
Armidale	22	4	26	22	8	22 8	31	3	34
Broken Hill	19	2	21	19 5	3 4	22 9	26	7	33
Deniliquin	15	3	18	10 3	9	11 2	17	1	18
Dubbo	15	2	17	26 5	2 6	29 1	42	7	49
Forbes	6	1	7	7 2	6	7 8	16	3	19
Grafton	43	7	50	31	2	31 2	38		38
Hay	13	2	15	5 6	1 2	6 8	13	2	15
Mudgee	21	4	25	6 7	02	6 72	14		14
Tamworth	33	2	35	32 9	4	33 3	45	2	47
Wagga Wagga	11	2	13	6 8	3	7 1	13	1	14
Wilcannia	7	1	8	9 3	1	9 4	15		15
Wollongong	11	2	13	6 3	4	6 7	12	1	13
Yass	14	3	17	3	1	3 1	9		9
Young	35	3	38	37 1	1 2	38 3	45	3	48
Balranald	4		4	2	005	2 005	8		8
Bega	5		5	1 8		1 8	5		5
Bingera	4		4	4 5	002	4 502	11		11
Bombala	3	1	4	1 2	2	1 4	3	1	4
Bourke	11	2	13	9 5	1 4	10 9	17	2	19
Bradwood	11	1	12	1 5	07	1 57	5		5
Burrowa	3		3	3		3	2		2
Casino	5	1	6	5 2	4	5 6	10	1	11
Cobar	4	1	5	3 6	3	3 9	10	1	11
Cooma	30	2	32	2 09	04	2 13	8		8
Coonabarabian	4	1	5	1 3	08	1 38	4		4
Coonamble	5	1	6	5 34	02	5 36	14		14
Cootamundra	5	2	7	6	6	6 6	13		13
Cowra	3	1	4	1 9	06	1 96	9		9
Glen Innes	5		5	1 9	1	2	5	1	6
Glenfell	4		4	7		7	4		4
Gundagai	5	1	6	3 2	1	3 3	9		9
Gunnedah	5	1	6	4 5	4	4 9	8	1	9
Hillston	5		5	9		9	4		4
Inverell	4	2	6	3 4	2	3 6	11		11
Kempsey (West)	3	1	4	2 2		2 2	8		8
Moree	6		6	9 07	01	9 08	18		18
Murrumbidgee	2	2	4	52	02	54	7		7
Narrabri	5	2	7	6 5	3	6 8	16	1	17
Narrandera	3	1	4	7 82	04	7 86	19		19
Newcastle	7	3	10	2 1	03	2 13	14		14
Orange	7	1	8	7 7	8	8 5	13	2	15
Port Macquarie (f)	4		4	1 3		1 3	4		4
Singleton	3		3	27	01	28	2	1	3
Taree	4		4	75	03	78	3	1	4
Tenterfield	4	2	6	1 4		1 4	6		6
Walgett	4	2	6	5 6	6	6 2	11	1	12
Wellington	4	1	5	6 18	09	6 27	12		12
Wentworth	10	2	12	2 4	1	2 5	5		5
Wyalong	4		4	2 67	04	2 71	10	1	11
*Totals	2,169	185	2,354	1,907 51	194 167	2,101 677			

(a) Increase consequent upon division of cells during 1899, and new Observation Ward

(b) Increase consequent upon division of cells in No 6 Wing

(c) Are capable of accommodating 152 males and 113 females

(d) Is capable of accommodating 6 females

(e) Are capable of accommodating 6 prisoners in each hut Decrease consequent upon 7 huts having been demolished during 1899

(f) Decrease consequent upon removal into new gaol

* Exclusive of dormitories and huts

NOTE — Campbelltown, Queanbeyan, and Windsor Gaols were disestablished on 17th January, 1899

No. 11.

RETURN of Prisoners within each of the following Periods of Age remaining in each of the Prisons of New South Wales on the 31st December, 1899.

Name of Prison.	Under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 16.	16 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
Darlinghurst	64	72	106	44	24	16	...	326
Goulburn	...	1	74	66	77	47	19	6	...	290
Parramatta	...	1	58	67	93	52	17	13	...	301
Bathurst	41	56	82	34	12	12	...	237
Berrima	3	23	24	12	5	...	...	67
Biloela	17	35	64	44	27	11	...	198
Maitland	1	1	17	20	27	16	6	2	...	90
Trial Bay	3	13	46	21	8	1	...	92
Albury	3	9	4	2	3	2	...	23
Armidale	2	3	9	5	1	1	...	21
Broken Hill	4	9	8	5	...	...	...	26
Deniliquin	2	...	2
Dubbo	13	11	4	2	1	...	31
Forbes	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5
Grafton	5	8	13	3	4	2	...	35
Hay	2	4	...	1	...	...	7
Mudgee	1	2	...	...	3	...	6
Tamworth	...	1	2	17	12	4	5	1	...	42
Wagga Wagga	2	3	2	1	...	8
Wilcannia	2	4	6	2	...	...	...	14
Wollongong	1	4	4	...	1	...	10
Yass	1	1	...	2
Young	2	16	15	4	1	3	...	41
Balranald	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Bega	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bingera	2	3	1	...	...	6
Bombala
Bourke	2	2	4	1	2	1	...	12
Braidwood
Burrowa
Casino	3	3	3	1	...	...	10
Cobar	2	2	...	...	1	...	5
Cooma	1	...	...	...	...	1
Coonabarabran
Coonamble	1	2	2	1	...	...	6
Cootamundra	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	8
Cowra	1	...	1	...	...	2
Glen Innes	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Grenfell	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Gundagai	1	1	...	2
Gunnedah	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Hillston
Inverell	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kempsey (West)
Moree	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	10
Murrurundi
Narrabri	1	4	4	...	...	2	...	11
Narrandera	2	1	1	1	...	5
Newcastle	1	3	2	...	...	6
Orange	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Port Macquarie
Singleton	1	...	...	...	...	2
Taree	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tenterfield	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Walgett	4	1	...	2	...	...	7
Wellington	1	1	1	...	...	3
Wentworth
Wyalong	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	1	5	308	461	641	330	156	87	...	1,989

NOTE.—The Gaols at Campbelltown, Queanbeyan, and Windsor were disestablished on 17th January, 1899.

No. 12.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing Daily Average Number of Prisoners, and the Cost of Salaries and Contingencies at Established Gaols, during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Police Gaols omitted.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.					Salaries.										Contingencies.																			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.											
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.									
Darlinghurst	542	549	565	492	446	15,295	4	10	12,923	15	10	11,962	7	3	11,675	9	8	11,357	8	9	8,270	8	3	7,558	14	8	8,959	6	7	8,699	1	6	8,264	0	5
Goulburn	306	284	251	219	270	7,805	18	2	7,264	3	10	6,509	4	7	6,187	4	0	6,277	10	2	3,681	3	3	3,751	3	2	3,881	17	1	3,722	9	10	3,945	4	7
Parramatta	324	328	320	297	260	9,539	8	0	8,912	3	1	7,672	10	1	7,621	13	5	8,075	17	2	4,969	14	0	5,093	17	2	4,948	8	2	4,825	17	3	4,243	16	1
Bathurst	295	268	239	234	249	8,440	5	5	7,850	13	11	6,523	8	8	6,267	4	1	6,626	1	10	3,945	3	3	4,241	9	10	3,606	14	4	4,313	17	4	4,696	10	4
Berrima	72	74	72	67	64	3,847	17	1	3,605	15	8	3,379	7	0	3,343	19	3	3,406	17	10	1,022	6	8	950	3	8	1,107	18	3	1,003	3	4	1,178	11	10
Biloela	195	190	183	239	220	3,971	16	0	3,058	3	9	2,591	5	7	2,931	0	2	3,047	4	8	2,224	15	8	2,188	0	2	2,433	17	6	3,394	6	2	2,858	7	8
Maitland	150	138	124	124	109	4,676	14	5	4,519	5	9	4,132	19	2	4,082	16	1	3,834	5	9	2,004	10	5	2,059	7	9	1,945	10	11	2,146	4	5	1,933	19	6
Trial Bay	91	103	116	112	97	3,724	14	0	4,115	15	1	4,004	0	5	4,076	15	7	4,029	2	2	3,951	0	9	2,740	13	6	2,584	19	9	2,462	17	3	2,341	13	1
Albury	32	31	26	27	27	1,470	19	6	1,318	6	8	1,119	16	8	1,135	3	0	1,158	0	0	631	4	11	501	16	1	461	6	2	501	16	6	457	15	7
Armidale	27	25	25	25	23	1,419	14	7	1,309	7	0	1,188	15	6	1,242	2	7	1,175	14	2	418	7	8	381	9	2	518	19	1	618	7	6	434	12	2
Broken Hill	34	37	28	27	23	1,277	12	9	1,194	5	5	1,145	11	2	1,166	18	10	1,155	6	3	690	2	6	612	4	7	588	11	2	570	6	3	629	5	7
Deniliquin	16	23	17	21	11	1,072	10	0	989	9	4	938	11	1	986	17	7	993	16	11	321	3	6	446	5	3	440	16	2	425	4	2	328	8	9
Dubbo	51	40	38	43	29	1,632	6	9	1,524	13	2	1,404	11	10	1,422	8	5	1,411	19	7	805	10	6	745	9	5	672	3	10	732	11	3	663	19	0
Forbes	21	13	9	7	8	914	8	6	784	7	6	455	7	4	466	0	0	458	8	0	285	11	11	271	1	8	178	9	0	110	18	4	138	12	8
Grafton	20	31	23	26	31	1,399	1	1	1,227	15	4	1,252	8	6	1,216	12	9	1,212	2	10	411	13	4	569	13	8	465	8	11	508	12	0	574	8	10
Hay	25	17	14	15	7	1,262	10	6	1,146	7	1	1,085	7	4	1,121	0	6	651	10	11	339	0	9	362	19	8	315	6	9	333	10	6	249	13	0
Mudgee	23	19	20	11	7	1,213	12	7	1,130	16	0	1,101	2	9	1,114	2	4	487	16	0	393	13	2	388	17	1	372	8	11	346	0	4	227	16	1
Tamworth	35	34	35	37	33	1,393	5	2	1,292	8	0	1,266	15	0	1,258	0	0	1,218	1	4	489	15	10	454	15	3	565	16	11	582	11	6	553	0	4
Wagga Wagga	18	14	14	12	7	944	3	3	809	13	9	447	4	4	455	0	4	468	17	0	275	7	6	240	18	5	201	9	7	140	9	11	119	19	2
Wilcannia	19	16	18	16	9	1,190	12	1	1,073	13	7	1,075	0	0	1,061	13	9	1,062	19	3	600	5	3	444	9	6	510	11	6	472	18	4	348	19	2
Wollongong	19	19	12	8	7	1,085	12	3	813	17	0	456	15	10	458	19	6	462	16	0	246	3	6	237	12	1	188	19	5	131	12	0	111	1	2
Yass	13	8	4	4	3	909	12	8	697	11	6	307	17	0	307	3	3	307	17	0	243	18	5	171	14	8	90	5	10	81	15	10	78	4	11
Young	31	33	35	38	38	1,404	18	4	1,338	4	8	1,298	14	8	1,291	10	4	1,297	17	7	590	8	4	599	10	5	766	5	6	851	13	5	718	5	7
Totals	2,359	2,294	2,188	2,101	1,978	75,892	17	11	68,970	12	11	61,319	1	9	60,889	15	5	60,177	11	2	36,811	9	4	35,012	6	10	35,805	11	4	36,976	4	11	35,096	5	6

Expenditure per average number of prisoners, 1895	Salaries.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
" " " " 1896	32	3 5	15	12 6	47	15 11
" " " " 1897	30	1 3	15	5 3	45	6 6
" " " " 1898	28	0 6	16	7 3	44	7 9
" " " " 1899	23	19 7	17	12 0	46	11 7
" " " " 1899	30	8 6	17	14 10	48	3 4

NOTE.—In consequence of the steady decrease in the prison population the average cost per head has somewhat increased notwithstanding the large saving (£15,700) in salaries. It is questionable whether the Department should be debited for the maintenance of lunatics, paupers, and Sheriffs' prisoners. The cost to the Prisons Department last year of such persons was £4,918 9s. 8d., an expense which appears to improperly swell the prisons' expenditure.

RETURN showing Cost of Maintenance of Established Gaols, Number of Prisoners to each Officer, &c., &c., during years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Police Gaols omitted.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Regular Officers.*	Number of Prisoners to each Regular Officer.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Average Number of Prisoners.			
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	
Darlinghurst	1895	542	90	6	15,295 4 10	8,270 8 3	23,565 13 1	28·2	15·2	43·4
	1896	549	80	6·8	12,923 15 10	7,558 14 8	20,482 10 6	23·5	13·7	37·2
	1897	565	78	7·2	11,962 7 3	8,959 6 7	20,921 13 10	21·1	15·8	36·9
	1898	492	71	6·9	11,675 9 8	8,699 1 6	20,374 11 2	23·7	17·7	41·4
	1899	446	71	6·3	11,357 8 9	8,264 0 5	19,621 9 2	25·4	18·5	43·9
Goulburn	1895	306	49	6·2	7,805 18 2	3,681 3 3	11,487 1 5	25·5	12·	37·5
	1896	284	46	6·1	7,264 3 10	3,751 3 2	11,015 7 0	25·5	13·2	38·7
	1897	251	44	5·7	6,509 4 7	3,881 17 1	10,391 1 8	25·9	15·4	41·3
	1898	219	42	5·2	6,187 4 0	3,722 9 10	9,909 13 10	28·2	17·	45·2
	1899	270	42	6·4	6,277 10 2	3,945 4 7	10,222 14 9	23·2	14·6	37·8
Parramatta	1895	324	58	5·5	9,539 8 0	4,969 14 0	14,509 2 0	29·4	15·2	44·6
	1896	328	54	6·1	8,912 3 1	5,093 17 2	14,006 0 3	27·1	15·5	42·6
	1897	320	51	6·2	7,672 10 1	4,948 8 2	12,620 18 3	24·	15·4	39·4
	1898	297	54	5·5	7,621 13 5	4,825 17 3	12,447 10 8	25·7	16·2	41·9
	1899	260	51	5·1	8,075 17 2	4,243 16 1	12,319 13 3	31·	16·3	47·3
Bathurst	1895	295	53	5·5	8,440 5 5	3,945 3 3	12,385 8 8	28·6	13·3	41·9
	1896	268	51	5·2	7,850 13 14	4,241 9 10	12,092 3 9	29·2	15·8	45·
	1897	239	44	5·4	6,523 8 8	3,606 14 4	10,130 3 0	27·2	15·1	42·3
	1898	234	46	5·	6,267 4 1	4,313 17 4	10,581 1 5	26·8	18·4	45·2
	1899	249	47	5·3	6,626 1 10	4,696 10 4	11,322 12 2	26·6	18·8	45·4
Berrima	1895	72	22	3·2	3,847 17 1	1,022 6 8	4,870 3 9	53·4	14·2	67·6
	1896	74	21	3·5	3,605 15 8	950 3 8	4,555 19 4	48·7	12·8	61·5
	1897	72	21	3·4	3,379 7 0	1,107 18 3	4,487 5 3	46·9	15·4	62·3
	1898	67	21	3·1	3,343 19 3	1,003 3 4	4,347 2 7	49·9	14·9	64·8
	1899	64	22	2·9	3,403 17 10	1,178 11 10	4,585 9 8	53·2	18·4	71·6
Biloela	1895	195	27	7·2	3,971 16 0	2,224 15 8	6,196 11 8	20·3	11·4	31·7
	1896	190	25	7·6	3,058 3 9	2,188 0 2	5,246 3 11	16·1	11·5	27·6
	1897	183	26	7·	2,591 5 7	2,433 17 6	5,025 3 1	14·1	13·3	27·4
	1898	239	25	9·5	2,931 0 2	3,394 6 2	6,325 6 4	12·2	14·2	26·4
	1899	220	27	8·1	3,047 4 8	2,858 7 8	5,905 12 4	13·8	13·	26·8
Maitland	1895	150	30	5·	4,676 14 5	2,004 10 5	6,681 4 10	31·1	13·3	44·4
	1896	138	30	4·6	4,519 5 9	2,059 7 9	6,578 13 6	32·7	14·9	47·6
	1897	124	28	4·4	4,132 19 2	1,945 10 11	6,078 10 1	33·3	15·7	49·
	1898	124	28	4·4	4,082 16 1	2,146 4 5	6,229 0 6	32·9	17·3	50·2
	1899	109	28	3·9	3,834 5 9	1,933 19 6	5,768 5 3	35·1	17·8	52·9
Trial Bay	1895	91	22	4·1	3,724 14 0	3,951 0 9	7,675 14 9	40·9	43·4	84·3
	1896	103	26	3·9	4,115 15 1	2,740 13 6	6,856 8 7	39·9	26·6	66·5
	1897	116	26	4·4	4,004 0 5	2,584 19 9	6,589 0 2	34·5	22·3	56·8
	1898	112	26	4·3	4,076 15 7	2,462 17 3	6,539 12 10	36·4	21·9	58·3
	1899	97	25	3·9	4,029 2 2	2,341 13 1	6,370 15 3	41·5	24·1	65·6
Albury	1895	32	11	2·9	1,470 19 6	631 4 11	2,102 4 5	45·9	19·7	65·6
	1896	31	8	3·8	1,318 6 8	501 16 1	1,820 2 9	42·5	16·1	58·6
	1897	26	8	3·2	1,119 16 8	461 6 2	1,581 2 10	43·1	17·7	60·8
	1898	27	8	3·3	1,135 3 0	501 16 6	1,636 19 6	42·	18·6	60·6
	1899	27	8	3·4	1,158 0 0	457 15 7	1,615 15 7	42·8	17·	59·8
Armidale	1895	27	9	3·	1,419 14 7	418 7 8	1,838 2 3	52·5	15·4	67·9
	1896	25	9	2·7	1,309 7 0	331 9 2	1,690 16 2	52·3	15·2	67·5
	1897	25	9	2·7	1,188 15 6	518 19 1	1,707 14 7	47·5	20·8	68·3
	1898	25	9	2·7	1,242 2 7	618 7 6	1,860 10 1	49·7	24·7	74·4
	1899	23	9	2·5	1,175 14 2	434 12 2	1,610 6 4	51·1	18·9	70·
Broken Hill.....	1895	34	8	4·2	1,277 12 9	690 2 6	1,967 15 3	37·5	20·2	57·7
	1896	37	8	4·6	1,194 5 5	612 4 7	1,806 10 0	32·2	16·5	48·7
	1897	28	8	3·5	1,145 11 2	538 11 2	1,734 2 4	40·9	21·	61·9
	1898	27	8	3·3	1,166 18 10	570 6 3	1,737 5 1	43·2	21·1	64·3
	1899	23	8	2·9	1,155 6 3	629 5 7	1,784 11 10	50·2	27·3	77·5
Deniliquin	1895	16	7	2·2	1,072 10 0	321 3 6	1,393 13 6	67·	20·	87·
	1896	23	7	3·2	989 9 4	446 5 3	1,435 14 7	43·	19·4	62·4
	1897	17	7	2·4	938 11 1	440 16 2	1,379 7 3	55·2	25·9	81·1
	1898	21	7	3·	986 17 7	425 4 2	1,412 1 9	47·	20·2	67·2
	1899	11	7	1·6	993 16 11	328 8 9	1,322 5 8	90·3	29·9	120·2

* Visiting Officers omitted.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Regular Officers.*	Number of Prisoners to each Regular Officer.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Average Number of Prisoners.									
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.							
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£				
Dubbo.....	1895	51	11	4.6	1,632	6	9	805	10	6	2,437	17	3	32.	15.7	47.7
	1896	40	10	4.	1,524	13	2	744	9	5	2,270	2	7	38.1	18.6	56.7
	1897	38	10	3.8	1,404	11	10	672	3	10	2,076	15	8	36.9	17.7	54.6
	1898	43	11	3.9	1,422	8	5	732	11	3	2,154	19	8	33.1	17.	50.1
	1899	29	10	2.9	1,411	19	7	663	19	0	2,075	18	7	48.6	22.9	71.5
Forbes.....	1895	21	6	3.5	914	8	6	285	11	11	1,200	0	5	43.5	13.5	57.
	1896	13	4	3.2	784	7	6	271	1	8	1,055	9	2	60.3	20.8	81.1
	1897	9	4	2.2	455	7	4	178	9	0	633	16	4	50.6	19.8	70.4
	1898	7	4	1.7	466	0	0	110	18	4	576	18	4	66.6	15.8	82.4
	1899	8	4	2.	458	8	0	138	12	8	597	0	8	57.3	17.3	74.6
Grafton	1895	20	9	2.2	1,399	1	1	411	13	4	1,810	14	5	69.9	20.5	90.4
	1896	31	9	3.4	1,297	15	4	569	13	8	1,867	9	0	41.8	18.3	60.1
	1897	23	9	2.5	1,252	8	6	465	8	11	1,717	17	5	54.4	20.2	74.6
	1898	26	9	2.9	1,216	12	9	508	12	0	1,725	4	9	46.8	19.5	66.3
	1899	31	9	3.4	1,212	2	10	574	8	10	1,786	11	8	39.1	18.5	57.6
Hay.....	1895	25	8	3.1	1,262	10	6	339	0	9	1,601	11	3	50.5	13.5	64.
	1896	17	8	2.1	1,146	7	1	362	19	8	1,509	6	9	67.4	21.3	88.7
	1897	14	8	1.7	1,085	7	4	315	6	9	1,400	14	1	77.5	22.5	100.
	1898	15	8	1.8	1,121	0	6	333	10	6	1,454	11	0	74.7	22.2	96.9
	1899	7	4	1.7	651	10	11	249	13	0	901	3	11	93.	35.7	128.7
Mudgee	1895	23	8	2.8	1,213	12	7	393	13	2	1,607	5	9	52.7	17.1	69.8
	1896	19	8	2.3	1,130	16	0	388	17	1	1,519	13	1	59.5	20.4	79.9
	1897	20	8	2.5	1,101	2	9	372	8	11	1,473	11	8	55.	18.6	73.6
	1898	11	4	2.7	1,114	2	4	346	0	4	1,460	2	8	101.3	31.4	132.7
	1899	7	4	1.7	487	16	0	227	16	1	715	12	1	69.7	32.5	102.2
Tamworth	1895	35	10	3.5	1,393	5	2	489	15	10	1,883	1	0	39.8	13.9	53.7
	1896	34	9	3.7	1,292	8	0	454	15	3	1,747	3	3	38.	13.3	51.3
	1897	35	9	3.8	1,266	15	0	565	16	11	1,832	11	11	36.2	16.1	52.3
	1898	37	9	4.1	1,258	0	0	582	11	6	1,840	11	6	34.	15.7	49.7
	1899	33	8	4.1	1,218	1	4	553	0	4	1,771	1	8	36.9	16.7	53.6
Wagga Wagga	1895	18	6	3.	944	3	3	275	7	6	1,219	10	9	52.4	15.2	67.6
	1896	14	4	3.5	809	13	9	240	18	5	1,050	12	2	57.8	17.2	75.
	1897	14	4	3.5	447	4	4	201	9	7	648	13	11	31.9	14.4	46.3
	1898	12	4	3.	455	0	4	140	9	11	595	10	3	37.9	11.7	49.6
	1899	7	4	1.7	468	17	0	119	19	2	588	16	2	67.	17.1	84.1
Wilcannia	1895	19	7	2.7	1,190	12	1	600	5	3	1,790	17	4	62.6	31.5	94.1
	1896	16	7	2.2	1,073	13	7	444	9	6	1,518	3	1	67.1	27.7	94.8
	1897	18	7	2.5	1,075	0	0	510	11	6	1,585	11	6	59.7	28.3	88.
	1898	16	7	2.2	1,061	13	9	472	18	4	1,534	12	1	66.4	29.5	95.9
	1899	9	7	1.3	1,062	19	3	348	19	2	1,411	18	5	118.1	38.7	156.6
Wollongong.....	1895	19	7	2.7	1,085	12	3	246	3	6	1,331	15	9	57.1	12.9	70.
	1896	19	4	4.7	813	17	0	237	12	1	1,051	9	1	42.8	12.5	55.3
	1897	12	4	3.	456	15	10	188	19	5	645	15	3	38.	15.8	53.8
	1898	8	4	2.	458	19	6	131	12	0	590	11	6	57.4	16.4	73.8
	1899	7	4	1.7	462	16	0	111	1	2	573	17	2	66.1	15.8	81.9
Yass	1895	13	6	2.1	909	12	8	243	18	5	1,153	11	1	69.9	18.6	88.5
	1896	8	3	2.6	697	11	6	171	14	8	869	6	2	87.1	21.4	108.5
	1897	4	3	1.3	307	17	0	90	5	10	398	2	10	77.	22.5	99.5
	1898	4	3	1.3	307	3	3	81	15	10	383	19	1	76.7	20.5	97.2
	1899	3	3	1.	307	17	0	78	4	11	386	1	11	102.6	26.	128.6
Young.....	1895	31	9	3.4	1,404	18	4	590	8	4	1,995	6	8	45.3	19.	64.3
	1896	33	9	3.6	1,338	4	8	599	10	5	1,937	15	1	40.5	18.1	58.6
	1897	35	9	3.8	1,298	14	8	766	5	6	2,065	0	2	37.1	21.9	59.
	1898	38	9	4.2	1,291	10	4	851	13	5	2,143	3	9	34.	22.4	56.4
	1899	38	9	4.2	1,297	17	7	718	5	7	2,016	3	2	34.1	18.9	53.

* Visiting Officers omitted.

NOTE.—There has been a large decrease in the daily average of prisoners maintained at nearly all of the principal Gaols, and this has made the cost per head higher than in the preceding year.

DETAILED Cost of Established Gaols during the year 1899.

Gaol.	Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Special Warders.	Clothing of Officers.	Victualling of Prisoners, including Medical Comforts.	Clothing of Prisoners, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	Gratuities and Bonuses paid to Prisoners.	Indulgences to Prisoners.	Fuel, Light, and Water; Soap, Scouring, and Cleaning Articles.	Sustenance Allowance.	Removal Expenses of Officers transferred.	Stationery.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
	£ 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.
Darlinghurst	11,357 8 9	480 14 7	2,466 4 9	2,541 6 9	162 17 6	295 8 7	113 8 2	1,461 5 11	182 15 10	17 18 8	234 17 2	307 2 6	19,621 9 2
Goulburn	6,277 10 2	245 3 4	1,572 11 5	845 2 0	52 9 6	155 17 6	201 15 9	598 5 6	22 5 3	32 6 9	31 15 10	187 11 9	10,222 14 9
Parramatta	8,075 17 2	298 7 8	1,483 0 6	992 0 0	60 6 1	198 14 8	130 14 9	848 2 8	100 13 9	17 16 9	30 6 2	83 13 1	12,319 13 3
Bathurst.	6,626 1 10	268 4 10	1,789 4 4	1,286 5 1	72 15 6	144 0 6	229 5 4	579 17 3	20 17 0	32 7 8	20 13 6	252 19 4	11,322 12 2
Berrima	3,406 17 10	111 11 1	507 9 6	173 10 10	9 15 0	30 3 10	45 2 10	180 0 0	58 16 7	27 6 1	8 11 7	26 4 6	4,585 9 8
Biloela	3,047 4 8	99 15 3	1,273 5 11	713 4 9	98 12 11	139 12 7	28 16 6	422 13 5	4 13 0	34 16 10	5 18 3	36 18 3	5,905 12 4
Maitland	3,834 5 9	147 0 2	745 9 11	366 18 7	8 13 0	84 17 5	72 3 0	390 0 5	18 9 10	2 9 6	6 11 2	91 6 6	5,768 5 3
Trial Bay	4,029 2 2	151 16 3	997 8 8	377 14 9	62 5 9	212 14 3	.....	250 0 7	14 2 2	5 3 6	17 18 10	252 8 4	6,370 15 3
Albury	1,158 0 0	30 7 0	166 5 4	70 4 10	0 13 6	16 3 11	10 6 7	142 17 4	.....	.....	5 14 1	15 3 0	1,615 15 7
Armidale	1,175 14 2	28 8 9	162 3 2	53 9 3	1 9 3	25 1 3	20 7 10	101 4 11	2 15 6	16 7 6	5 9 9	17 15 0	1,610 6 4
Broken Hill	1,155 6 3	21 2 3	241 2 9	120 7 2	1 10 2	9 8 1	11 10 3	129 13 9	1 1 6	24 5 6	3 15 6	65 8 8	1,784 11 10
Deniliquin	993 16 11	19 9 0	80 7 3	32 17 10	12 1 11	7 15 6	3 13 9	134 2 7	.....	5 17 6	4 5 8	27 17 9	1,322 5 8
Dubbo	1,411 19 7	44 1 3	223 9 9	100 12 6	24 9 6	24 6 0	10 19 9	207 7 6	2 0 0	12 19 0	4 15 1	8 18 8	2,075 18 7
Forbes	458 8 0	17 1 6	72 0 11	15 4 3	1 5 0	2 15 3	3 18 5	22 18 4	.....	.....	0 9 0	3 0 0	597 0 8
Grafton	1,212 2 10	29 17 2	260 14 5	42 7 2	20 7 2	19 3 6	24 5 9	114 0 1	8 0 0	15 15 10	0 18 0	38 19 9	1,786 11 8
Hay	651 10 11	17 5 0	39 11 0	13 7 5	.....	4 7 7	4 6 3	104 0 4	4 3 0	43 0 8	12 4 0	7 7 9	901 3 11
Mudgee	487 16 0	16 18 3	112 15 5	14 19 3	1 6 6	4 18 5	4 11 10	61 5 11	.....	.....	0 11 4	10 9 2	715 12 1
Tamworth	1,218 1 4	33 2 0	236 1 8	113 11 10	4 3 10	21 17 10	17 7 10	96 13 5	2 7 6	4 8 0	2 3 5	21 3 0	1,771 1 8
Wagga Wagga	468 17 0	14 19 6	39 18 2	15 13 11	1 5 8	3 7 9	4 1 11	38 3 4	.....	.....	0 13 9	1 15 2	588 16 2
Wilcannia	1,062 19 3	24 15 0	162 8 8	24 15 8	2 7 11	6 15 6	10 2 11	101 6 2	.....	4 0 0	0 11 5	11 15 11	1,411 18 5
Wollongong	462 16 0	12 19 9	49 15 0	13 13 7	.....	1 13 0	6 9 1	14 5 3	1 12 0	.....	0 6 6	10 7 0	573 17 2
Yass	307 17 0	11 15 10	27 11 10	6 9 11	1 4 6	2 4 2	5 7 9	23 2 11	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	386 1 11
Young	1,297 17 7	42 19 3	289 19 8	123 2 8	9 10 6	23 7 4	24 16 3	116 7 1	3 10 6	.....	9 12 10	74 19 6	2,016 3 2
Totals	£ 60,177 11 2	2,167 14 8	12,999 0 0	8,057 0 0	609 10 8	1,434 14 5	983 12 6	6,137 14 8	448 3 5	296 19 9	408 10 10	1,553 4 7	95,273 16 8

APPENDIX V.

RETURNS concerning Staff.

1. New South Wales Penal Department. Number of Officers of various ranks.
2. Staff Board, showing the distribution of the principal officers on the 31st December, 1899, and the gaols where stationed.
3. Staff Board, showing the number of Warders, Overseers, Female Warders, Acting Gaolers, and Acting Matrons employed at the different gaols in the Colony on 31st December, 1899.
4. Particulars as to Retirements, Resignations, &c.

No. 1.

New South Wales Penal Department.—Number of Officers of various Ranks.

Ministerial Head : The Honorable the Minister of Justice.

Permanent Head (Official) : The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

The Deputy Comptroller and Inspector.

Regular Officers—8 Governors.

7 Deputy Governors.

1 Director of Labour.

21 Clerks.

1 Storekeeper (Principal).

2 Clerks and Schoolmasters.

3 Schoolmasters and Storekeepers.

1 Librarian and Schoolmaster.

15 Gaolers (6 Acting).

2 Superintendents, Female Division.

14 Matrons (6 Acting).

35 Acting Gaolers (Police).

35 Acting Matrons (Police).

5 Dispensers.

5 Chief Warders.

22 Senior Warders.

278 Warders.

23 Female Warders

15 Overseers.

13 Foremen.

3 Carters and Messengers.

2 Messengers.

1 Storeman.

1 Crane-driver.

1 Stableman.

2 Quarry Foremen.

1 Officer-cleaner.

Visiting Officers—53 Visiting Justices.

27 Visiting Surgeons.

55 Visiting Chaplains.

4 Honorary Chaplains.

16 Assistant Chaplains.

Total number of Officers—675

No. 2

No. 4.

OFFICERS.—Particulars as to Retirements, Resignations, &c. :—

Year.	Retired.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Reduced in rank.	Promoted.	Transferred.	Exchanged.
1895	7	11	7	22	3	21	41	9
1896	67	21	11	25	1	42	102	5
1897	10	23	7	38	12	88	109	14
1898	10	14	15	39	8	47	115	5
1899	16	31	10	39	7	31	97	2

[Chart and Map.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[2s. 6d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENTENCED BY VISITING JUSTICES TO FLOGGINGS FOR BREACHES OF PRISON DISCIPLINE DURING THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 21 June, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 24, Votes No. 5, Thursday, 21 June, 1900.]

RETURN of Flogging inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Discipline during the year 1899, under Sentences of Visiting Justices.

Gaol.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Punishment awarded.	Remarks.
Darlinghurst ...	Henry Albury, <i>alias</i> Henry Anderson, <i>alias</i> Frederick Thomas, <i>alias</i> Nelson.	Refusing to work; violently assaulting foreman, also a warder, who went to the foreman's assistance.	To receive 15 lashes.	The assaults on the officers were quite unprovoked, and, in case of the warder, necessitated an absence from duty of six days.
Bathurst	Bartholomew Conolly, <i>alias</i> P. Connolly, <i>alias</i> Dower.	(1) Assault the Deputy-Governor by throwing contents of night-tub in his face. (2) Creating a disturbance in the Gaol. (3) Using filthy and obscene language.	To receive 12 lashes.	This is an old criminal, with exceedingly depraved habits.
„	Thomas Dixon, <i>alias</i> Thomas Moore.	(1) Assault a warder by striking and kicking him. (2) Assault a warder by kicking him in the stomach.	„ ...	Inflicted with tawse, not with cat.
Berrima	Charlie Ah Yum	Eleven charges, consisting of obscene language, and yelling, and shouting indecent language.	„ ...	He had kept up a constant disorder for days, and his conduct was likely to create a general disorder.
„	Charles Graham, <i>alias</i> Chas. Cameron Macfarlane, <i>alias</i> Chas. Harrison, <i>alias</i> John Chas. Wilson, <i>alias</i> Chas. Balenall.	Four charges, consisting of violent assault on the Deputy-Governor, and gross disorderly conduct.	To receive 20 lashes (13 remitted).	The assault on the Deputy-Governor was a very cowardly one, and necessitated the absence of that officer from duty for four weeks. This man called upon me, and said he was very sorry in having assaulted the old man, and that he deserved the punishment.

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
20/6/1900.

RETURN of Flogging inflicted on Prisoners for Offences, other than Breaches of Prison Discipline, during the year 1899, under Sentences of Visiting Justices.

Nil.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT RESPECTING THE FLOGGING OF PRISONER No. 302 IN GOULBURN GAOL.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 26 June, 1900.

.[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 34, Votes No. 5, Thursday, 21 June, 1900.]

Department of Prisons,
Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

Minute Paper.

Subject: Parliamentary Question respecting Flogging of Prisoner No. 302 in Goulburn Gaol.

THE prisoner assaulted a warder under circumstances of much brutality. He suddenly sprang upon the officer (who was quite taken by surprise), felled him to the ground, and banged his head repeatedly upon the floor. He expressed his intention of murdering the warder, and would probably have done so if assistance had not speedily been forthcoming.

Two prisoners, who ran to the warder's assistance, have since been rewarded for their meritorious conduct.

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice,
B.C., 20/6/00.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOL AT EAST MAITLAND.

(EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS, AND REPORT OF DEPUTY COMPTROLLER, RESPECTING CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. GILLIES, M.P., IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 18TH JULY, 1900, *RE*).

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

MINUTE PAPER.

Maitland Gaol.—Statements made in Parliament by Mr. Gillies, M.P.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

1. It is represented that Warders Huer and Scott have been reduced in rank and removed from Maitland Gaol without just reason and without investigation. Warder Scott has not been reduced or transferred, but it may be found necessary to transfer him in the interests of discipline.

Warder Huer was guilty of a gross breach of discipline, calculated to weaken the authority of the officers in their control of the prisoners. He was reduced in rank and transferred. He had every opportunity to answer the charge, which was reduced to writing and handed to him for report. The matter was then placed before the Visiting Justice—the Police Magistrate of the district—who, in view of the grave nature of the offence, referred the case to me for decision. After careful consideration, I determined to afford the warder another chance of retrieving his character by transferring him to another gaol at reduced rank. He was allowed railway passes for himself and family at the Department's expense. All the papers have been submitted for the Minister's information.

2. Mr. McCauley did not accuse one of the warders, in the presence of five others, with having written anonymous letters, &c. What actually occurred will be gathered from Mr. McCauley's report attached. At Maitland there is much idle talk respecting the political influence possessed by certain warders, and this has unfortunately encouraged a negligent performance of duty, with the result that punishment has had to be inflicted. This, however, is not the fault of the Prison administration. The Inspector of Prisons, on his recent visit, addressed the warders collectively on the subject, as much in their own interests as in the general interests of discipline, and a distinct breach of the Regulations was committed by whoever communicated to persons not connected with the prison, information purporting to have reference to what took place inside on the occasion in question. * * * * *

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 24/7/00.

Memorandum to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W.,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 21 July, 1900.

FOLLOWING the practice usually adopted by me at the termination of an inspection of a gaol, I addressed the men on parade at Maitland Gaol on the 6th instant, and informed them that I noticed a marked improvement in the manner in which they performed their duties, but one matter I desired specially to apprise them of was that I had received an anonymous letter, evidently emanating from one of the staff. I told them that no good was done by such communications, and instead of its conducing to their interests, it would have quite a contrary effect, as they well knew such action was at variance with the rules of the Department. The Governor subsequently informed me that, in the case of a recent transfer, a warder had approached a Member of Parliament on the subject. On my next visit, on the 16th

instant, I informed the staff that it was improper for them to consult Members of Parliament in reference to decisions in their cases; that, while every attention was given the recommendations of Members of Parliament in favour of applicants for employment, no interference by them was allowed in reference to the discipline of the establishment. I did not, as mentioned in *Hansard*, accuse any officer of writing the anonymous letter. I addressed the staff collectively, and did not mention any names.

I conveyed your message to Chief Warder Scott, stating that it was contemplated transferring him to Forbes, as officer in charge of the gaol, as he did not appear equal to the duties at Maitland. He appeared upset, said he could do duty with any man in the Service, and that he would not go to Forbes. If he was not fit for duty at Maitland, then he ought to be retired. He further notified me that he had plenty of influence. On hearing this, I stopped him from making any further remarks, by saying I would convey his wishes to the Comptroller-General. On the following morning the Governor waited upon me when leaving in the train, and said that the chief warder informed him that, if he were removed and a senior and chief appointed in his place at Maitland, he would have good cause of complaint and of appeal.

The chief warder is anything but an efficient officer, and I have had to speak frequently to him of the manner in which he performs his duties.

SAMUEL McCAULEY,
Deputy Comptroller.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS OF THE COLONY.

(RETURN SHOWING ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE AND TOTAL EARNINGS OF.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 18, Votes, &c.,
No. 12, Thursday, 5 July, 1900.]

RETURN.

	£	s.	d.
1. Annual cost to the Treasury of the general maintenance of Gaols for the financial year 1899-1900	97,583	5	4
Expenditure upon additions and repairs, &c., in connection with Gaols during the same period	33,381	12	4
Total	£130,964	17	8
2. Total earnings for the year 1899, irrespective of vegetables grown in Gaol grounds, or value of work performed by prisoners on Breakwater, Trial Bay	£41,620	14	2

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

[2s. 3d.]

The following are the items of expenditure paid from Votes under the control of other Ministers which have not been taken into consideration in the above financial analysis:—

	1898.	1899.
Stores and stationery	£4,162 8 1	£4,724 10 0
Repairs and alterations to buildings	2,868 0 9	2,375 15 3
Furniture (including carriage)... ..	78 12 5	39 10 1
Printing, bookbinding, <i>Gazette</i> advertisements, <i>Gazettes</i> , &c..	7,064 6 5	7,200 12 2
Printing postage stamps	4,655 17 4	3,917 16 4
Do postal notes	578 19 5	463 5 10
Municipal and other rates	2,544 10 10	2,551 10 8
Postage	960 0 0*	1,020 0 0*
Advertising in newspapers	283 4 3	385 7 0
Fuel and light	1,923 12 7	1,379 12 8
Total	£25,119 12 1	£24,058 0 0

* Estimated.

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Tunnels is estimated at £36,819, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £32,064.

Interest has previously been calculated at 4 per cent. ; but in view of the rates at which loans have been secured during recent years, the computation of interest for the year 1899 has been made on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis.

Adding the expenditure on account of the services of the Postmaster-General from the Votes of other Departments, and the interest on the cost of buildings and construction of telegraph lines, the expenditure properly chargeable to the Department under my control for the year 1899 was £970,061 19s. 3d., or £9,259 2s. 11d. in excess of the revenue for the same period.

As explained in the report of my predecessor, for 1898, the Post Office performs a number of services for the public and for other Government Departments, for which no monetary credit is taken in the foregoing statement. These services include the conveyance by post of petitions to the Governor, the Executive Council, and Members of either House of Parliament; newspapers under seven days old; returns under the "Land and Income Tax Assessment Act of 1895," and letters and packets for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Census and Industrial Returns Act," all of which are by law exempt from postage; also all mail matter on Her Majesty's Service, the postage properly chargeable on which is thought to be not fully covered by the annual vote of £32,000 for this purpose; the supply of shipping and weather intelligence by telegraph; the performance by Postmasters and other officers in various districts of the Colony of the duties of Electoral Registrar, Deputy Electoral Registrar, Registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, Meteorological Observer, &c.; and the maintenance of the electric light at Parliament House, Circular Quay, Cowper's Wharf, and the Jenolan Caves.

It is impossible to accurately appraise the value of these services, but it will be understood from the nature of them that they entail a considerable amount of expenditure on the Department, probably not less in the aggregate than £50,000 per annum, in addition to the £32,000 annually voted for Postage of Public Departments.

INLAND SERVICE.

The new postal routes opened during the year 1899, as shown in the annexed return, and including alterations in existing routes, amounted to 1,344 miles, viz. :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>In the Western Country.</i>		<i>In the Southern Country.</i>	
From Gilgandra to Tooraweenah.....	1	From Adaminiby to Caddigat	1
Girilambone Mine to Wilga Downs	1	Adelong to Sharp's Creek	2
Kurrajong Heights to Norwood	2	Boro to Mount Fairy	2
Manildra to Gregra	1	Cal Lal to Lake Victoria Station.....	4
Mudgee to Gulgong.....	3	Carrathool to Argoon	1
Narramine to Webb's	2	Coolamon to Millwood	2
New Breealong to Ranter's Creek	2	Corrimal to Tarrawanna.....	6
Noonan's Corner to Tallwood	3	Eden to Nethercote.....	1
Warren to Marebone	2	Jerilderie to Nowranie Station.....	2

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>In the Southern Country—continued.</i>		<i>In the Northern Country—continued.</i>	
From Marlow to Cookannalla	1	From Emmaville to Argenton	1
Merrowie to Weonga	1	Glendon Brook to Holden's	3
Milperinka to Yomdama	1	Goorangoola to Bowman's Creek	2
Queanbeyan to Majura	1	Hornsby Junction to Galston	6
The Oaks to Bob's Range (re-established)	3	John's River to Upper Stewart's River	2
Tidmanbilly to Gillman's	1	Kinchela Creek to Upper Kinchela Creek	2
Ulladulla to Termeil	6	Klori Railway Platform to Post Office	6
Upper Burragorang to Yarranderie	3	Manilla Railway Station to Post Office	6
White Cliffs to The Bunker	2	Nashau to Eureka	3
Whitton to Kooba Station	3	Newrybar to Brooklet	3
Whitton Railway Station to Post Office	Twice daily.	Old Gunyerwarildi to Barooma	2
Woodlands to Palmerston	3	From Pokolbin to Branxton	3
Yalgogrin North to Nariah	2	Quirindi to Gaspard	3
		Quirindi to Pine Ridge	3
		Raymond Terrace to Eskdale	3
		Scone to Upper Middle Brook	1
		South Grafton-Coff's Harbour mail line to Branstone	2
		Tamworth to Moor Creek (re-established)	2
		The Risk to Woodenbong	1
		Travellers' Rest, Beachport Hotel, to Stuart's Point	2
		Tweed Heads to Terranora	6
		Wallon to Garah	2
		Yarraman to Kickerbill	3
		Do Weblands	2
<i>In the Northern Country.</i>			
From Attunga Railway Station to Post Office	6		
Bangalow to Coorabell Creek	3		
Binneguy Railway Platform to Receiving Office	2		
Blakebrook to Keerrong	2		
Buchanan to Buttai	3		
Colly Blue to Trinkey	2		
Copeton to Bora Creek	6		
Elderslie to Stanhope	3		

The postal routes abolished, as shown in the following return, including changes in existing routes, amounted to 594 miles :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>Western Roads.</i>		<i>Northern Roads.</i>	
Between Dandaloo and Alagala Station	2	Between Barney's Springs and Manilla	1
Nyngan and West Bogan	1	Cassilis and Turee Vale Station	1
		Clunes and Eureka	4
		Clybucca and Stuart's Point	2
		Coorabell Creek and Tyagarah	2
		Eureka and Federal	2
		Fernmount and Barrieton	2
		Gordon and St. Ives	6
		Kickerbill and Weblands	2
		Monkerai and Gorton's Yard	2
		Mungindi and Goondablue	1
		Seaham and Eskdale	3
		Tallawudjah branch mail	2
		Tamworth and Manilla	6
		Warrah Ridge and Pine Ridge	2
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			
Between Bermagui, Steamer's Wharf, and Post Office	2		
Greendale and Wallace	6		
Gwynne and Murrulebale	2		
Marshall's Plain and Rocky Plain	2		
Mewburn and Reid's Flat	1		
Middle Adelong and Batlow	1		
Milperinka and Mount Browne	2		
Morton and Termeil	3		
Mossgiel and Gunneramby Government Tank	1		
Numbugga and Meringlo	2		
Silverton and Purnamoota	1		
Temora and Ungarie	2		
Wallandry and Nariah	2		
West Wyalong and Hiawatha	2		

Increased communication on existing lines was afforded as follows :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From—	To—		From—	To—
<i>Western Roads.</i>			<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
Between Molong and Cumnock	3	6	Between Aberdeen and Rouchell Brook ..	2	3
			Bangalow and Federal	3	4
			Bexhill and Rosebank	2	3
			Coorabell Creek and Federal	2	3
			Grafton and Southgate	3	4
			Inverell and Copeton	3	6
			Lismore and Ballina	3	6
			Mullaley and Launt's	2	3
			Nundle and Mount Pleasant	3	4
			Stockton and William Town	3	6
			West Kempsey and Sherwood	3	4
			Yarraman and Trinkey	2	3
<i>Southern Roads.</i>					
Between Boooroban and Wilson	1	2			
Cobargo and Bermagui South	3	6			
Deniliquin and Daly's selection	1	2			
Eden and Towamba	2	3			
Frogmocr and Taylor's Flat	1	2			
Jerilderie and Argoon	2	3			
Tareena and Cal Lal	2	4			
Termeil and Moruya	3	6			
Uriarra and Brindabella	1	2			
Wagga Wagga and Downside	2	3			
West Wyalong and Yalgogrin North	2	3			
Whitton and 12-mile Gate	2	4			

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From—	To—
<i>Southern Roads.</i>		
Between Granville and Guildford.....	12	6
Yalgogrin North and Ungarie.....	2	1
Yass-Queanbeyan Mail Line and Majura	3	1
<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
Between Bingara and Warialda	6	3
Deepwater and Torington	6	3

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony up to the 31st December, 1899, was 35,740 miles, as compared with 34,961 miles traversed in 1898—

	1898.	1899.
On horseback	10,103 miles	10,235 miles.
By coach	21,214 „	21,832 „
By railway	2,752 „	2,781 „
By tramway	68 „	68 „
By steamer	824 „	824 „

The extension of mail route by railway during 1899 was as follows :—

Tamworth to Manilla	29 miles.
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The number of miles travelled in the year 1899 was 11,638,500, being an increase of 635,000 on the mileage of the previous year.

The number of Post Offices established was 54, viz. :—Abercrombie, Armatree, Ashley, Barooga, Beaconsfield, Beaumont, Belmore, Boonoo Boonoo, Bora Creek, Brookong, Brookvale, Brucedale, Castlereagh-street, Central Raleigh, Colinroobie, Federal, Fernleigh, Glenfield, Glenreagh, Half-way Creek, Hallsville, Ingebyra, John's River, Kempton, Kenmore, Leichhardt Hill, Majura, Meroo Meadow, Milbrulong, Military Road, Naranghi, Pine Hills, Queen Victoria Markets, Roslyn, Sally's Flat, Sodwalls, Summervale, Suntop, Tarrawanna, Tempe Park, Tingiringi, Tomooroma, Triangle Flat, Upper Horton, Unkya Creek, Walmer, Ward's River, Weetangerra, Willaroo, Wirrialpa, Womboota, Woolabra, Yarrowitch, and Yerranderie.

Post Offices were re-established at Cuttabri, Garangula, and Moor Creek.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was 9, viz. :—Blackman's Point, Cuttabri, Mount Kimo, Mungunyah, One Tree, Park-street, Purnamoota, Springbrook, and Yarrabundie.

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz. :—Boggy Camp to Copeton, Box Ridge to Turondale, East Carlingford to Epping, Lower Botany to Botany, Mewburn to Rugby, Roslyn to Roseleigh, Tomooroma to Adjungbilly, and Warne to Euchareena.

Appendix A.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,626 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1899. In addition to these, there are 3 Travelling Post Offices, which run between Sydney and the northern border of the Colony at Jennings, between Sydney and Albury on the southern border, and between Sydney and Dubbo in the West.

Two hundred and four changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places :—Acacia, Alagala, Barranganyatti, Bellmount Forest, Blakebrook, Bland, Bokhara Hotel, Bonville, Bora Creek, Bowman's Creek, Brooklet, Buttai, Caddigat, Carlachy Tank, Carroll Gap, Coochoonah, Cooakanalla, Corang, Cottee, Crowther, Currawarna, East Guyong, Farrendale, Fernleigh, Forest Hill, Gregra Railway Station, Innesvale, Klori, Ladysmith, Leech's Gully, Mairjimmy, Mangain, Merowie, Micketymulga, Minore Siding, Mooculta Siding, Mosquito Creek, Mountain View, Mount Eurow, Mount Fairy, Mount Gwynne, Navarino, Nethercote, North Menangle, Norwood, Oallen, Pinkerton, Ranter's Creek, Rosehill, Roseville, Saumarez, Sharpe's Creek, Stanhope, Tallwood, Terranora, Terry-hie-hie, Tootal, Trungley, The Bunker, Walker's Hill, Warrambucca, Watterson's, Webb's, Yarrangobilly Caves, and Yerranderie.

Receiving

Receiving Offices were re-established at Blair Hill, Bob's Range, Keerrong, Rockmore, Ward's River, Yarrangobilly, and Yeo Yeo.

The names of the following Receiving Offices were changed, viz. :—Boney's Rocks to Burdett, Gunnary Creek to Gunnary, Lower Hickey's to Willawarrin, Margules to Tomooroma, Panpong to Paupong, and Trungley to Trungley Hall.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices, viz. :—Armatree, Ashley, Barooga, Boonoo Boonoo, Bora Creek, Brookvale, Brucedale, Central Raleigh, Colinroobie, Federal, Fernleigh, Garangula, Glenfield, Halfway Creek, Hallsville, Ingebyra, John's River, Kempton, Majura, Milbrulong, Naranghi, Roslyn, Sally's Flat, Summervale, Suntop, Tingiringi, Tomooroma, Triangle Flat, Unkya Creek, Upper Horton, Walmer, Ward's River, Weetangerra, Willaroo, Womboota, Woolabra, Yarrowitch, and Yerranderie.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were discontinued, viz. :—Barrieton, Chanticleer, Claremont, French Park, Gilmandyke, Gorton's Yard, Gwynne, Hiawatha, Hughstonia, Keerrong, Kingsvale, Mandemar, Meringlo, Mosquito Creek, Murrulebale, New Cryan, Rockmore, Rocky Plain, Scott's Gully, Tallawudjah, Teridgerie, Trickett, Turce Vale, Warrambucca, Westove, Woodenbong, Williams Crossing, and Yarrangobilly.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at Appendix B. the close of the year—526 in number.

Appendix A contains a return of the Government Buildings for the trans- Appendix A. action of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business, and particulars of the premises rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government Buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during the year 1899, viz. :—Araluen, Barrington, Bodalla, Clifton, Drake, Manilla, Newcastle West, Peak Hill, Taree, and Whitton.

Sites for Post and Telegraph Offices were secured at Aberdeen, Bowraville, Broken Hill Railway Station, Ford's Bridge, Gloucester, Hungerford, Merewether, Mossgiel, Mundooran, Murwillumbah, Nelligen, and Pyrmont.

During the year 1899, 1 pillar letter-receiver was removed to a different site, and 5 were withdrawn; 49 small iron letter-receivers were placed, 5 removed to different sites, and 9 withdrawn; 1 pillar newspaper-receiver was withdrawn.

On the 31st December the number of letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 1,363, and the number of newspaper-receivers, 27.

The number of licenses for the sale of postage stamps issued in 1899 to persons other than postmasters or receiving-office-keepers was 110, the number transferred, 49, and the number cancelled, 15.

On the 31st December, 1899, the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 1,307. In addition to these, 73 were allotted to Public Departments. The system is now in operation at the following offices, viz. :—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ashfield, Ballina, Balmain, Balranald, Bathurst, Bega, Berrigan, Bingara, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Burwood, Casino, Cobar, Condobolin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Corowa, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, East Maitland, Emmaville, Forbes, George-street North, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Grenfell, Gulgong, Gunnedah, Hay, Haymarket, Hillgrove, Hillston, Inverell, Jerilderie, Junee, Katoomba, Kempsey, Kiama, King-street, Lismore, Maclean, Manilla, Manly, Marrickville, Moree, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Narrandera, Newcastle, Newcastle West, Newtown, North Sydney, Nymagee, Orange, Pambula, Parkes, Parramatta, Peak Hill, Petersham, Queanbeyan, Queen Victoria Markets, Quirindi, Rozelle, Scone, Silverton, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Uralla, Urana, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Warialda, Warren, Wentworth, West Maitland, West Wyalong, Wilcannia, Wollongong, and Young.

Five private posting-boxes have been constructed on private premises for the use and at the expense of the occupants, under the system introduced in August, 1886. The fee charged for the clearance of these boxes varies from £3 to £5 per annum, according to the number of clearances effected daily.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1899 was as follows :—1 Postmaster-General, 1 Deputy Postmaster-General, 1 Secretary, 1 Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs, 1 Chief Accountant and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.

Ministerial

Ministerial Division.—1 inland mail clerk, 1 appointment clerk, 1 inspector for irregularity and missing and dead letter branch, 1 correspondence clerk, 1 record clerk, 41 clerks, 1 medical officer, 1 chief messenger, 7 indoor messengers, 2 detectives, 3 constables.

Money Order and Government Savings Bank Division.—1 accountant, 1 examiner, 1 teller, 79 clerks, 8 indoor messengers.

Account and Cash Division.—1 accountant, 1 distributor of stamps, 1 cashier, 20 clerks, 3 indoor messengers.

Mail Division.—1 chief inspector and superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent and senior inspector, 7 inspectors, 52 clerks, 1 officer in charge of parcel post, 1 clerk in charge of stores, 1 shipping clerk, 1 assistant shipping clerk, 1 clerk and translator, 1 relieving officer, 1 Chinese interpreter, 17 mail guards, 1 overseer of sorters, 126 sorters, 12 stampers, 1 outdoor inquiry officer, 1 overseer of letter-carriers, 76 letter-carriers, 17 junior letter-carriers, 60 mail-boys, 17 assistants, parcel post branch, 4 storemen, 2 custodians of mails, 1 custodian of mail-bags, 2 bag turners, 1 bag-maker, 1 letter-carriers' timekeeper, 1 mechanic, 1 carpenter, 1 caretaker, 1 assistant caretaker, 1 officekeeper, 1 tower attendant, 6 cleaners, 15 female servants, 1 manager of stables, 1 farrier, 1 assistant farrier, 3 grooms in charge, 5 grooms, 1 foreman of mail-cart drivers, 13 mail-cart drivers, 3 lift attendants.

Telegraph Division.—1 station manager, 2 assistant station managers, 2 supervisors (operating branch), 1 check clerk, 1 electrician, 1 assistant electrician, 3 testing officers, 2 junior testing officers, 1 receiving clerk, 35 clerks, 23 booking clerks, 178 operators, 8 junior operators, 1 supernumerary operator, 14 supernumerary assistants, 4 messengers' overseers, 11 monitors (despatch branch), 181 messengers, 1 mechanic, 5 fitters, 3 cadets (electrician's branch), 1 inspector of lines (city and suburbs), 1 assistant line repairer, 1 assistant (construction branch), 9 batterymen, 1 jointer, 1 bicycle mechanic.

Telephone Branch.—1 manager, 1 clerk, 1 mechanic, 31 fitters, 1 exchange foreman, 1 line foreman, 7 monitors, 1 matron, 110 switch attendants (43 male and 67 female), 2 junior assistants, 1 cleaner and messenger, 1 messenger.

Electric Light Branch.—1 chief engineer, 4 engineers, 12 assistant engineers.

Branch, Suburban, and Country Offices.—1,626 postmasters (422 official, 1,204 non-official), 7 telegraph station masters, 109 postal assistants, 64 junior postal assistants, 41 supernumerary assistants, 65 temporary postal assistants, 228 operators, 54 junior operators, 103 supernumerary operators, 7 postal and telegraph assistants, 19 non-official station masters and telephone operators, 17 mail-guards, 2 assistant guards, 170 letter-carriers, 207 junior letter-carriers, 46 mail-boys, 379 telegraph messengers, 107 switch attendants, 2 telephone fitters, 4 battery-men, 47 line-repairers, 4 construction overseers, 4 carpenters, 18 gangers, 56 temporary line-repairers, 28 labourers, 1 mason, 526 receiving office keepers.

Total, Head Office	1,310
„ Branch, Suburban, and Country Offices ...	3,941
„ Number of Mail Contractors	858
„ „ Porters	102
Total number of persons employed	6,211

These may be subdivided into—

Persons whose whole time is occupied in the service;	{	Principal officers	37
		Clerks	261
		Post and telegraph masters	429
		Assistants at Post Offices	261
		Operators	572
		Subordinate officials	1,913
and			3,473
Persons whose time is only partially employed in the service.	{	Sub or non-official postmasters, telephone operators, and receiving office keepers	1,749
		Assistants to non-official postmasters and other subordinate officials	29
		Mail contractors and mail porters	960
			2,738
Total			6,211

The

The removals from the Service numbered fourteen. Of these, one, a postal assistant, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for forgery in connection with attempted money order frauds; another postal assistant and a junior letter-carrier were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing letters, while for a similar offence a junior operator received a sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour. A letter-carrier was convicted on a charge of wilfully detaining a letter and fined £10, and a junior letter-carrier, for destroying letters, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The remainder were dismissed for the following offences, namely:—A post and telegraph master for irregularities in his accounts; a clerk, an operator, and a junior letter-carrier for absence without leave; a supernumerary operator for absconding after being charged with embezzlement; a letter-carrier for the loss of a letter containing £1; and a telegraph messenger and a switch attendant for other misconduct.

The appointments of four probationary officials were annulled, namely:—A switch attendant on account of physical unfitness; another switch attendant for absence without leave; and two telegraph messengers for unsatisfactory conduct.

Twenty-one deaths occurred, namely:—W. B. Scott, clerk; H. J. Leaney, booking clerk; P. Claye, telegraph master, West Maitland; J. P. Olson, post and telegraph master, Ashfield; C. H. Kellett, post and telegraph master, Penrith; J. Ramsay, post and telegraph master, Scone; Mrs. E. J. O. Stuckey, post and telegraph mistress, Surry Hills; B. L. Edwards, post and telegraph master, Cundletown; Mrs. M. A. Bush, post and telegraph mistress, Gresford; J. B. Coleman, operator, head office; C. T. McAuley, operator, Yass; J. Hay, operator, Wentworth; H. Williams, operator, Temora; A. Duffy, sorter; A. L. Ferguson and J. P. Strom, junior letter-carriers; A. E. Canning and W. H. Riley, mail-boys; F. R. Goodwin, assistant in bag-room; and T. C. Carr and F. Noden, telegraph messengers.

Sixty resignations took place.

Fourteen officers were transferred to positions in other Government Departments.

Ten officers retired from the Service, namely:—J. A. Dick, post and telegraph master, Windsor, and C. Smith, post and telegraph master, Gundagai, who were allowed pensions under the Civil Service Act, 1884; R. S. Cannon, clerk, T. A. McNeely, junior operator, Richmond, R. G. M. Gill and C. M. Schey, sorters, who were allowed gratuities under the Public Service Act of 1895; G. Boseley, postal assistant, Hay, and H. Hymann, post and telegraph master, Enngonia, who retired without gratuity, but were granted a refund of their contributions to the Superannuation Fund; and E. J. Duff and H. C. E. Travers, telegraph messengers, who were retired under the provisions of Public Service Regulation No. 206.

The Hon. Varney Parkes, M.P., who succeeded the Hon. Joseph Cook, M.P., in the administration of the Department on the translation of the latter to the Department of Mines and Agriculture, on the 27th August, 1898, retired with the Government of which he was a member on the 13th September, 1899, and I was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General in the present Administration on the 14th idem.

The Postal Inspectors in 1899 travelled a distance of 54,157 miles, and inspected the postal routes appertaining thereto, visiting 540 offices, 87 of which were visited more than once during the year.

In January, a system of compensation, not exceeding £2 in any case, for the loss of registered articles, other than parcels, was introduced. Before compensation can be claimed it must appear that the loss did not arise wholly, or in part, through the fault of the sender, and that it actually occurred whilst the article was in the post. In lieu of granting compensation, the missing article may be replaced by the Department, which, in either case, reserves the right to return the article or dispose of it as may be thought fit, should it be subsequently recovered. No compensation is allowed in respect of any article which may not be lawfully sent by post, and in the case of registered articles containing money, bank or postal notes, or valuable securities, &c., the special precautions provided in the regulations must be observed before any claim for compensation for loss can be entertained.

The regulation relative to notices of premiums due was amended in February, so as to allow of addresses, in addition to names, dates, and amounts, being inserted in such notices transmitted inland, and to New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

In

In February, obliterated stamps and spent letters (*i.e.*, those which clearly have served their original purpose, and are at least two months old) were admitted to transmission by post, within the Colony, and to the other Australasian Colonies, at Commercial Paper rates, *viz.*, 1d. for every 2 oz. (up to 4 lb.), and subject to the usual Packet Regulations.

In March the Regulations were amended so as to allow of the transmission to Western Australia of Bankers' packets, containing bank notes, at the rate of 1d. per 2 oz., up to 4 lb.

The Regulation under which specimens, &c., are allowed to pass through the post "O.H.M.S." to the Department of Mines and Agriculture, and certain branches of other Government Departments, provided they are endorsed in the prescribed manner, was amended in March, so as to include specimens addressed to the Australian Museum.

From the 16th March, promissory notes, signed or unsigned, circulars, and other printed matter, enclosed with accounts, were transmitted by post within the Colony, and to Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, at packet rate of postage, namely, 1d. per 2 oz. (up to 16 oz.), and from the 5th April New Zealand was included in the arrangement.

From the 5th April, proxy forms, or notices, in which may be inserted such particulars as date, signature, name of proxy, date of meeting, name of shareholder or member, and number of votes (but nothing which does not form part of the document as a legal instrument), were transmitted to New Zealand, at packet rate of postage, namely, 1d. per 2 oz.

In June, the rule relative to the prepayment in cash of postage on large quantities of mail matter, posted at the same time, the amount of postage on which is not less than £1, was extended to mail matter for Fiji.

In July, Bank or other pass-books, properly open to allow of inspection, to and from private individuals, were admitted to transmission by post within the Colony, to Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and in August to Fiji, at the rate of 1d. per 2 oz.

In May it was found needful to amend the Newspaper Regulations so as to prevent publications consisting merely of a repetition of literary matter contained in a previous number, obviously for the purpose of circulating advertisements, passing through the post as newspapers.

In October, consequent on the receipt of a communication from the Melbourne Post Office, stating that under the Victorian Postal law, newspapers printed or published in New South Wales and posted in Victoria would, in future, be subject to "Magazine" rate of postage, the same rate of postage was charged on newspapers printed and published in Victoria and posted in New South Wales, for delivery within the Colony.

From the 21st January Buckdoon, Kilgin, Riley's Hill, South Woodburn, Swan Bay, and Woodburn were added to the list of places in the Ballina and Lismore districts between which letters may be transmitted at the "town" rate of postage, namely, 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cronulla Beach was included in the Metropolitan district from 1st August, and Fassifern in the Newcastle district from 15th September.

The rate of postage on letters transmitted to and from Post and Receiving Offices within 13 miles of Braidwood was reduced to 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from the 20th February.

In view of the loss sustained by the Department, as well as the anomalies in connection with the system under which letters are transmitted at the "town" rate of postage to and from places within certain prescribed districts, it was decided that no application for the extension of the system to any fresh district should be entertained after the end of February.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

As intimated in the Report of my predecessor for 1898, the contract with Mr. James Huddart, for the mail service between Sydney and Vancouver, expired on the 24th May, 1899, and an agreement, published as an Appendix to such Report, was concluded with Burns, Philp, & Co. (Limited), the terms and conditions of which are similar to those of the previous contract (with certain modifications introduced during its currency), except that the route is *via* Brisbane instead of *via* Wellington. The subsidy payable is £10,000 per annum, and the duration of the contract four years.

years. The contract provides that the steamers may call "at Fiji, at the option of the Company," but, at the request of the Company, permission was given for another Pacific port of call (to be approved by the Department) to be substituted for Fiji. The steamers ceased to call at Fiji after August, 1899, and have since then proceeded direct to and from Brisbane and Honolulu.

Particulars of the Mail Services performed *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Vancouver during the year 1899 :—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, *VIA* SUEZ.

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1898.	1899.			1898.	1899.	
Himalaya	9 December ..	10 January ..	32	India	9 June ..	11 July	32
Oriental	23 " ..	24 " ..	32	Oriental	23 " ..	25 " ..	32
	1899.			Victoria	7 July	8 August	32
Britannia	6 January ...	8 February ...	33	Australia	21 " ..	22 " ..	32
Oceana	20 " ..	21 " ..	32	Arcadia	4 August	5 September ..	32
Victoria	3 February ..	8 March ..	33	Rome	18 " ..	19 " ..	32
India	17 " ..	21 " ..	32	Himalaya	1 September ..	3 October ..	32
Australia	3 March	4 April ..	32	Oceana	15 " ..	17 " ..	32
Arcadia	17 " ..	18 " ..	32	Britannia	29 " ..	1 November ..	33
Rome	31 " ..	3 May	33	India	13 October ..	14 " ..	32
Himalaya	14 April	16 " ..	32	Victoria	27 " ..	28 " ..	32
Shannon	28 " ..	31 " ..	33	Australia	10 November ..	12 December ..	32
Oceana	12 May	13 June	32	Arcadia	24 " ..	26 " ..	32
Britannia	26 " ..	27 " ..	32				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Arcadia	3 January ..	4 February ..	32	Britannia ..	18 July	20 August	33
Rome	17 " ..	18 " ..	32	India	1 August	3 September ..	33
Himalaya	31 " ..	3 March	31	Oriental	15 " ..	17 " ..	33
Oriental	14 February ..	18 " ..	32	Victoria	29 " ..	1 October ..	33
Britannia	28 " ..	2 April	33	Australia ..	12 September ..	14 " ..	32
Oceana	14 March	14 " ..	31	Arcadia	26 " ..	28 " ..	32
Victoria	28 " ..	29 " ..	33	Rome	10 October ..	11 November ..	32
India	11 April	13 May	32	Himalaya ..	24 " ..	24 " ..	31
Australia	25 " ..	27 " ..	32	Oceana	7 November ..	9 December ..	32
Arcadia	9 May	11 June	33	Britannia	21 " ..	24 " ..	33
Rome	23 " ..	26 " ..	34			1900.	
Himalaya	6 June	10 July	34	India	5 December ..	6 January	32
Shannon	20 " ..	24 " ..	34	Victoria	19 " ..	20 " ..	32
Oceana	4 July	6 August ..	33				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails :—

London to Sydney 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ days.
Sydney to London 32 $\frac{4}{8}$ "

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, *VIA* SUEZ.

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1898.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Orizaba	2 December ..	5 January ...	34	Ormuz	2 June	5 July	33
Oroya	16 " ..	18 " ..	33	Austral	16 " ..	19 " ..	33
Cuzco	30 " ..	2 February ..	34	Omrah	30 " ..	2 August	33
	1899.			Cuzco	14 July	17 " ..	34
Oruba	13 January ..	17 " ..	35	Orotava	28 " ..	29 " ..	32
Ormuz	27 " ..	1 March	33	Orizaba	11 August ..	14 September ..	34
Omrah	10 February ..	15 " ..	33	Oroya	25 " ..	27 " ..	33
Austral	24 " ..	29 " ..	33	Ophir	8 September ..	11 October	33
Ophir	10 March	12 April	33	Oruba	22 " ..	25 " ..	33
Orotava	24 " ..	25 " ..	32	Ormuz	6 October ..	7 November ...	32
Orizaba	7 April	10 May	33	Omrah	20 " ..	22 " ..	33
Oroya	21 " ..	24 " ..	33	Austral	3 November ..	7 December ..	34
Orient	5 May	7 June	33	Cuzco	17 " ..	22 " ..	35
Oruba	19 " ..	21 " ..	33				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Orotava	10 January ...	11 February ...	32	Ormuz	25 July.....	27 August.....	33
Orizaba	24 " ...	25 " ...	32	Austral	8 August ...	11 September..	34
Oroya	7 February ..	11 March	32	Omrah	22 " ...	24 " ...	33
Cuzco	21 " ...	26 " ...	33	Cuzco	5 September ..	9 October ...	34
Oruba	7 March	9 April	33	Orotava	19 " ...	21 " ...	32
Ormuz	21 " ...	22 " ...	32	Orizaba	3 October ...	5 November ..	33
Omrah	4 April	5 May	31	Oroya	17 " ...	18 " ...	32
Austral	18 " ...	21 " ...	33	Ophir	31 " ...	3 December ..	33
Ophir	2 May	4 June	33	Oruba	14 November ..	17 " ...	33
Orotava	16 " ...	18 " ...	33	Ormuz	28 " ...	31 " ...	33
Orizaba	30 " ...	4 July	35			1900.	
Oroya	13 June	17 " ...	34	Omrah	12 December ..	14 January ...	33
Orient	27 " ...	30 " ...	33	Austral.....	26 " ...	28 " ...	33
Oruba	11 July	13 August	33				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails:—

London to Sydney..... 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ days.Sydney to London..... 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1898.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Alameda	17 December... 1899.	23 January ...	37	Alameda	3 June	8 July	35
Mariposa	14 January ...	18 February ...	35	Mariposa	1 July	7 August.....	34
Moana	11 February ...	20 " ...	37	Moana	29 " ...	2 September..	35
Alameda	11 March	16 April	36	Alameda	26 August ...	30 " ...	35
Mariposa	8 April	15 May	37	Mariposa	23 September..	30 October ...	37
Moana	6 May	10 June.....	35	Moana	21 October ...	25 November ..	35
				Alameda	18 November..	25 December ..	37

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Moana	16 January	25 February ...	40	Alameda	2 August	6 September..	35
Alameda.....	13 February ...	21 March	35	Mariposa	30 " ...	8 October ...	39
Mariposa	15 March	19 April	35	Moana	27 September..	2 November ..	36
Moana	12 April	17 May	35	Alameda	25 October ...	29 " ...	35
Alameda	10 May	14 June.....	35	Mariposa	22 November..	29 December..	37
Mariposa	7 June.....	13 July	36			1900.	
Moana	5 July	10 August.....	36	Moana	20 December ...	24 January ...	35

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails:—

London to Sydney..... 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ days.Sydney to London..... 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ "

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, VIA VANCOUVER.

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure of Mails from London.	Date of arrival of Mails at Sydney.
		1899.			1899.
Miowera	Mails are not despatched from London for conveyance by Vancouver Service to Sydney.	13 January.	Warrimoo ...	Mails are not despatched from London for conveyance by Vancouver Service to Sydney.	24 July.
Warrimoo ...		11 February.	Aorangi		21 August.
Aorangi		10 March.	Miowera		18 September.
Miowera		5 April.	Warrimoo ...		16 October.
Warrimoo ...		1 May.	Aorangi		13 November.
Aorangi		29 " .	Miowera		13 December.
Miowera		26 June.			

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Miowera	28 January ...	8 March	39	Warrimoo ...	16 August	21 September..	36
Warrimoo	25 February...	9 April	43	Aorangi	13 September..	18 October ..	35
Aorangi	25 March	3 May	39	Miowera	11 October ...	17 November..	37
Miowera	26 April	3 June	38	Warrimoo ...	8 November...	17 December..	39
Warrimoo	24 May	2 July	39			1900.	
Aorangi	21 June	26 "	35	Aorangi	6 December...	10 January ...	35
Miowera	19 July	27 August.....	39				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails :—

Sydney to London..... 37 $\frac{5}{8}$ days.

Conveyance of mails by the vessels of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Company (German mail vessels) during the year 1899 :—

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Bremen	5 January ...	9 February ...	35	Darmstadt ...	17 August ...	24 September..	38
Konigin Luise..	2 February..	7 March	33	Karlsruhe.....	14 September	21 October ...	37
Barbarossa	2 March ...	7 April.....	36	Stuttgart	12 October ...	18 November..	37
Prinz Regent				Gera	9 November	16 December..	37
Luitpold.....	30 "	3 May	34	Prinz Regent			
Karlsruhe	27 April	6 June.....	40	Luitpold ...	23 "	28 "	35
Stuttgart	25 May	3 July	39			1900.	
Gera	22 June	30 "	38	Weimar	7 December..	12 January ...	36
Oldenburg	20 July	27 August.....	38	Bremen.....	21 "	25 "	35

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails :—

Sydney to London..... 36 $\frac{8}{15}$ days.

Mails are not despatched from London to Australia by German mail vessels.

Conveyance of mails by the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company, Limited (French mail vessels), during the year 1899 :—

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch of Mails from Sydney.	Date of arrival of Mails in London.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1899.	1899.			1899.	1899.	
Australien	26 January...	26 February...	31	Armand Behic	10 August ..	10 September..	31
Ville de la Ciotat	23 February..	25 March	30	Australien ...	7 September	9 October ...	32
Polynesien	23 March	21 April	29	Ville de la Ciotat	5 October ..	6 November...	32
Armand Behic..	20 April	21 May	31	Polynesien ...	2 November	3 December..	31
Australien	18 May	19 June.....	32			1900.	
Ville de la Ciotat	15 June	17 July	32	Armand Behic	30 "	2 January ...	33
Polynesien	13 July	13 August.....	31	Australien ...	28 December..	30 "	33

Average time occupied in conveyance of mails :—

Sydney to London..... 31 $\frac{5}{15}$ days.

Mails are not despatched from London to Australia by French mail vessels.

The subsidy paid for the year 1899 to the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom and Australia, *via* Suez, was £170,000. The contribution of the United Kingdom was £98,000.

The amount paid by each contributing Colony, on the basis of population, was as follows :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	£25,954	15	0
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	22,696	5	0
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	9,602	16	8
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7,095	10	0
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	3,414	18	4
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	15	0
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	£72,000	0	0

The

The following return shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the various ocean mail routes during the year 1899, as compared with similar information for the year 1898:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.				
		Intercolonial.			International.			Intercolonial.			International.	
		Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets and Newspapers.
1898	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, <i>via</i> Suez	140,908	30,973	147,865	440,559	84,115	247,459	123,708	23,582	55,306	767,981	672,657
1899		128,207	24,106	146,437	428,768	81,276	225,733	105,203	26,522	54,511	810,157	698,049
1898	Per Orient Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, <i>via</i> Suez	151,835	36,959	160,788	454,746	79,036	253,033	146,783	37,141	74,356	745,371	648,042
1899		134,524	25,482	142,122	425,362	80,924	213,276	123,954	46,365	60,440	792,571	675,104
1898	Per Union Steamship Co.'s packets, <i>via</i> San Francisco	26,475	32,445	32,977	57,667	13,826	37,612	7,472	634	3,888	137,545	111,073
1899		34,645	8,117	72,020	66,789	14,069	37,203	5,715	698	3,871	141,554	111,789
1898	Per Queensland Royal Mail Co.'s packets, <i>via</i> Torres Straits	....	....	....	2,214	324	1,891	....	....	....	....	....
1899		....	....	....	2,356	367	2,099	....	....	....	....	....
1898	Per Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes' packets, <i>via</i> Marseilles	275	1	....	18,793	1,158	2,248	....	....	....	14,181	8,734
1899		419	12	....	35,547	571	1,929	....	....	....	15,282	10,557
1898	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, <i>via</i> Brindisi	309	6	4	1,991	65	1,477	464	53	126	20,383	10,927
1899		382	13	22	2,708	152	1,437	884	100	358	24,676	13,192
1898	Per Canadian-Australian packets, <i>via</i> Vancouver	38,494	37,502	51,680	57,739	11,595	42,856	24,035	4,025	18,180	78,647	69,820
1899		11,849	16,254	18,030	64,468	10,048	26,925	4,960	714	6,067	129,349	96,957
1898	Totals	358,296	137,836	393,314	1,033,709	190,119	586,576	302,412	65,435	151,856	1,764,108	1,521,253
1899		310,026	73,984	378,631	1,025,098	187,408	508,602	240,716	74,399	125,247	1,913,589	1,605,648

FEDERAL OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to New South Wales, for the year 1899, of the Mail Service, *via* Suez, per the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies:—

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To New South Wales proportion of Colonial share of subsidy for the carriage of mails	... ..	25,954	15	0			
Transit of mail-matter through European Countries, &c.	... ..	3,195	0	9			
Overland transit of mail-matter through Australian Colonies, cost of advising arrival of mails in London, exchange on remittances, and special trains	... ..	2,149	9	1			
					31,299	4	10
<i>Cr.</i>							
By share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies, &c....	... ..	996	15	4			
Estimated share of transit rates on mail-matter from European Countries, &c.	... ..	1,260	0	0			
Estimated postages collected in the Colony, &c....	... ..	23,830	0	0			
					26,186	15	4
Estimated net cost to the Colony	... ..				£5,162	9	6
The estimated net cost for 1898 was	... ..				£5,936	7	1

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to New South Wales for the year 1899, of the San Francisco Mail Service, per the vessels of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), under contract with the Government of New Zealand:—

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Payment to the Government of New Zealand for the carriage of mails	... ..	4,000	0	0			
Cost of land and sea transit of mail-matter for places beyond the United States of America, and of advising the arrival of mails in London	... ..	52	16	7			
					4,052	16	7
<i>Cr.</i>							
By Estimated postages collected in the Colony, and land transit rates on mails from other Colonies and Countries	... ..				2,250	0	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony	... ..				£1,802	16	7
The estimated net cost for 1893 was	... ..				£1,985	4	11

SYDNEY-VANCOUVER

SYDNEY-VANCOUVER MAIL SERVICE.

Statement showing the approximate net cost to New South Wales, for the year 1899, of the Sydney-Vancouver Mail Service, per the vessels of the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Company (Limited), and of Burns, Philp, and Company (Limited), respectively:—

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Payment for the carriage of mails	10,000	0	0			
Cost of land and sea transit of mail-matter through Queensland and to places beyond Canada, and of advising the arrival of mails in London	103	18	2			
				10,103	18	2
<i>Cr.</i>						
By share of contributions from non-contracting colonies, &c.	1,263	10	0			
Estimated postages collected in the Colony	1,375	0	0			
				2,638	10	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony				£7,465	8	2
The estimated net cost for 1898 was				£7,345	9	9

PARCEL POST.

In connection with the Inland and Intercolonial Parcel Post system, which was established in 1893, the Railway Department was paid at the rate of £3,200 per annum, representing one-third of the gross postages on Inland parcels, carried by rail, and one-third of this Department's share of the postages on parcels to and from the other Colonies, carried by rail, for the six months ended the 31st March, 1894. From that date the payment was increased to £3,500 per annum, at which amount it remained until the 1st July last, when, in response to the application of the Railway Commissioners for additional subsidy, it was further increased to £5,000 per annum.

During the year revised rates of postage were introduced in connection with the exchange of parcels between New South Wales and various British Colonies and foreign countries.

In March a system of insurance of postal parcels against loss or damage whilst in transit through the post was introduced, the maximum amount of such insurance being £50.

The following are the rates levied for this service, in addition to the ordinary postage:—

- On parcels posted in New South Wales, for delivery therein:—4d. to secure compensation up to £10, with an additional 2d. for each successive £10 up to £50.
- On parcels posted in New South Wales for South Australia, Victoria, or New Zealand:—5d. to secure compensation up to £10, with an additional 2½d. for each successive £10, up to £50.
- On parcels to the United Kingdom:—6d. to secure compensation up to £10, with an additional 3d. for each successive £10, up to £50.

From the 1st April, parcels for Tasmania were insured against absolute loss only, on the terms and conditions of the general regulations relative to the insurance of parcels.

The Colonies concerned have concluded an agreement governing the exchange of insured parcels, the text of which will be found in the Appendix.

In December the system was extended to the following countries, *via* the United Kingdom, the insurance fee varying from 7d. to 2s. 9d. per parcel according to value:—

Algeria, Antigua, Ascension, Austria, Azores, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Beyrout, British East Africa, British Guiana, Cameroons, Chili, Constantinople, Cyprus, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas), Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, France (not including Corsica), Gambia, Germany, Grenada, Holland, Italy, Lagos (Africa), Luxemburg, Madeira, Mombasa, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Niger Coast, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, St. Kitt's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (West Indies), Servia, Sierra Leone, Smyrna, Switzerland, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Tunis, and Zanzibar.

Appendix C.

The

The Inland and Intercolonial Parcel Post was established on 1st October, 1893, and during the three months ended 31st December, 1893, 38,025 Inland parcels, weighing 115,066 lb. were posted, upon which postage amounting to £2,038 was paid; 3,830 Intercolonial parcels, weighing 10,086 lb., with a declared value of £4,766 were also posted, the postage amounting to £309. The following table shows the growth of the Parcel Post for the six years ended 31st December, 1899 :—

Year.	Inland.			Intercolonial.								International.†								Total, Despatched and Received.			
				Despatched.				Received.				Despatched.				Received.							
	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared* Value.
		lb.	£		lb.	£	£		lb.	£	£		lb.	£	£		lb.	£	£		lb.	£	£
1894	315,243	977,302	16,527	18,020	48,697	1,506	28,451	15,955	40,325	1,016	15,967	6,273	16,388	756	17,192	12,399	42,074	1,923	38,042	367,890	1,124,786	21,728	99,652
1895	362,442	1,264,071	20,036	20,873	66,790	1,906	27,115	18,848	49,290	1,525	15,840	6,093	17,722	825	19,084	14,516	51,216	2,254	40,756	422,777	1,449,089	26,546	102,795
1896	426,345	1,535,274	23,853	28,689	92,043	2,660	44,734	26,775	69,772	2,237	30,807	6,930	19,256	864	26,294	17,372	64,303	2,568	95,928	506,111	1,750,648	32,182	197,763
1897	439,181	1,589,336	24,371	39,426	112,288	3,351	58,992	32,400	87,828	2,650	42,867	9,105	25,322	994	60,278	19,391	71,640	2,552	115,814	539,503	1,886,414	33,918	277,981
1898	481,203	1,743,391	26,569	46,645	134,069	3,940	83,766	35,017	92,560	2,853	42,648	10,676	29,522	1,158	60,929	22,892	70,469	3,077	146,313	596,433	2,070,011	37,507	333,686
1899	528,291	2,031,980	30,015	53,287	153,252	4,461	102,975	37,945	104,478	3,132	52,904	10,926	29,826	1,175	96,291	24,025	73,057	3,308	165,922	654,474	2,392,593	42,091	418,092
Total..	2,552,705	9,141,354	141,371	206,940	607,139	17,824	346,033	166,910	444,253	13,413	201,033	50,008	138,036	5,772	280,068	110,595	372,759	15,682	602,835	3,087,188	10,703,541	194,062	1,429,969

* Of Intercolonial and International parcels only.

† Established, August, 1886.

The average declared value of International parcels in 1894 was :—Despatched, £2 14s. 9½d. ; Received, £3 1s. 4¼d.

The average declared value of International parcels in 1899 was :—Despatched, £8 16s. 3d. ; Received, £6 18s. 1¼d.

Letters, Letter Cards, Post Cards, Packets, Newspapers, and Parcels posted and received in the Colony during 1899 as compared with 1898.

Posted.

Service.	Year.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO POSTAGE.								EXEMPT ARTICLES.*	PARCELS.				TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES.	NUMBER OF ARTICLES PER HEAD OF POPULATION.†		
		Letters.		Letter Cards.	Post Cards.		Packets. (Books, Circulars, Printed Papers, Samples.)		Newspapers.	Newspapers.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.		Letters, Letter Cards, and Post Cards.	Packets, Parcels, and Newspapers.	All Articles.
		Ordinary.	Registered.		Single.	With reply paid.	Ordinary.	Registered.										
Inland	1898	59,707,930	676,625	478,180	1,145,200	1,500	12,466,120	75,454	1,373,000	32,289,600	481,203	lb. 1,743,391	£ 26,569	.....	108,694,812	46.42	34.95	81.37
	1899	59,628,640	682,536	578,860	1,156,240	1,700	11,817,610	82,669	1,412,220	37,281,160	528,291	2,031,980	30,015	.....	113,199,866	45.73	37.70	83.44
Intercolonial	1898	4,917,340	223,154	33,100	78,650	900	2,309,030	17,097	3,845,400	.....	46,645	134,069	3,940	83,766	11,471,316	3.93	4.65	8.58
	1899	5,271,580	215,529	37,300	87,000	1,000	1,007,600	13,384	4,184,080	.....	53,287	153,252	4,461	102,975	10,870,760	4.13	3.87	8.00
International	1898	1,357,890	32,761	.....	51,480	280	416,920	5,861	857,500	.....	10,676	29,522	1,158	60,929	2,733,368	1.08	0.96	2.04
	1899	1,286,090	32,579	.....	84,000	240	337,800	6,861	744,080	.....	10,926	29,826	1,175	96,291	2,502,576	1.03	0.80	1.83
Totals	1898	65,983,160	932,540	511,280	1,275,330	2,680	15,192,070	98,412	6,075,900	32,289,600	538,524	1,906,982	31,667	144,695	122,899,496	51.44	40.56	92.00
	1899	66,186,310	930,644	616,160	1,327,240	2,940	13,193,010	102,914	6,340,380	37,281,100	592,504	2,215,058	35,651	199,266	126,573,202	50.90	42.39	93.29

Received.

Intercolonial	1898	6,019,152	76,487	19,190	50,000	650	840,920	6,020	2,815,600	.....	35,017	92,560	2,853	42,648	9,863,086	4.61	2.77	7.38
	1899	5,230,300	76,065	16,310	67,000	1,460	205,720	5,695	3,237,560	.....	37,945	104,478	3,132	52,904	8,928,055	3.98	2.00	6.58
International	1898	2,063,238	45,018	.....	2,700	270	349,700	10,212	1,389,750	.....	22,892	70,469	3,077	146,343	3,883,780	1.58	1.32	2.90
	1899	2,230,760	32,059	.....	9,000	500	468,320	10,931	1,309,740	.....	24,025	73,057	3,308	165,922	4,085,335	1.67	1.33	3.00
Totals	1898	8,082,390	121,505	19,190	52,700	920	1,190,620	16,232	4,205,350	.....	57,909	163,029	5,930	188,991	13,746,816	6.19	4.09	10.28
	1899	7,461,060	108,124	16,310	76,000	1,960	674,040	16,626	4,597,300	.....	61,970	177,535	6,440	218,826	13,013,390	5.65	3.94	9.59
Totals posted and received	1898	74,065,550	1,054,045	530,470	1,328,030	3,600	16,982,690	114,644	10,281,250	32,289,600	596,433	2,070,011	37,597	333,686	136,646,312	57.63	44.66	102.29
	1899	73,647,370	1,038,768	632,470	1,403,240	4,900	13,867,050	119,540	10,937,680	37,281,100	654,474	2,392,598	42,091	418,092	139,586,592	56.55	46.33	102.89

* The number of articles, other than newspapers, exempt from postage being comparatively small, a separate account has not been kept of them, and they are included with articles subject to postage.

† Estimated population on 31st December, 1899, 1,356,650.

NOTE.—The numbers of ordinary letters, packets, and newspapers, are calculated on the basis of returns furnished by Postmasters during two months of the year, and must therefore be accepted as approximate only. For all other items, the actual numbers dealt with during the year are given.

DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

The following return shows the number of Letters, Post Cards, and Packets dealt with either by the return to writers, discovery of persons addressed, or otherwise, during the year 1899 :—

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Packets.
INLAND.			
Returned to senders.....	198,860	2,294	274,650
Destroyed, in accordance with section 32 of 31 Vic. No. 4.....	38,280	1,142	18,750
INTERCOLONIAL.			
Originally addressed to other colonies :—			
Returned to senders, or otherwise disposed of.....	17,888	260	9,648
Destroyed, in accordance with section 32 of 31 Vic. No. 4.....	3,579	75	2,765
Returned to other colonies as unclaimed.....	18,775	565	10,493
FOREIGN.			
Originally addressed to other countries :—			
Returned to senders, or otherwise disposed of.....	5,955	190	710
Destroyed, in accordance with section 32 of 31 Vic. No. 4.....	1,191	35	51
Returned to other countries as unclaimed.....	63,685	433	2,554
Total number dealt with.....	348,223	4,984	319,621

The above return includes 2,427 registered letters posted originally within the Colony. A considerable number of these letters had the names and addresses of the senders embossed on the envelopes, and were returned accordingly. The others were opened to obtain the required information. They were found to contain, besides correspondence and valuable articles of jewellery, such as watches, rings, &c., the sum of £2,210 6s. 5½d. in coin, notes (bank and postal), cheques, money orders, and stamps. In 1,560 unregistered letters were found enclosures representing £5,968 10s. 6½d.

447 registered letters, originating in places beyond the Colony, were returned unopened, as follows :—197 to the other Australasian colonies, 104 to the United Kingdom, and 146 to other countries.

Besides those otherwise disposed of, packets, to the number of 822, containing merchandise, jewellery, &c., having been refused by addressees on account of surcharges, or posted out of course, or having become detached from their covers in transit, were received and detained pending inquiry on the part of the senders or of the addressees. The major portion were subsequently delivered. Articles of this description are kept for a prescribed period, at the expiration of which, if unclaimed, their contents are disposed of by public auction, in conformity with the Postage Act, the proceeds being paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

1,236 letters were posted unaddressed, a considerable portion of which were either returned to the writers or forwarded to the persons for whom they were found to be intended. The remainder afforded no adequate indication as to the whereabouts of the senders. As an illustration of the negligence shown by some people, even in matters of importance, it may be mentioned that 38 letters covering valuable enclosures to the amount of £131 13s. 10d. were consigned to the post without address.

On an average, 52 letters and packets, with insufficient directions, were passed on to the Dead Letter Office daily for treatment. The addresses of a large number were corrected, and the articles forwarded to their respective destinations. The others were returned to the senders or were otherwise disposed of, as required by law.

About

About 60,000 letters were refused by addressees, owing to surcharges. The largeness of the total is explained by the fact that the bulk of this correspondence—to be precise, 55,237 letters—was directed to the originator of a chain-letter.

1,725 Chinese letters, imperfectly addressed, were despatched to their intended destinations through the assistance of the Chinese interpreter, by whose instrumentality 1,249 letters were returned as unclaimed to the writers.

A sum of £488 2s. 4d., contained in letters, which had remained unclaimed for the prescribed period, was paid, in accordance with law, to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

It is estimated that fully £00,000 unclaimed newspapers were disposed of during the year.

As an instance of want of care in seeing that letters, even when containing valuable enclosures, are properly sealed before posting, may be mentioned the fact that a cheque on a leading banking company of Sydney, for £1,009 18s. 6d., was discovered loose amongst correspondence posted on the evening of the 4th April, 1900, inquiry in regard to which showed that the cheque had formed portion of the contents of a letter (from a prominent City firm) which had inadvertently been posted, unsealed, the cheque having evidently dropped from the envelope in the process of sorting.

DELIVERY BY LETTER-CARRIERS.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the Letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1898 and 1899 was as follows:—

	1898.	1899.
Unregistered letters	10,360,173	11,311,857
Registered letters	96,591	99,373
Books, &c.	246,457	266,355
Newspapers	1,496,144	1,621,558

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of Registered Letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1899 was 830,576, against 821,930 in 1898, the increase in number being 8,646.

MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1898 and 1899.

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1898	249,513	10,535	213,104	12,744	485,896
1899	255,630	10,917	218,636	13,052	498,235
Increase	6,117	382	5,532	308	12,339

RECORD BRANCH.

The number of written communications received from the public during 1899, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was about 25,850, against about 25,000 in 1898.

The number of communications addressed to the Department relating to the extension and improvement of the service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transmission of letters, telegrams, &c., and recorded in the year 1899, was 54,690, against 51,713, in 1898.

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, &c.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps, &c., issued at the General Post Office during the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Number		Description	Value.		Increase in issue for 1899.		Decrease in issue for 1899.	
1898	1899		1898	1899.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
7,923,368	7,989,355	Halfpenny	16,507 0 4	16,644 9 9½	65,987	137 9 5½		
86,860	68,530	Halfpenny impressed on envelopes, &c, received from the public	180 19 2	142 15 5			18,330	38 3 9
45,712,956	46,753,237	Penny	190,470 13 0	194,805 3 1	1,040,281	4,334 10 1		
251,090	263,050	Penny impressed on envelopes, &c, received from the public	1,046 4 2	1,116 17 6	16,960	70 13 4		
29,782,030	27,771,400	Two-penny	248,184 0 0	248,095 0 0			10,680	89 0 0
136,180	137,430	Two-penny impressed on envelopes received from the public	1,134 16 8	1,145 5 0	1,250	10 8 4		
881,193	883,392	Twopence-halfpenny	9,179 3 1½	9,202 0 0	2,193	22 16 10½		
326,880	331,280	Threc-penny	4,086 0 0	4,141 0 0	4,400	55 0 0		
468,450	473,280	Four-penny	7,807 10 0	7,888 0 0	4,830	80 10 0		
154,272	167,004	Five-penny	3,214 0 0	3,479 5 0	12,732	265 5 0		
950,043	1,092,370	Six-penny	23,751 1 6	27,309 5 0	142,327	3,558 3 6		
6,180	7,812	Sevenpence-halfpenny	193 2 6	244 2 6	1,632	51 0 0		
165,015	175,200	Eight-penny	5,500 10 0	5,840 0 0	10,185	339 10 0		
4,720	6,280	Nine-penny	177 0 0	235 10 0	1,560	58 10 0		
9,240	12,900	Ten-penny	385 0 0	537 10 0	3,660	152 10 0		
1,687,020	2,022,410	One-shilling	84,351 0 0	101,120 10 0	335,399	16,769 10 0		
5,581	5,123	Twelvepence-halfpenny	290 13 6½	266 16 5½			458	23 17 1
12,167	14,423	Five shilling	3,041 15 0	3,605 15 0	2,256	564 0 0		
2,030	3,029	Ten-shilling	1,045 0 0	1,514 10 0	939	469 10 0		
93	60	Sets of "postage due" stamps at 10s per set	49 0 0	30 0 0			38	19 0 0
6,159	6,820	Twenty-shilling	6,150 0 0	6,820 0 0	661	661 0 0		
8	9	Sets of specimen and reprint postage stamps at 20s. per set	8 0 0	9 0 0	1	1 0 0		
230,040	230,880	Newspaper wrappers—halfpenny	498 0 0	481 0 0			8,160	17 0 0
31,680	25,200	Newspaper wrappers—penny	132 0 0	105 0 0			6,480	27 0 0
1,119,240	1,160,280	Post-cards—one-penny	4,663 10 0	4,834 10 0	41,040	171 0 0		
7,040	4,960	Post-cards—three-halfpence	44 0 0	31 0 0			2,080	13 0 0
2,400	2,760	Reply post-cards at twopence	20 0 0	23 0 0	360	3 0 0		
280	240	Reply post-cards at threepence	3 10 0	3 0 0			40	0 10 0
95,120	94,680	Registered envelopes at threepence	1,189 0 0	1,183 10 0			440	5 10 0
58,750	44,500	Envelopes—one penny	264 7 6	200 5 0			14,250	64 2 6
13,000	9,000	Envelopes—two-penny	112 13 4	78 0 0			4,000	34 13 4
511,280	616,160	Letter Cards	3,195 10 0	3,851 0 0	104,880	655 10 0		
19,320		Telegram Forms—six-penny	483 0 0				19,320	483 0 0
115,860		Telegram Forms—one-shilling	5,793 0 0				115,860	5,793 0 0
117,040	18,421	Illustrated cards, 1d. and 1½d.	580 5 0	80 10 9			98,619	499 11 3
	66,400	Envelopes, 1d and 2d, Legislative Assembly		415 0 0	66,400	415 0 0		
			£623,740 4 10	£645,478 10 6		£28,845 16 7		£7,107 10 11

The estimated number and value of Postage Stamps and Postage Prepayment Forms sold for Postal and Telegraph purposes during 1899, were as follows:—
Number, 89,582,806; value, £621,439 10s. 6d.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps purchased from the public for cash, less the usual discount, during the year 1899:—

Number.	Description.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
1,539	Halfpenny	3	4	1½
48,091	One-penny	200	7	7
60,278	Two-penny	502	6	4
147	Twopence-halfpenny	1	10	7½
62	Three-penny	0	15	6
109	Four-penny	1	16	4
64	Five-penny	1	6	8
239	Six-penny	5	19	6
5	Sevenpence-halfpenny	0	3	1½
20	Eight-penny	0	13	4
48	Nine-penny	1	16	0
31	Ten-penny	1	5	10
319	One-shilling	15	19	0
9	Twelvepence-halfpenny	0	9	4½
4	Twenty-shilling	4	0	0
Total		£741	13	4
Less 5 per cent....		37	1	8
		£704 11 8		
576	1d. pictorial-cards, value	£2	8	0
180	1½d. pictorial-cards	1	2	6
90	½d. envelopes	0	3	9
3,786	1d. "	15	15	6
2,935	2d. "	24	9	2
1,078	½d. wrappers	2	4	11
1,351	1d. post-cards	7	14	3
402	1½d. letter-cards	2	10	3
		£56 8 4		
Less 10 per cent.		5	12	10
		£50 15 6		

In accordance with the resolution of the Postal Congress held at Washington, expressing the desirability of adopting uniformity in colour throughout all Postal Union Administrations, with regard to such stamps as are mostly in use in the international service, the colours of the half-penny and twopence-halfpenny postage stamps were changed from grey and royal purple to green and dark-blue, respectively, from the 1st January.

In consequence of the alteration of the colour of the halfpenny postage stamp from grey to green, the colour of the sixpenny stamp was, from the 17th January, altered from viridine green to deep orange.

In July regulations were introduced providing for the issue of envelopes impressed with the 1d. or 2d. stamp, for use by Members of the Legislative Assembly when corresponding on public business. The issue is limited to a total value of £1 5s. per month for each Member. The envelopes are endorsed, "On Public Service Only," and bear the printed inscription, "This envelope can only be lawfully used by Members of Parliament, and only on the Public Business. The Public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances."

The 2d. envelope is available for the transmission by post within the Colony of a letter not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, or as a wrapper for Parliamentary papers, printed matter, or returns up to 8 oz., provided the ends be left open, as required under the regulations.

INLAND MAIL CONVEYANCE.

In the year 1899 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about 3½d., against 3¾d., the price per mile paid during the previous year.

The number of contracts in existence on the 31st December, 1899, for the conveyance of inland mails was 1,007, and the number of mail services in respect of which no formal contracts were executed, 299.

MONEY

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices were established during the year 1899 at the following places, viz.:—Airly, Attunga, Bangalow, Beaconsfield, Bobadah, Castlereagh-street, Cockle Creek, Epping, Fifield, George's Plains, McPhail, Military Road, Mullaley, Ourimbah, Queen Victoria Markets, Tempe Park, and Wahroonga.

The offices at Gunbar, Park-street, and Reefton were abolished, and the name of the office at Lower Botany was changed to Botany, and Warne to Euchareena.

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1899, was 662.

The number of money orders issued was 421,085 (exclusive of 5,499 certificates of transfer amounting to £31,541 used by Postmasters in connection with transmitting fees for private letter-boxes, &c., &c.), and the value £1,436,927, against 407,161 of the value of £1,371,727, the difference showing an increase of 13,924 in the number, and £65,200 in the amount, as compared with 1898.

The number of money orders paid (exclusive of 5,499 certificates of transfer amounting to £31,541) was 418,855, and the value £1,466,602 against 410,772 of the value of £1,432,373 in 1898, being an increase of 8,083 in the number and £34,229 in the amount.

The amount of revenue received as commission on money orders issued was £15,874 13s. 7d., being £764 8s. 7d. more than the amount collected in 1898.

A comparative return showing the various countries where the money orders issued in New South Wales were made payable, and also the money order issues of other countries payable in New South Wales, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix D.
Appendix A.

In the information contained in Appendix A will be found a detailed statement of the business transacted and revenue collected at each office in the Colony.

From the 1st March the hours during which Money Order and Government 'Savings' Bank business may be transacted were altered to the following:—

Chief Office, 9 30 a.m. to 3 30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays, 9 30 a.m. to 12 noon.

City Branch Offices, and Suburban, and Country Offices, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Chief Office and all Offices at which there is a branch of the Government Savings Bank, 7 to 9 p.m. (on Saturdays only), for the receipt of deposits.

Appendix E.

A convention concerning the exchange of money orders with the colony of Natal, the text of which will be found in the Appendix, was concluded and brought into operation on the 1st October, 1899.

POSTAL NOTES.

During the year 1899, 1,251,747 postal notes, of the value of £456,779 6s. 6d. were supplied to Postmasters for sale to the public. Of these, 1,184,652 were issued and paid in New South Wales, having a value (with stamps affixed) of £424,645 4s. 7d.; 62,063 notes, value £25,011 7s. 4d., of other colonies were also paid; making a grand total of 1,246,715, of the value of £449,656 11s. 11d., paid in New South Wales.

The number of notes issued in this Colony and paid in other Colonies was 66,650, of the value of £25,302 19s. 5d. (including postage stamps to the value of £251 9s. 5d. affixed thereto).

The amount of revenue collected as poundage was £10,966 1s. 11d., an increase of £867 0s. 5d. as compared with 1898.

The following table contains particulars of the postal notes paid in New South Wales during the year 1899:—

Issuing Colony.	Denomination of Notes.														Total Number.	Value of Stamps affixed.	Total value of Notes, including Stamps.				
	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	7/6	10/-	10/6	15/-	20/-							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	s.	d.			
New South Wales ..	53,768	34,067	69,178	99,430	116,791	..	134,341	..	225,373	70,883	187,407	..	75,913	117,493	1,184,652	4,608	10	7	424,645	4	7
Queensland	1,092	705	1,377	2,266	2,141	1,243	1,610	993	3,098	963	3,673	517	1,257	4,375	25,225	146	6	7	10,301	0	7
South Australia ..	261	224	427	910	707	350	454	323	793	236	801	119	210	629	6,494	46	0	7	2,118	1	7
Tasmania	177	142	214	240	232	153	262	141	360	89	316	33	75	333	2,367	17	12	3	979	13	3
Victoria	1,000	611	1,543	2,606	2,035	1,278	1,672	1,204	3,521	1,032	3,896	406	1,212	5,411	27,477	135	7	5	11,612	11	11
Totals	56,293	35,749	72,739	105,452	121,956	3,024	133,339	2,576	233,145	73,309	193,093	1,075	78,667	123,293	1,246,715	4,953	17	5	449,656	11	11

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The following branches were opened during the year 1899, viz.:—Airly, Bellinger Heads, Castlereagh-street, Cathcart, Cockle Creek, Daysdale, Fairfield, Frederickton, Galston, Ganmain, Lockhart, Lue, McPhail, Menangle, Millie, Mount Vincent, Queen Victoria Markets, The Rock, Thornleigh, Wahroonga, The branch at Park-street was closed.

During the year 54,507 new accounts were opened and 38,533 accounts were closed. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 179,526.

The number of deposits received was 412,097, and the amount £2,657,599 0s. 3d., being an increase of 52,346 in the number and £395,726 2s. 6d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £142,573 8s. 5d.

The number of withdrawals was 240,187, and the amount £2,341,206 6s. 7d., being an increase of 24,805 in the number and of £281,352 16s. 7d. in the amount on the business of the previous year.

The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was £5,485,035 9s. 10d., being an increase of £458,966 2s. 1d. on the previous year.

The average amount of each deposit was £6 8s. 11³/₄d., and of each withdrawal £9 14s. 11¹/₄d.

The average balance at the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £30 11s. 0¹/₂d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings Bank system from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1899 :—

Year.	Number of Deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Balance at Credit of Depositors.
1890.....	223,428	£ 63,225 7 9	£ 1,198,293 17 6	109,940	£ 1,115,505 6 0	£ 1,875,904 14 7
1891.....	265,659	72,280 10 4	1,509,376 16 3	125,298	1,304,099 0 3	2,153,463 0 11
1892.....	278,578	81,781 0 3	1,630,197 16 9	156,157	1,511,355 16 5	2,354,086 1 6
1893.....	296,077	99,566 0 3	2,816,084 13 9	182,003	2,038,561 3 4	3,233,288 16 10
1894.....	294,393	120,880 8 6	2,160,610 9 0	183,909	1,880,854 11 9	3,633,925 2 7
1895.....	296,356	128,640 10 9	2,194,133 15 10	190,606	1,834,999 19 8	4,121,699 19 6
1896.....	307,689	128,629 11 4	2,110,579 0 3	197,374	1,987,943 6 3	4,372,965 4 10
1897.....	332,655	123,537 4 9	2,190,882 11 2	207,178	1,995,551 7 5	4,691,833 13 4
1898.....	359,751	132,216 6 8	2,261,872 17 9	215,382	2,059,853 10 0	5,026,069 7 9
1899.....	412,097	142,573 8 5	2,657,599 0 3	240,187	2,341,206 6 7	5,485,035 9 10

The following return will show the business of the Government Savings Bank for the year 1899, compared with the transactions of the year 1898 :—

Year.	Savings Banks open at the close of the year.	New accounts opened during the year.	Accounts closed during the year.	Accounts remaining open at the close of the year.	Number.	Total deposits, including interest.			Average amount of deposits.	Total withdrawals.		Average amount of withdrawals.	Balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year.			Average balance at the credit of depositors.
						Amount.				Number	Amount.		£ s. d.			
						Deposits.	Interest.	Total.					£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1898	518	47,970	35,761	163,552	359,751	£ 2,261,572 17 9	£ 132,216 6 8	£ 2,394,080 4 5	£ 6 5 8 ¹ / ₂	215,382	£ 2,059,853 10 0	£ 9 11 3 ¹ / ₄	£ 5,026,069 7 9	£ 30 14 7 ¹ / ₂		
1899	537	54,507	38,533	170,526	412,097	2,657,599 0 3	142,573 8 5	2,800,172 8 8	6 8 11 ³ / ₄	240,187	2,341,206 6 7	9 14 11 ¹ / ₄	5,485,035 9 10	30 11 0 ¹ / ₂		
Increase	19	6,537	2,772	15,974	52,346	395,726 2 6	10,357 1 9	406,083 4 3	3 3	24,805	281,352 16 7	3 8	458,966 2 1	....	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6 ¹ / ₂

In the information contained in Appendix A is given a detailed statement showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon, will be found in the Appendix. Appendix F.

The rate of interest allowed on all deposits up to £200 in the Government Savings Bank is 3 per cent. per annum.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The following return shows the lines of Electric Telegraph constructed and the cost of construction, also the lines dismantled, during the year 1899:—

	Dismantled.		Constructed.		Cost of Construction.
	Line.	Additional Wire.	Line.	Addition Wire.	
	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	m. chs.	£ s. d.
Barraba to Cobbadah.....				10 0	75 12 0
Hartley Vale to Hartley Vale Siding.....			2 43		59 8 0
Branxton to Belford			0 67	5 36	62 1 3
Tamworth to Manilla (Railways)			0 37	29 37	151 8 8
Byron Bay to Bolongle Creek	1 25		1 4		23 15 0
Sydney to Bathurst Trunk Telephone Line.....			146 20	146 20	8,824 12 11
Raymond Terrace to Nelson's Plains.....			2 3	0 16	56 1 11
Railway deviations near Boggabri	1 20	2 40	1 40	3 0	47 9 3
Whealbah to Main Line			1 34		37 17 8
Piper's Flat to Portland			0 70		25 8 9
Dural to Galston.....			2 35	0 14	13 7 4
Tomingley to McPhail			20	2 0	20 18 8
Dapto to Brownsville			0 13	1 27	15 15 2
Railway deviations, Junee to Coolamon	5 3	5 3	5 23	5 23	82 1 0
Do Wyong to Wyee	2 42	8 67	2 54	9 29	61 6 5
Do Meryla to Exeter	3 16	17 48	4 6	22 33	130 17 4
Gresford to Allynbrook.....			6 22	0 57	137 18 9
Orange to Parkes (Railways)				76 46	363 4 10
Railway deviations, Bell to Clarence.....	6 20	34 30	7 4	38 62	173 14 0
Long Creek to Upper Pyramul			8 30		181 15 8
Jervis Bay Lighthouse to Main Line.....	13 40	13 40	20 41	20 41	538 17 7
Tarcutta to Humula			15 32		300 7 4
Cal Lal extension			3 19	0 61	74 12 0
West Maitland to Bishop's Bridge.....				6 27	29 4 1
Parkes to Bogan Gate			22 54	1 35	317 2 4
Parkes to Bogan Gate (Railways)				23 16	213 3 6
Quirindi to Wallabadah			10 0		217 13 2
Broadwater to Riley's Hill			3 27	0 3	22 13 4
Kangaroo Valley to Barrengarry.....			2 27		42 3 0
Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah			5 47		111 6 1
Bangalow to Newrybar.....			3 15		75 12 1
Bowning to Bookham			0 22	12 42	90 0 4
Deniliquin to South Australian Border.....			0 12	306 0	5,186 5 4
Bexhill to Eltham			2 73	0 25	59 13 0
Quirindi to Quipolly deviations	5 63	26 40	5 63	26 41	112 13 7
Berrigan to Savernake			8 70	4 13	317 11 2
Katoomba Trunk Line				133 60	1,888 10 2
City and other Extensions—Telegraph and Telephone.....			162 13	1,888 17	42,421 10 0
Line dismantled	38 69	108 28			
Line erected			460 0		
Additional wire erected				2,774 61	
Additional Line (wire) erected				460 0	
Total extent of wire erected during year				3,234 61	
Less wire dismantled				147 17	
Actual increase				3,087 44	
					£ 62,563 12 8

The total cost of the whole extent of Telegraphic and Telephonic communication in the Colony on 31st December, 1899—38,718 miles 10 chains—was £1,051,986 14s. 11d.

The Telegraph Lines in course of construction but not completed during the year 1899, and the estimated length thereof, are shown in the following return :—

	New Line.	Additional Wire.
	m. ch.	m. ch.
Inverell to Elsmore	1 32	11 0
Junee to Albury ... ..	.....	100 0
Gundagai to Reno ... ..	.....	5 0
Moree to Gravesend	34 1	34 1
Pallamallawa Extension	4 46	.....
Total	39 79	150 1

Telegraph Offices were opened at Castlereagh-street and Queen Victoria Markets, and at Cumnock and Quambone, in lieu of the Telephone Offices previously existing at those places.

The Offices at Morangarell and Mulgoa were converted into Telephone Offices, and the Offices at Park-street and Bundanoon Railway Station were closed.

The name of the Telegraph Office at Lower Botany was changed to Botany.

The local rate of 6d. for the first ten words, and 1d. for each additional word, has been charged from the dates specified for messages transmitted between the undermentioned offices :—

- Between Katoomba and Leura, from 15th February.
- Between West Maitland and Bishop's Bridge, from 7th April.
- Between West Maitland and Earley, from 24th May.
- Between Bourke and Pera Bore, from 17th July.
- Between Sutherland and all offices in Metropolitan district, from 21st August.
- Between Fassifern and all offices in Newcastle district, from 15th September.
- Between Wagga Wagga and Uranquinty, from 20th November.
- Between Railway Station and Post-office, Manilla, from 21st December.

In order to meet the convenience of merchants and other members of the business public, arrangements were made in March, whereby a sum of money, not less than £15, could be deposited with the Department to meet the cost of cablegrams transmitted after their offices or places of business are closed.

From the 1st April, the annual charge for the registration of code addresses for telegrams was increased from 10s. to 10s. 6d., in accordance with the resolution of the Hobart Conference, 1898.

The regulation relative to the charge for multiple telegrams was amended in May, so as to provide that copies of a telegram other than "Press," addressed to several persons in the same town, should be charged at the rate of 6d. per copy, if transmitted from any place within New South Wales for delivery therein.

The rates for cablegrams to various places beyond Australasia were revised in accordance with alterations from time to time notified in the transit rates charged by other Administrations.

In connection with the reduction in the rate for ordinary telegrams transmitted between Victoria and Queensland to 2s. for the first ten words, the New South Wales share of the tariff was reduced from 1s. to 8d. for the first ten words from the 1st January, 1899, and from the 1st March, 1899, the three colonies named agreed to share in equal proportions the reduced rates chargeable from that date on Press telegrams passing between Victoria and Queensland.

CABLE COMMUNICATION VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The proposal of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to lay an alternative line of cable between England and Australia, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, was referred to in the report of my predecessor for the year 1898, but, as therein shown, no definite conclusion was arrived at in the matter, which remained in abeyance until the 24th July, 1899, when the Company's Acting Manager in Australasia, forwarded copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Postmaster-General of Victoria, submitting an amended proposal, the details of which are given in the following memorandum, which was handed to the Deputy Postmaster-General by the Acting Manager of the Company, on the 31st August, 1899:—

The Company will entirely waive renewal of subsidy and guarantee against competition, and, in addition to providing a cable from the Cape all the way to Glenelg, *via* Perth, will at once reduce tariff to 4s. for the whole of Australia and Tasmania, and make further reductions on a sliding scale as traffic increases.

In return for the above the Company would only require the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public.

When the tariff is reduced to 4s. the Government rate will be made 3s., and the Press 1s. 6d. per word.

The rate to South Africa will be about 2s. per word.

The details of the sliding scale are as follows: The amount now guaranteed by the Australian Governments is £227,000, which, with £123,000 for the estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line, forms a minimum of £350,000, or £15,000 less than the present actual receipts of the Associated Companies.

If the receipts for the three years 1898, 1899, and 1900 average £350,000, the 4s. tariff would be reduced in 1901 to 3s. 6d. If they are maintained at £350,000 for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901, the tariff would be reduced to 3s. in 1902. If the average receipts are again maintained for the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902, the tariff would be reduced in 1903 to half-a-crown per word. The receipts must average £350,000 for three consecutive years before the next reduction of 6d. per word is made.

If the Company's proposal is agreed to, the new cable will be completed within a period of two years.

The Cape-Great Britain section is now being manufactured.

The reduction in tariff on a sliding scale between England and the Cape came into force at the end of August, and can be extended to Australia as soon as the Company's proposal is accepted.

This proposal formed the subject of negotiations by telegraph and otherwise, between my predecessor, the late Postmaster-General of Victoria, the Company's representative, and myself, and as a result, the Agent-General for New South Wales was telegraphed to by the Premier on the 23rd October, 1899, as follows:—

Wish you consult Mr. Chamberlain *re* proposals of Eastern Extension Company as bearing on prospects Pacific Cable. Our contract with Company expires thirty-first instant. We desire accept their proposals if Imperial Government see no objection, having in view prospects of Pacific Cable. Company entirely waive renewal subsidy, £32,400, and guarantee against competition and, in addition to providing cable all way to Glenelg *via* Perth, agree at once reduce tariff to 4s. (present rate 4s. 9d.), Government rate 3s., Press rate 1s. 6. per word, and make further reductions on sliding scale as traffic increases. Sliding scale as follows:—"The amount now guaranteed by Australian Governments is £227,000, which, with £123,000 for the estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line, forms a minimum of £350,000, or £15,000 less than present actual receipts of Associated Companies. If receipts for years 1898, 1899, and 1900 average £350,000, the 4s. tariff would be reduced in 1901 to 3s. 6d. If they are maintained at £350,000 for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901, tariff would be reduced to 3s. in 1902. If average receipts maintained 1900, 1901, and 1902, tariff would be reduced in 1903 to half-a-crown word. Receipts must average £350,000 for three consecutive years before the next reduction of 6d. per word is made."

In return Company require same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as now enjoy Great Britain of directly delivering and collecting their international telegrams to and from public. Privilege mentioned as enjoyed in Great Britain is that Companies pay British Post Office £5 yearly per mile for each wire, and work both ends by their own operators, collecting and delivering traffic direct with the public. All telegrams to places other than those where the Companies have offices are dealt with by Post Office, who are paid their ordinary inland tariff. If the Company's terms are accepted the whole line might be in working order within two years.

Company further agrees that whilst they enjoy this privilege not to increase tariff as it stands in 1902 or 1903, which ever year is the lower—this agreement obtained order prevent increase rates should it happen that from any cause Pacific Cable be delayed. Cable reply.

A

A reply was received by cable on the 8th November, 1899, in the following terms :—

Mr. Chamberlain sees no objection to acceptance Extension Company's proposals contained in your telegram, 25th [? 23rd] ultimo. He points out, however, it is not expressly stated that Company is not in any case to increase its rates, and phrase at end telegram appears imply power reserved increased rate up to 1903 if revenue falls below amount fixed. Mr. Chamberlain would suggest you stipulate that once reduction made it must stand, though traffic falls off. He also thinks you should insist on South Africa to Australia Cable being made all British. No mention is made as to rates between South Africa and Australia, and, although this point does not directly concern Imperial Government or Mr. Chamberlain, of opinion you would do well to stipulate for fair maximum rate least, if not for sliding scale, as in other case. Finally, Mr. Chamberlain of opinion that arrangement should be made by which points where new cable landed would be settled in consultation with military authorities, with view ensuring they shall be landed where shore ends can be protected by fixed defences.

After enquiries in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, the Acting Manager of the Company, having been empowered to deal with the points raised, on the 9th January, 1900, submitted for consideration a draft agreement for carrying out the project. The matter was discussed at a conference of Premiers, held in Sydney, on the 27th January, 1900, when, after full consideration, the following motion was proposed :—

“That the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a Cape-Australian cable be accepted, with the following qualifications :—

- (a) The suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain to be agreed to.
- (b) The right to open local offices to be exercised only on the laying of the Pacific cable.
- (c) No exemption from Customs duties to apply except to telegraph instruments, cables, and chemicals.
- (d) Sites in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia.
- (e) The Roebuck Bay cable not to be closed. The Postmasters-General to arrange details subject to these provisions.”

A majority of Premiers were in favour of the above motion, but the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland having expressed a desire to obtain further information, it was unanimously agreed to postpone the final decision for a few days, and that the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland should communicate with the President, who would thereupon record and notify to the Secretary of State the decision arrived at.

Further negotiations ensued, but, so far as this Colony is concerned, a final decision has not yet been reached. The Colonies of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania have, however, concluded an agreement with the Company.

PACIFIC CABLE.

In my predecessor's Report for the year 1898 a brief account was given of the position of affairs regarding the Pacific cable negotiations up to the 30th June, 1899. The following is an outline of subsequent proceedings in this matter, extending into the year 1900, viz. : On the 7th July, 1899, the Agent-General cabled :—

(1.) Pacific cable meeting Tuesday, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, with High Commissioner for Canada, and Agents General for New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland. Imperial Government now offer to co-operate fully with Colonies in raising capital for cable and in construction and management ; proposes this should be carried out by Board of Commissioners located in London, selected by contributing Governments as follows —

“The United Kingdom three members, Canada two, Australia and New Zealand together three ; England asks for this proportion as proposes virtually provide the capital, any annual deficiency for interest, and perhaps sinking fund being met in proportion already agreed upon. Imperial Government suggests preliminary steps should be taken by Provisional Board thus appointed to invite tenders, arrange scheme of management, settle rates and other preliminaries with a view to preparing for legislation. Imperial Government suggests that rates should be unanimously agreed to at outset, subsequent changes to be authorised by a fixed majority of Board. If you generally agree to scheme thus provisionally outlined desirable that Members of Board be notified promptly, and should be capable business men. This message to be communicated by you to three Colonies interested.”

(2.) Pacific cable message cable to-day previously seen by Secretary of State for the Colonies, and cabled by High Commissioner to Canada. It was agreed, at suggestion of Secretary of State, that should be left to Australia and New Zealand Governments to decide whether one of the three Australian delegates should be specially representative of New Zealand. Please inform other Governments interested.

•And on the 8th idem a further cable was received, as follows :—

Pacific cable. *Re* representatives on Provisional Board. Chamberlain's proposal was Australia two delegates, New Zealand one. I opposed this as unfair to Australia. At the suggestion of Agent General for New Zealand, agreed question should be left Governments concerned to settle. This nominal correction sent at request of Premier of New Zealand.

On the 11th July the Premier of Queensland telegraphed :

Referring to your telegram of yesterday, embodying two messages from your Agent General communicating results of Pacific Cable Conference, I am strongly of opinion that each contributing Colony should have a separate representative on the proposed Board of Commissioners, making four for Australia and New Zealand, and that representation of the other contributories should be proportionally increased.

And the Premier of New Zealand also telegraphed, under date 12th July, 1899 :—

Re Pacific cable.—New Zealand Government agrees to suggestion Imperial Government that Provisional Board should be appointed for the purpose of inviting tenders, arranging scheme of management, settling rates and preliminaries, that rates should be unanimously agreed to at outset, and that subsequent changes be authorised by fixed majority of Permanent Board. It would be a graceful act on part of Australian Colonies, and would be much appreciated, if they would agree to one of the three representatives on the Board specially representing New Zealand.

A further telegram was sent by the Premier of New Zealand on the 27th July, 1899, stating that that Colony had decided that their share of cost of Pacific cable should be fixed at one-ninth.

After correspondence between the Premiers of this Colony, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was agreed that three representatives should be appointed to the Pacific Cable Committee—one for New Zealand, and two to jointly represent New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Nominations were made by the latter three Colonies, and a ballot being taken the Agents-General for New South Wales and Victoria (Sir Julian Salomons and Sir Andrew Clarke) were appointed.

On the 16th October, 1899, a despatch was forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him of the appointment of representatives.

Representations having been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Premiers of Canada, New Zealand and Queensland, regarding the adverse effect on the Pacific cable project which would result from the acceptance of the Eastern Extension Company's Cape cable proposals, I advised that a reply be sent to each of the Governments mentioned, in the following terms :—

“Eastern Extension Proposals.—Seems some misapprehension. We are ready and anxious to carry out our undertaking *re* Pacific cable. Admitted all sides, this cannot be completed for three years—probably more. Meantime Eastern Extension offer immediate reduction of rates to four shillings, or about sixteen per cent., and by sliding scale coming three years to two shillings and sixpence as business increases. Also lay cable Cape to Adelaide, and then reduce present excessive Cape rates from seven shillings and threepence to two shillings and sixpence word. No concession asked for or given until Pacific cable completed. They then want direct offices so as to compete on equal terms, and in meantime any reduction whatever to remain until Pacific cable laid. Our present agreement terminates 30th April, and if no fresh one made Company can, instead of reducing rates, increase them up to eight shillings a word.

Cablegrams were despatched in accordance with this suggestion on the 6th March, 1900.

On the 5th March, 1900, the Premier of Canada cabled that he had ascertained from the best manufacturers that the Pacific cable could be made and laid within eighteen months. He also asked the Australian Colonies to postpone the consideration of the Eastern Extension Company's proposals until the Pacific cable was in operation.

The Pacific Cable Committee's Report has recently been received, but as papers on this subject have been laid before Parliament, it is unnecessary to make further comment upon the matter herein.

The

The following return shows the extent of line and wire in use, and the number of offices in existence on the 31st December, 1899; also the number and value of telegrams which passed over the lines during the year, as compared with 1898:—

Year.	Length of Line and Wire.		Number of Offices.	Messages.																Total.	
				Inland.		Intercolonial.						International.									
	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.		Number.	Value.	Received.		Despatched.		In Transit.		Received.		Despatched.		In Transit.		Number.	Value.		
						Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
1898 ...	13,242	35,630	916 ^a	1,856,885	£ 105,766 3 8	427,356	£ 47,518 10 11	405,142	£ 45,253 4 3	109,327	£ 26,111 0 2	19,753	£ 55,116 13 9	22,762	£ 67,054 16 0	25,345	£ 82,174 5 6	2,866,570	£ 428,994 14 3		
1899 ...	13,663	38,718	945 ^b	1,922,640	£ 110,951 10 5	503,157	£ 52,787 7 5	469,104	£ 49,622 12 4	134,563	£ 27,279 0 11	23,086	£ 64,402 9 11	31,720	£ 83,364 18 9	27,793	£ 87,031 2 10	3,112,063	£ 475,439 2 7		
Increase	421	3,088	29	65,755	£ 5,185 6 9	75,801	£ 5,268 16 6	63,962	£ 4,369 8 1	25,236	£ 1,168 0 9	3,333	£ 9,285 16 2	8,958	£ 16,310 2 9	2,448	£ 4,856 17 4	245,493	£ 46,444 8 4		

^a Includes 249 Public Telephone Offices, and 217 Railway Telegraph and Telephone Offices.

^b Includes 277 Public Telephone Offices, and 220 Railway Telegraph and Telephone Offices.

Appendix A. The number and value of telegrams despatched from each office in the Colony will be found in the Appendix. A statement showing the total amount of Electric Telegraph business transacted within the Colony, and with the several Australasian Colonies and other countries, and also the net revenue due to New South Wales on each class of business during the year 1899, is given hereunder:—

27

	Received.		Despatched.		Net Revenue due New South Wales.
	Number of Messages.	Value.	Number of Messages.	Value.	
Inland	1,922,640	£ 110,951 10 5	Inland	1,922,640	£ 110,951 10 5
From New Zealand	29,630	6,786 4 0	To New Zealand	27,751	6,049 9 2
From Queensland	165,055	13,600 8 2	To Queensland	143,735	11,246 19 0
From South Australia	74,125	9,851 1 7	To South Australia	60,312	8,416 0 10
From Tasmania	13,811	2,073 9 7	To Tasmania	15,038	2,240 14 1
From Victoria	194,439	15,477 5 0	To Victoria	203,422	17,917 17 8
From Western Australia	26,097	4,998 19 1	To Western Australia	18,846	3,751 11 7
From New Caledonia	1,299	572 9 1	To New Caledonia	1,516	825 16 2
From other Countries	21,787	63,830 0 10	To other Countries	30,204	82,539 2 7
Total	2,448,883	228,141 7 9	Total	2,423,464	243,939 1 6
			Messages which passed over N.S.W. lines } from and to places outside the Colony. }	162,356	114,310 3 9
				2,585,820	358,249 5 3
					168,757 15 2

The total amount of the contributions by the Colonies towards the various subsidies and guarantees, and the proportions paid by New South Wales during the period from 1891 to 1899, are shown in the appended return:—

Year.	Port Darwin-Banjoewangie Cable Subsidy (1).		Port Darwin-Banjoewangie Cable Guarantee (2).		Victoria-Tasmania Cable Subsidy (2).		Victoria-Tasmania Cable Guarantee (1).		N.S. Wales-New Zealand Cable Guarantee (2).		Queensland-New Caledonia Cable Guarantee (1).		South Australia Guarantee (2).	
	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.	Total.	N.S. Wales' Share.
1891	£ 32,400	£ s. d. 13,150 15 10	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
1892	32,400	13,150 15 10	27,520	11,170 1 1	4,200	1,704 14 8	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	10,415	4,227 6 7
1893	32,400	13,150 15 10	21,778	8,509 0 0	4,200	1,704 14 8	.....	.....	3,295*	729 11 6*	815 4 4†	407 12 2†	7,675	3,050 0 0
1894	32,400	13,150 15 10	6,191	2,055 17 10	4,200	1,704 14 8	790 14 1	320 18 9	10,908	2,414 17 4	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	822	273 0 0
1895	32,400	13,150 15 10	..	.....	4,200	1,704 14 8	14 0 8	4 13 3	10,977	2,430 2 10	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,125	373 11 9
1896	32,400	13,150 15 10	..	.....	4,200	1,704 14 8	.....	.....	5,924	1,311 7 6	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	.....
1897	32,400	13,403 5 10	..	.....	4,200	1,704 14 8	.....	.....	3,856	853 15 5	3,660 5 6	1,830 2 9	..	.....
1898	32,400	13,403 5 10	..	.....	4,200	1,533 3 3	.....	.....	3,354	679 19 10	3,791 15 8	1,895 17 10	..	.....
1899	27,000†	11,169 8 3‡	..	.....	4,200	1,493 17 8	.....	.....	2,632	522 9 4	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	.....

(1) For twelve months, ending 31st December. (2) For twelve months, ending 30th April. * For four months ending 30th April. † From 18th October. ‡ For ten months. Agreement terminated 31st October, 1899.

The following return shows the amounts paid by each of the Colonies in connection with cable subsidies and guarantees during the twelve months ended on the date mentioned in each case:—

Colony.	Population on 5 April, 1891.	Estimated Population on 31 December, 1896.	Port Darwin-Banjoewangie Cable Subsidy. (To 31 October, 1899.)	Port Darwin-Banjoewangie Cable Guarantee. (To 30 April, 1899.)	Victoria-Tasmania Cable Subsidy. (To 30 April, 1899.)	Victoria-Tasmania Cable Guarantee. (To 31 Dec., 1899.)	New South Wales-New Zealand Cable Guarantee. (To 30 April, 1899.)	Queensland-New Caledonia Cable Guarantee. (To 31 Dec., 1899.)	South Australia Guarantee. (To 30 April, 1899.)
New South Wales...	1,132,234	1,297,640	£ s. d. 11,169 8 3	†	£ s. d. 1,493 17 8	†	£ s. d. 522 9 4	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	†
Victoria	1,140,405	1,174,888	10,112 16 5	.....	1,504 13 3	.....	526 4 8	.....	.....
Queensland	393,718	472,179	.....	.....	519 9 6	.....	181 13 7	2,000 0 0	.....
South Australia	320,431	360,220	3,100 11 9	.....	422 15 7	.....	147 17 3	.....	.....
Western Australia	49,782	137,946	1,187 7 4	.....	65 13 8	.....	22 19 5	.....	.....
Tasmania	146,667	166,113	1,429 16 3	.....	193 10 4	.....	67 13 7	.....	.....
New Zealand	620,030	714,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 2 2†	.....	.....
							877 0 0	.....	.....
Total	3,803,267	4,323,148	27,000 0 0*	.....	4,200 0 0	.....	2,632 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....

* For ten months. Subsidy agreement terminated on 31st October, 1899. † No deficiency under the Guarantees. ‡ New Zealand pays one-third of the total deficiency, and contributes towards the payment of the remaining two-thirds.

The following Statement shows the Australasian Telegraph business transacted with Europe and the East during the year 1899:—

Colony.	Forwarded.		Received.		Total.	
	Messages.	Value.	Messages.	Value.	Messages.	Value.
South Australia.....	13,748	£ s. d. 33,998 9 4	15,135	£ s. d. 41,490 4 1	28,883	£ s. d. 75,488 13 5
Victoria	21,328	75,474 6 2	20,810	70,605 16 2	42,138	146,080 2 4
Tasmania	759	1,833 14 3	632	1,723 14 0	1,391	3,562 8 3
New South Wales.....	24,375	78,167 15 5	21,787	63,830 0 10	46,162	141,997 16 3
New Zealand	10,360	37,488 13 3	9,207	29,826 18 9	19,567	67,315 12 0
Queensland	4,627	11,234 12 1	3,452	8,216 14 8	8,079	19,451 6 9
Western Australia	16,811	51,691 5 3	13,832	37,094 1 8	30,643	88,785 6 11
Total	92,008	239,893 15 9	84,855	252,787 10 2	176,863	542,681 5 11

Telephone Branch.

The number of new connections from 1st January to 31st December, 1899, was as follows:—

Central Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	263
Suburban Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	977
Country Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	236
Extension Lines—City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	214
" " Country	...	...	...	...	...	33
Private Lines—City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	28
" Country	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,789

And the number of exchange lines discontinued—

Central Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	161
Suburban Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	159
Country Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	...	...	341

Lines connected on 31st December, 1899.

Central and Suburban Exchanges.

Central Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	3,322
Ashfield	...	...	...	...	...	218
Balmain	...	...	...	...	...	174
Burwood	...	...	...	...	...	282
Chatswood	...	...	...	...	...	85
Edgecliff	...	...	...	...	...	405
Epping	...	...	...	...	...	28
Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	121
Hunter's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	65
Kogarah	...	...	...	...	...	77
Liverpool	...	(Opened during 1899)	...	...	...	19
Manly	...	...	...	...	...	101
Mosman	...	...	...	...	...	97
Newtown	...	...	...	...	...	275
North Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	288
Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	90
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	153
Petersham	...	...	...	...	...	221
Randwick	...	...	...	...	...	149
Rookwood	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ryde	...	(Opened during 1899)	...	...	...	28
Wahroonga	...	...	...	...	...	114
Waverley	...	...	...	...	...	164
William-street	...	...	...	...	...	183
						3,372
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,694

Country Exchanges.

Albury Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bathurst	...	...	...	...	...	117
Broken Hill	...	...	...	...	...	258
Cobar	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dubbo	...	...	...	...	...	38
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	14
Katoomba	...	(Opened during 1899)	...	...	...	28
Lismore	...	...	...	...	...	52
Lithgow	...	...	...	...	...	18
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	169
Orange	...	(Opened during 1899)	...	...	...	34
Singleton	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wagga Wagga Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	26
West Maitland	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	...	862

Extension and Private Lines in use on the 31st December, 1899.

Extension Lines—City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	1,234
" " Country	...	...	...	...	...	94
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
Private Lines—City and Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	420
" Country	...	...	...	...	...	314
Total	...	...	...	...	...	734

Total

Total Lines connected on 31st December, 1899.

Central Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	3,322
Branch Exchanges (Suburban)	...	...	...	...	...	3,372
Country	..	..	..	..	..	862
Extension Lines	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
Private	..	..	..	..	..	734
Total	...	...	...	...	...	9,618

Number of Exchanges on 31st December, 1899.

Central	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suburban	...	...	...	...	...	23
Country	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	38

Number of Trunk Lines in use on 31st December, 1899.

Central to Suburban Exchanges	...	...	...	...	71
Suburban Exchanges to Central Exchange	...	...	...	...	118
Between Suburban Exchanges	...	...	...	...	50
Long distance	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	242

Number of Telephones in use on 31st December, 1899,

10,119.

Number of Bureau Stations on 31st December, 1899,

34.

Bureau Collections to 31st December, 1899.

<i>City and Suburbs.</i>						£	s.	d.
1893	...	...	...	...	...	59	13	6
1894	...	...	...	...	...	126	5	6
1895	...	...	...	...	...	137	10	6
1896	...	...	...	...	...	168	7	6
1897	...	...	...	...	...	262	14	0
1898	...	...	...	...	...	320	18	6
1899	...	...	...	...	...	463	4	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£1,538	13	9

Classification of Lines.

City and Suburbs—	Purchased.*	Leased.*	Departmental.	Total.
Central	1,066	2,202	54	3,322
Ashfield	13	201	4	218
Balmain	11	161	2	174
Burwood	1	278	3	282
Chatswood	...	84	1	85
Edgecliff	14	339	2	405
Epping	...	27	1	28
Glebe	1	117	3	121
Hunter's Hill	5	58	2	65
Kogarah	1	74	2	77
Liverpool	...	18	1	19
Manly	1	98	2	101
Mosman	...	95	2	97
Newtown	23	249	3	275
North Sydney	18	265	5	288
Paddington	...	88	2	90
Parramatta	3	148	2	153
Petersham	1	212	8	221
Randwick	...	147	2	149
Rookwood	1	31	3	35
Ryde	...	27	1	28
Wahroonga	...	113	1	114
Waverley	1	160	3	164
William-street	1	179	3	183
	1,161	5,421	112	6,694

* Prior to 1893 telephone lines were constructed at the expense of the applicants. These are what are termed "Purchased" lines, those subsequently erected being leased to subscribers in accordance with the amended regulations introduced in that year.

	Purchased.	Leased.	Departmental.	Total.
Country Exchanges—				
Albury .....	.....	30	.....	30
Bathurst	1	113	3	117
Broken Hill	66	190	2	258
Cobar .....	.....	32	2	34
Dubbo .....	.....	38	.....	38
Goulburn	8	5	1	14
Katoomba .....	.....	27	1	28
Lismore .....	.....	52	.....	52
Lithgow .....	.....	18	.....	18
Newcastle	53	111	5	169
Orange .....	.....	34	.....	34
Singleton .....	.....	20	.....	20
Wagga Wagga	4	21	1	26
West Maitland	17	6	1	24
	149	697	16	862
Extension Lines	731	576	21	1,328
Private „	322	375	37	734

Total lines under Purchase system	2,363
„ „ Leasehold „	7,069
„ „ Departmental system	186
	<u>9,618</u>

The length of lines opened during the year was 308 miles and 34 chains, and additional wires erected 2,457 miles and 43 chains, the cost of construction, including expenditure on tunnels, being £55,554 10s. 1d.

Public Telephone Offices were opened during the year at Attunga, Cal Lal, Charlestown, Morangarell and Mulgoa (in lieu of the Telegraph Offices previously existing at those places), and at Allynbrook, Barrengarry, Beaconsfield, Belford, Bellinger Heads Pilot Station, Bishop's Bridge, Bogan Gate, Bookham, Boppy Mountain, Brookvale, Brownsville, Burrumbuttock, Cobbadah, Eltham, Galston, Humula, Islington, Leichhardt Hill, Lower Botany, McPhail, Manilla Railway Station, Nelson's Plains, Nerrigundah, Newrybar, Portland, Riley's Hill, Rous, Tempe Park, Upper Pyramul, Wallabadah, Whealbah, and Yantabulla.

The Telephone Offices at Cumnock and Quambone were converted into Telegraph Offices.

The names of the Telephone Offices at Cornelia, East Carlingford, and Warne were changed to Lower Portland, Epping, and Euchareena, respectively.

Amendments have been made in the Telephone Regulations, giving power to the Department to make telephone connections with existing exchanges in lieu of establishing new exchanges, and fixing the charges in connection therewith; exempting a subscriber from payment of the cost of alterations to line when he wishes his telephone removed, in cases where the annual rental is increased; limiting the time during which telephone conversations may take place between subscribers to city, suburban, and country exchanges, and exempting the owners of private telephone lines from payment of the fee of £3 3s. per annum for accommodation and free delivery of messages within a mile of the office of connection in cases where no local delivery is practicable.

Following the establishment of telephone communication between Sydney and Newcastle, a distance of 102 miles, on the 3rd January, 1898, a similar connection was made on the 13th March, 1899, between Sydney and Katoomba (66 miles), and on the 5th June, 1899, between Sydney and Bathurst (145 miles), the charges for ordinary conversations being fixed at 2s. and 3s. 6d. respectively, for the first three minutes, and 1s. for each additional three minutes or fraction thereof, and for press messages, half the above rates.

An exchange was also established at Katoomba in September, open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted), these hours being extended to a continuous day and night service from the 4th December.

From the 7th July, the rate for telephone messages to and from Sydney and Newcastle was reduced to 3s. for each conversation of three minutes or portion thereof, and 1s. for each additional three minutes or portion thereof. (Press messages, between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., half the above rates.)

The

The receipts from the long-distance Telephone services for the year 1899 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney-Newcastle	1,143	9	10
Sydney-Katoomba (from 13th March)	85	1	6
Sydney-Bathurst (from 5th June)... ..	105	2	9

A branch Exchange was established at Liverpool on the 14th August, to be kept open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted), the charges for connection, including communication with the Central and Suburban Exchanges, being the same as in the case of other branch Exchanges.

On the 21st September a Bureau was opened at Liverpool, the charge for local connections being fixed at 6d. for each three minutes, and for connections with Sydney or suburbs, 1s. for the first three minutes, and 6d. for each additional three minutes.

Tunnels.

During the year progress was made with the extension of the main subway from the Redfern Railway Station to Glebe Point, a distance of 3,733 feet being constructed, and the branch from George-street West to Newtown was completed for a length of 1,800 feet. The Kent-street tunnel was carried along Liverpool and George Streets to the junction of George and Engine Streets, and the extensions southerly *via* Engine and Harris Streets to the George-street West tunnel, and northerly to McArthur-street, Ultimo, were also commenced. About 1,000 feet of the tunnel from Clarence-street, *via* Erskine-street, to Sussex-street was completed. The tunnel from the Exchange to Macquarie-street, with branches to the new Treasury buildings and the Public Works Office, was commenced and completed. The total length of tunnels constructed during the year was about 10,144 feet.

Electric Light and Power.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been made by the Government Architect's Branch in the engine and boiler room accommodation at the General Post Office, and the new steam plant—mentioned in last year's report—has been erected and brought into use.

This plant provides ample current for the lighting of the whole building, and sufficient boiler power is available for further extensions of engines and dynamos for pneumatic tube and electric elevator services.

The new Telephone Exchange has been lighted by seventy-five incandescent lamps and six 5-ampere enclosed arc lamps.

Three new arc lamps have been erected at the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay to accommodate one of the new sheds built thereon, and six additional lamps are being erected.

In July the hydraulic lift connected with the mail branch was removed and replaced by a Sprague Electric Elevator, having a capacity of raising 1 ton at a speed of 150 feet per minute.

The continued increase in the business of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, manifested in this report, is a gratifying indication of the increased prosperity of the Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

W. P. CRICK,

Postmaster-General.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,
General Post Office, Sydney, 28 July, 1900.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing names of Post and Telegraph Offices, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Postal Notes paid, Money Orders issued and paid, Savings Bank Deposits and Withdrawals, Revenue received from each Office, Salaries and Allowances paid, and arrangements regarding premises during the year 1899.

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.										Arrangements as regards Premises.							
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.							Allow-ances.	Rent of Office.	Total.								
												Officers in charge.		Assist-ants.	Opera-tors.	Letter Carriers.	Mail Boys.	Messen-gers.					Line Re-pairers.	Other Em-ployés.	Gross Salary.	Deduct-ion for Rent.			
Abercrombie ¹	£	£	£	£	£	£						£	£	£	£					£	£	£
Aberdeen	67,630	4,393	837	135	263	633	258	534	411	60	1,005	190	30	78	39	33/4-	52	362/4-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.			
<i>Aberdeen Railway Station.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Public Sch.			
Abington	1,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	At Public Sch.		
Acacia Creek	4,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	1	54	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	Govt. building		
Adaminiy .....	.....	1,683	658	109	206	108	64	358	97	36	491	170	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173/10-	do		
Adamstown	30,000	573	227	512	309	392	254	201	26	16	243	140	20	65	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335/4-	do		
<i>Adamstown Rail-way Station.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.	
Adelong	81,280	4,050	1,434	427	644	836	333	755	229	75	1,059	220	30	52	65	26	35/4-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368/4-	Govt. building	
<i>Adelong Crossing Place.</i>	7,940	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	9	.....	63	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	Govt. building	
Adjungbilly	1,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Govt. building	
Airly ²	7,670	.....	31	3	7	14	5	80	.....	12	92	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	do	
Albion Park	39,170	1,327	329	107	470	282	122	329	72	27	423	130	20	52	.....	52	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	do	
Albury	514,200	22,993	2,785	1,856	5,725	2,736	1,398	4,251	1,570	176	6,000	370	50	200	190	144	78	3 at 39	140	78	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,080	do	
<i>Albury Railway Station.</i> .....	.....	756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Alectown	7,210	453	110	13	63	63	26	65	24	6	95	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rented
Alexandria	98,200	1,578	376	930	2,368	3,411	1,364	601	59	25	688	190	30	39	88	2 at 144	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Govt. building
Alison	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	At Rail'y Stn.
Allandale	5,660	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	5	1	33	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	At Rail'y Stn.
Allynbrook ²	9,080	160	54	20	60	.....	.....	58	9	4	71	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	At Rail'y Stn.
Alstonville	13,550	1,104	225	53	78	137	44	118	63	15	196	130	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	Rented
<i>Angledool</i> .....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....	25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Govt. building
Annandale	62,290	3,173	402	1,199	2,135	3,222	1,113	1,012	130	23	1,170	210	40	75	2 at 91	26	575/4-	Govt. building
Appin	6,780	148	123	26	103	.....	.....	58	8	6	72	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	At Rail'y Stn.
Arable	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	At Rail'y Stn.
Arakoon	16,630	1,627	592	29	18	150	32	139	119	26	284	120	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	Rented
Araluen	24,350	1,158	556	208	291	138	91	232	69	37	398	170	20	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	Govt. building
Arcadia	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	2	34	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	At Rail'y Stn.
Ardglen	4,740	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	6	5	55	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	At Rail'y Stn.
Arding	1,010	10	1	11	10/10-	10/10-	At Public Sch.

NOTE.—Offices printed in italics are Telegraph Offices only, and, unless otherwise shown, the Telegraph returns are included in those of the nearest public office. For references see page 70.

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Name of Office	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.					
	No of Letters posted	No of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No of Postal Notes paid	No of Savings Bank deposits	No of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal	Tele-graphic	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries								Allow-ances.	Rent of Office.	Total.						
												Officers in charge		Assist. ants.	Opera-tors.	Letter Carriers	Mail Boys	Messen-gers	Line Re- parers					Other Em-ployés				
												Gross Salary.	Deduc-tion for Rent.															
Argent's Hill	1,150	£ 14	£ 14	10/10/-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	10/10/-	
Argoon	3,339	30	..	1	31	22/10/-	22/10/-	
Arkstone	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	11	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Aimatree ⁴											10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Armidale ..	498,730	13,204	2,163	2,102	4,952	2,238	958	3,232	993	163	4,388	350	50	160	200	120	78	39	140	..	169/13/9	..	..	..	..	1,796/13/9	Govt. building
<i>Armidale Rail. Stn</i>		592	31	..	31	At Rail'y Stn.
Arncliffe ..	72,600	1,247	188	277	675	945	423	255	46	12	313	150	20	..	..	2 at 78	..	26	..	..	62/8/-	..	..	..	..	374/8/-	Govt. building
Arthurville	610	..	..	..	..	..	10	10/10/-	..	..	10	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-		
Ashfield	234,760	4,648	646	1,263	5,376	3,145	1,151	1,515	325	54	1,894	230	40	..	140	110	65	3 at 52	..	2 at 78	79/13/-	..	..	..	..	1,360/13/-	do
															65	100	91	78	..	..	52	39	Switch attendants	..	..	..
Ashford ...	10,030	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	3	118	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Ash Island	600	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Ashley ⁵	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Attunga ⁶ ...	11,880	201	103	..	22	..	41	11	6	58	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	52	
Attunga Springs	1,990	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Auburn	69,260	1,672	359	730	2,020	1,159	734	473	71	28	572	190	..	..	78	105	78	..	26	..	70/18/-	..	..	..	..	580/8/-	Rented
Audley ..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	27	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Austunmer ..	900	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	1	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Austial	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	16	
"Australia Hotel"	..	9,149	..	..	..	..	200	815	..	1,015	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	
Avisford ...	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	29	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Avoca ..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	1	38	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Awaba ..	5,030	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	39	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	At Rail'y Stn.
Baan Baa ..	5,450	189	..	..	..	..	28	11	5	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	do
Badgery's Creek	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Baerani ..	7,180	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	2	76	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Baker's Swamp	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	11	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Balala ..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	24	
Balderodgery ..	3,480	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	5	39	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Bald Nob ..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	15/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15/10/-	
Balgowlah ..	1,330	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Balgownie ..	7,820	172	163	83	160	99	63	9	9	81	42/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42/10/-	
Ballalaba ..	2,420	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	22	21/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21/10/-	
Ballimore ..	2,240	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Ballina ..	126,950	7,927	1,495	464	1,176	945	258	842	591	114	1,547	250	40	..	110	78	..	52	..	..	69/8/-	..	..	..	..	620/8/-	Govt. building
Balman ..	286,000	5,957	1,292	3,090	4,233	5,863	2,098	1,443	314	89	1,846	250	40	180	160	110	2 at 144	2 at 78	2 at 52	..	3 at 78	209/4/-	..	..	..	2,320/4/-	do
															110	101	2 at 130	..	2 at 26	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
															125	115	78	Switch attendants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balmoral ..	5,290	58	92	54	53	..	55	3	6	64	17	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Rail'y Stn.
Bahanald ..	65,550	4,766	521	132	384	229	107	867	356	42	1,265	240	40	88	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	144/17/6	..	..	..	627/17/6	Govt. building
															65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandon Grove	3,740	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	1	32	22/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22/10/-	
Bangalow ⁷ ..	13,320	975	147	30	95	..	32	52	11	95	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	At Rail'y Stn.
Bankstown ..	9,500	288	79	60	191	85	51	84	10	5	99	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15/12/-	..	..	..	65/12/-	

Name of Office.	Business transacted							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.				
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders Paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.												Allowances.	Rent of Office.	Total.	
												Officers in charge.		Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Mail Boys.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Other Employés.							
Gross Salary.	Deduction for Rent.																										
Broken Hill	616,840	41,141	12,239	3,101	3,168	12,544	4,157	£ 4,803	£ 5,022	£ 771	£ 10,596	£ 400	£ 50	£ 190	2 at 200	£ 115	...	2 at 52	£ 140	£ 200	707/15/-	.....	£ 4,524/15/-	Govt. building		
Broken Hill Railway Station.	37,770	1,632	1,740	85	112	1,149	425	596	138	89	823	160	...	...	...	65	...	52	...	26	104/10/-	52	433/10/-	Rented	
Brookfield	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	15/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15/10/-	At Rail'y Stn.	
Brooklyn (See Hawkesbury).	35,330	.....	377	999	1,149	84	36	90	.....	14	104	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	At Rail'y Stn.
Brookong ²¹	3,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Brookvale ²²	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Brooman	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	At Public Sch.
Broughton Vale	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	12	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do
Broughton Village	1,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	9	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do
Brownlow Hill	4,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
Brown's Creek	3,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3	27	12/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12/10/-	
Brownsville ²³	10,700	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	9	8	98	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
Brucevale ²⁴	1,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Brundah Creek	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Brungle	3,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	1	40	13/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13/10/-	Govt. building
Brushgrove	30,400	1,207	316	71	198	286	75	170	72	25	267	140	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	16/10/-	.....	.....	188/10/-	Govt. building
Brushy Hill	1,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	At Public Sch.
Bryan's Gap	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	At Public Sch.
Buchanan	2,040	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
Buckendoon	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	11	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	
Buckley's Crossing Place.	16,420	577	134	40	62	56	23	182	37	10	229	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	
Budgee Budgee	1,970	32	32	17/10/-	17/10/-		
Bugaldi	2,460	12	2	14	15	15		
Bugilbone	2,190	918	59	1	60	55	55		
Bulahdelah	17,330	1,326	880	150	137	93	68	205	85	35	325	150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	3	20	.....	192	Rented
Bulga	3,530	131	42	7	1	50	36/10/-	36/10/-		
Bullagreen	5,850	54	1	55	15	15		
Bullarah	6,770	65	1	66	30	30		
Bulli	26,570	904	155	160	323	115	64	136	51	10	197	89	89		
Bulli Railway Station.	27,400	2,381	359	61	430	299	141	219	128	25	372	225	.....	.....	110	2 at 78	.....	26	.....	.....	68/8/-	.....	.....	585/8/-	At Rail'y Stn.
Bulyeroi	9,030	1,514	117	10	23	31	9	143	111	7	261	130	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	135	Free by guarantors
Bumberry	4,270	28	1	29	20/10/-	20/10/-		
Bundanoon	25,940	445	229	184	315	92	47	190	23	18	231	125	20	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	39	.....	183	Rented.
Bundarra	25,000	2,332	514	81	75	146	47	251	137	26	414	160	20	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	219	Govt. building
Bundella	6,550	626	64	41	1	106	47/10/-	47/10/-		
Bungawalbin	2,150	31	1	32	23	23		
Bungendore	70,100	2,017	485	206	645	159	136	475	121	35	631	200	30	.....	.....	78	.....	52	.....	.....	37/4/-	.....	.....	337/4/-	do
Bungonia	6,660	66	16	53	60	4	64	41/10/-	41/10/-		
Bungowannah	1,550	16	16	14/10/-	14/10/-		
Bungwahl	11,990	776	271	34	46	27	16	127	47	15	189	125	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	123	Rented
Bunnan	6,580	84	4	88	16	16		
Burns, Philp, & Co.	4,106	1,262	1,262	125	125	
Burnt Yards	4,430	16	2	18	10	10		
Burradoo	17,560	395	81	22	4	107	54/10/-	65	119/10/-		
Burruga	32,500	1,114	1,534	166	142	230	89	229	90	53	372	130	20	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	.....	163	do

Goulburn	704,550	16,749	4,443	6,331	18,031	3,713	1,880	5,347	1,144	276	6,767	400 330	50 40	180 170	190 2 at 160	144 130	...	2 at 52	140	...	146/16/-	.....	4,004/16/-	Govt. building
														2 at 150	140	115									
														2 at 140	110	105									
														110	2 at 88	2 at 91									
														91		78									
														88											
														65											
Goulburn Railway Station.....	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Gouldsville	1,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12/10/-	
Grabben Gullen	3,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	14/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14/10/-	
Grafton	264,187	14,592	2,411	1,664	4,228	775	365	2,028	1,111	139	3,273	300	40	130	180	125	.....	52	140	.....	154/10/6	.....	1,724/10/6	Govt. building
														88	160	78		39							
															130										
															110										
															78										
Grahamstown	5,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	1	32	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Graham's Valley.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	
Graman	19,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	1	115	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
Granville	164,810	3,227	667	1,613	3,475	2,644	1,117	1,030	131	57	1,218	250	40	150	100	120	78	2 at 52	.....	.....	162/5/-	.....	1,254/5/-	do
															2 at 115										
															100										
Grass Hut .....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	.....	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Green Cape	560	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	8	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	At Light-house
Greendale.....	3,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1	20	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	At Public Sch.
Greenfield Farm	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	11/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11/10/-	
Greenhill	5,350	383	126	19	50	.....	.....	47	21	6	74	27/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27/10/-	
Greenmantle	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	18	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	
Greenridge	3,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	At Public Sch.
Green Valley	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	
Greenwell Point.....	7,030	283	192	218	253	124	28	53	16	9	78	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	
Greenwich	9,260	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	5	.....	99	36	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	56/10/-	.....	144/10/-		
Greenwich Park.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Grenfell	114,160	4,697	989	376	1,119	497	257	1,054	294	63	1,411	250	40	.....	130	105	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	38/4/-	Govt. building
Gresford	17,170	810	201	34	142	47	20	265	49	11	325	90	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Rented
Greta	33,720	801	344	410	604	320	175	241	38	22	301	140	20	.....	.....	65	.....	52	.....	35/14/-	.....	272/14/-	Govt. building	
Greta Railway Stn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Grogan	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	17	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
Grong Grong	25,630	913	288	44	218	91	41	211	60	17	288	130	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	2/10/-	.....	138/10/-	At Public Sch.
Grose Vale	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1	43	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
"Grosvenor Hotel" .....	.....	1,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	134	.....	172	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
Guildford	2,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	28	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
Guildford Railway Stn.....	11,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	23	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	At Rail'y Stn.
Gulgambone.....	15,770	1,678	344	27	78	86	39	330	101	23	454	170	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	2	40	Rented
Gulf Creek	5,150	18	8	26	20	20	
Gulgamree	1,890	21	1	22	10	10	At Public Sch.
Gulgong	93,930	3,456	1,202	313	1,056	523	281	824	198	64	1,086	250	40	101	110	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	35/4/-	.....	547/4/-	Govt. building
Gullen	1,470	10	1	11	10/10/-	10/10/-	
Gum Flat	1,670	18	1	19	14/10/-	14/10/-	At Public Sch.
Gunbar	19,660	.....	3	4	10	.....	.....	213	.....	6	219	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
Gundagai	160,920	9,567	1,881	501	1,516	971	387	1,456	650	105	2,211	240	40	160	65	52	140	95/8/-	790/8/-	Govt. building
															78										
Gundaroo	18,020	330	254	73	110	36	35	126	18	13	157	120	2	122	At Court-house
Gundurimba	2,400	102	16	6	1	23	47/10/-	47/10/-	
Gundy	8,770	462	79	27	2	108	49	49	
Gungal	3,530	23	2	25	18/10/-	18/10/-	
Gunnedah	195,740	9,440	1,059	507	1,615	564	296	1,548	612	74	2,234	240	40	.....	160	91	.....	52	.....	.....	53/14/-	.....	774/14/-	Govt. building
															140										
															78										
Gunnedah Railway Station.....	At Rail'y Stn.

NOTE.—For references see page 7.

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.		
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Tele-graphic	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.								Allow-ances.	Rent of Office.	Total.			
												Officers in charge.	Assist-ants.	Opera-tors.	Letter-carriers.	Mail Boys.	Messen-gers.	Line Re-pairers.	Other Em-ployés.					Gross Salary.	Deduct-ion for Rent.
Gunning	43,940	1,659	420	248	748	229	80	£ 476	£ 90	£ 32	£ 598	£ 220	£ 30	£ 13	£ 88	...	...	...	...	...	£ 4	.....	£ 295	Govt. building
Guntawang	2,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	At Public Sch.
Gurley Sidling ⁴²	149	9	9	At Rail'y Stn.
Guy Fawkes	4,000	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	do
Guyong	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	13/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13/10/-	do
Guyra	54,660	1,416	505	130	259	156	97	£ 319	£ 83	£ 25	£ 427	£ 59	.....	£ 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	do
Halfway Creek ⁴³	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Hall	5,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Hallsville ⁴⁴	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Hamilton	120,000	2,413	903	907	1,433	1,618	706	£ 615	£ 124	£ 56	£ 795	£ 190	£ 30	£ 65	£ 88	2 at 78	.....	.....	.....	£ 37/14/-	.....	£ 506/14/-	Govt. building	
Hamilton Railway Station.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Hampton	5,580	123	77	16	35	.....	.....	58	7	4	69	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	do
Hanging Rock	4,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	2	65	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	do
Harden	47,750	1,664	1,093	181	538	710	231	£ 356	£ 116	£ 58	£ 530	£ 150	£ 20	£ 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	211	Govt. building
Harefield	4,810	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9	1	26	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	At Rail'y Stn.
Hargraves	16,470	431	298	33	55	59	34	£ 99	£ 25	£ 18	£ 142	£ 110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	138	Rented
Harnleigh	42,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	1	219	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	do
Harrington	7,490	1,180	591	40	46	205	39	£ 92	£ 69	£ 25	£ 186	£ 130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	133	Govt. building
Hartley	4,720	107	64	44	11	.....	.....	32	5	3	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	do
Hartley Vale	15,710	423	320	169	293	141	87	£ 116	£ 21	£ 17	£ 154	£ 120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	133	do
Harwood Island	18,260	1,322	340	50	92	268	67	£ 149	£ 70	£ 23	£ 242	£ 130	£ 20	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	152	do
Hatfield	3,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	do
Hawkesbury—(See Brooklyn).	773	40	40	do
Hay	298,670	15,887	1,727	888	2,841	1,756	675	£ 2,688	£ 1,201	£ 107	£ 3,996	£ 400	£ 50	£ 100	£ 180	£ 125	.....	52	140	.....	263/12/6	.....	£ 1,879/12/6	Govt. building
Haydonton (See Mur-rurundi Rail'y Stn.)	35,570	663	99	294	231	38	269	100	130	140	120	75	78	1/10/-	20/16/-	122/6/-	Rented
Haymarket	1,473,330	28,990	5,268	15,891	88,932	12,307	6,759	£ 10,414	£ 1,674	£ 321	£ 12,409	£ 400	.....	200	160	.....	2 at 78	52	.....	.....	5	250	1,930	do
Hazelgrove	5,070	26	1	27	27	27	do
Hazlebrook	4,180	30	2	32	10	10	At Rail'y Stn.
Heathcote	2,170	48	16	3	19	10	10	do
Helensburgh	39,590	1,215	772	341	452	753	199	£ 317	£ 73	£ 44	£ 434	£ 150	£ 20	£ 26	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	40	322	Rented
Henty	36,530	1,363	433	38	147	81	33	£ 301	£ 84	£ 24	£ 409	£ 30	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	At Rail'y Stn.
Hermidale	11,400	869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	52	6	103	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	do
Hexham	8,870	272	173	145	175	46	53	£ 46	£ 13	£ 7	£ 66	57/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62/10/-	do
Hexham Railway Stn.	do
Hickey's Creek	2,870	71	40	5	1	46	25	25	do
Hill End	27,900	1,157	510	524	516	247	208	£ 292	£ 65	£ 36	£ 393	£ 200	£ 30	34/14/-	£ 319/14/-	Govt. building
Hillgrove	78,290	4,552	1,494	491	739	1,587	590	£ 814	£ 302	£ 15	£ 1,141	£ 200	£ 30	£ 65	£ 110	£ 78	423	do
Hill Plain	1,400	22	1	23	10	10	do
Hillston	97,100	5,257	836	240	445	418	169	£ 808	£ 385	£ 53	£ 1,247	£ 240	£ 40	£ 65	£ 65	.....	26	140	.....	.....	77/10/-	.....	£ 573/10/-	do
Hilltop	2,000	14	33	1	1	35	11	5	16	At Rail'y Stn.
Hinton	16,540	338	138	64	215	104	37	£ 128	£ 16	£ 10	£ 154	£ 120	£ 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39	142	Rented
Hobby's Yards	5,580	64	3	67	26/10/-	20	do
Holdsworth	990	6	6	10	10	At Public Sch.
Holmwood	3,630	25	1	26	20	20	do
Holroyd	4,950	185	58	6	3	67	13	13	do

Receiver Clearer.

Holt's Flat . . .	9,970	364	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	1	45	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30		
Homebush . . .	57,550	12,580	239	237	580	742	284	358	703	19	1,080	250	40	..	120	100	91	..	..	..	63/13/-	662/13/-	Govt. building
<i>Homebush Cattle Ids</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home Rule	5,230	..	96	29	76	50	31	65	..	5	70	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
<i>Honeysuckle Point</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Rail'y Stn.
Hornsby . . .	6,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	55	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Hornsby Junction	96,900	1,807	306	161	475	550	341	311	61	23	395	130	20	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	14/10/-	41/12/-	Rented
														52									
<i>Hornsby Junction Railway Station</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Rail'y Stn.
Hoskins' Town	5,630	..	82	12	35	..	..	52	..	6	58	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Howe's Valley	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Howlong . . .	16,620	1,270	210	32	131	155	72	198	72	13	283	140	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Govt. building
Hoxton Park	5,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	12/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Humul. ⁴⁴ (A)	5,200	233	..	..	..	..	..	65	15	3	83	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Hungeford	21,520	1,965	202	29	35	121	30	89	130	15	234	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Hunter's Hill . .	68,980	1,667	185	412	1,123	396	121	549	72	15	636	200	30	..	110	3 at 78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Govt. building
Hantingdon	2,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	1	36	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hurstville	92,820	1,649	320	958	1,713	888	588	527	56	25	608	150	20	..	65	115	78	..	..	..	107/12/-	81/16/-	Rented
Huskisson	2,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Iandra	3,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	1	35	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Idaville	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	1	40	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10-
Iford	10,390	..	291	18	110	..	..	76	..	14	90	53/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53/10/-
Ilabo	8,140	280	111	24	42	..	..	82	17	9	108	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Iluka	3,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	32	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ingebyra	1,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ingleburn	20,250	183	..	..	..	..	..	91	10	3	104	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Inverell	228,170	15,021	2,569	884	1,918	1,153	566	2,449	1,614	149	4,212	299	40	..	120	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	Govt. building
Invergowrie	629	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ivington	2,140	206	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	17	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Isabella	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ishington ⁴⁵	25,540	20	..	..	..	..	..	197	1	4	202	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Ivanhoe	11,600	1,527	108	27	15	89	22	277	115	9	401	170	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
Jamberoo	24,320	648	250	72	267	140	63	213	35	14	267	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Jamison Town	3,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Jasper's Brush	5,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	1	38	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Jeir	4,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	1	34	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Jembacumlene	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	1	35	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
<i>Jennings (See Wallangarra)</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jenolan Caves	7,730	730	208	16	44	86	46	83	41	15	139	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Jerangle	2,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
Jeilderie	68,840	4,517	601	154	484	212	84	900	283	45	1,228	270	40	..	140	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	do
Jerrara	1,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Jerrawa	5,170	44	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	4	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Public Sch.
Jerrong	970	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	26	11/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Jerry's Plains . .	21,240	853	158	51	78	47	20	123	49	9	181	140	20	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Rail'y Stn.
Jerseyville . . .	6,950	983	428	106	94	..	..	74	55	16	145	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Govt. building
<i>Jervis Bay</i> . . . .	..	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Jiggi	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Jimnuban	2,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	1	33	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Jindabyne	17,870	1,024	175	34	77	..	..	167	66	11	244	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Light house
Jindalee	1,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Jindera	8,400	361	106	13	55	45	22	69	22	5	96	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Jingellic	3,840	824	..	..	..	..	..	22	53	3	78	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
																							32

NOTE.—For references see page 70.

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams trans. mitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Tele-graphic	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.								Allow-ances.	Rent of Office.	Total.	
												Officers in charge.		Assist-ants.	Opera-tors.	Letter Carriers	Mail Boys.	Messen-gers.	Line Re-pairers.					Other Em-ployés.
Gross Salary.	Deduction for Rent.																						
Joadja Creek	5,230	204	66	105	126	45	£ 66	...	£ 10	£ 76	£ 40	£ 25	£ 65	
John's River ⁴⁵	1,240	£ 13	...	£ 1	£ 14	£ 10	£ 10	
Jones s Island	17,000	1,052	334	110	375	129	28	136	57	16	209	130	20	26	...	3/10/-	39	178/10/-	Rented
Judd's Creek	2,960	£ 21	...	£ ...	£ 21	£ 16	£ 16	
Jugiong	6,900	408	212	9	24	£ 91	£ 25	£ 7	£ 123	33/10/-	£ 33/10/-	
Junee	216,540	5,500	1,443	455	1,579	1,034	401	387	305	106	798	250	40	...	160	78	...	26	...	57/4/-	£ 739/4/-	Govt. building
<i>Janze Railway Station</i>	759	45	...	45	At Rail'y Stn.
Kangaloon	5,730	.....	87	9	26	...	...	£ 34	...	£ 3	£ 37	£ 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 22	
Kangaroo Creek	2,150	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 19	...	£ ...	£ 19	£ 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 16	
Kangaroo Valley	29,560	879	259	76	271	121	56	217	52	16	285	140	20	...	...	...	52	...	32/4/-	26	230/4/-	Rented
Karangi	2,990	215	...	...	...	...	...	£ 28	£ 13	£ 2	£ 43	£ 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 22	
Kar's Springs	2,020	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 23	...	£ 1	£ 24	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
Karuah	5,680	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 36	...	£ 1	£ 37	14/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 14/10/-	
Katoomba	173,350	4,619	991	644	1,761	697	372	1,277	562	81	1,920	250	40	...	110	105	...	52	3 at 26 switch e d'rs.	70/4/-	106/14/4	770/18/4	do
<i>Katoomba Rail. St'n.</i>	At Rail'y Stn.
Kayuga	1,270	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 16	...	£ ...	£ 16	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 11/10/-	
Keiraville	2,540	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 20	...	£ 1	£ 21	£ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10	
Kelly's Plains	1,460	£ 15	...	£ ...	£ 15	12/10/-	10	22/10/-	16	At Public Sch.
Kellyville	6,560	99	...	...	...	...	...	£ 25	£ 5	£ ...	£ 30	£ 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 16	
Kelso	42,000	548	277	137	331	178	65	232	29	18	279	170	20	40	...	...	...	...	2	40	232	Rented
<i>Kelso Railway Station</i>	At Rail'y Stn.
Kembla Heights	6,610	145	47	99	110	48	72	...	£ 8	£ 80	£ 22	20	£ 42	
Kempsey	121,550	7,483	1,093	426	1,481	656	213	809	501	64	1,374	200	30	...	130	78	...	39	140	82/8/-	805/8/-	Govt. building
Kempton ⁴⁷	220	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 2	...	£ ...	£ 2	£ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10	
Kendali	7,040	257	220	51	91	84	12	43	14	10	67	68	9/2/-	77/2/-	10	Rented
Kenmore ⁴⁸	9,150	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 91	...	£ 4	£ 95	£ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10	
Kensington	11,310	675	...	...	...	...	...	£ 64	£ 27	£ ...	£ 91	£ 26	...	...	...	...	26	...	.....	.....	£ 52	
Kenthurst	5,030	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 27	...	£ 2	£ 29	12/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 12/10/-	
Kentucky	9,400	183	117	12	70	...	...	£ 95	£ 11	£ 8	£ 114	£ 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 37	At Rail'y Stn.
Kerrabee	7,110	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 31	...	£ ...	£ 31	£ 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 26	
Kerr's Creek	2,210	20	...	...	...	...	...	£ 26	£ 1	£ 2	£ 29	£ 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 17	do
Kew	6,920	763	...	...	...	...	...	£ 33	£ 51	£ 4	£ 88	48/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 48/10/-	
Khancoban	1,010	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 14	...	£ 1	£ 15	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
Kiah	1,440	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 13	...	£ 1	£ 14	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
Kialla	2,740	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 31	...	£ 1	£ 32	13/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 13/10/-	
Kiama	122,450	3,832	632	526	1,640	657	306	833	191	55	1,079	240	40	...	160	91	...	52	140	98/12/-	858/12/-	Govt. building
Kiandra	9,680	1,239	389	58	83	78	38	157	72	24	253	130	20	23	£ 133	do
Kilgin	770	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 10	...	£ ...	£ 10	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
Killawarra	1,410	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 10	...	£ ...	£ 10	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
Kimbriki	820	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 11	...	£ 1	£ 12	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 11/10/-	
Kinchela Creek	5,780	466	156	24	54	63	14	57	25	9	91	36	5/4/-	£ 41/4/-	
Kincumber	4,110	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 40	...	£ 2	£ 42	£ 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 23	
Kingstown	1,510	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 15	...	£ 1	£ 16	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10/10/-	
King-street	525,320	33,623	1,682	530	1,250	1,351	476	5,454	2,910	115	8,479	350	50	91	170	106	...	52	...	5	300	1,024	Rented
Kingswood	3,940	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 15	...	£ 1	£ 16	£ 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 15	
Kiora	670	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 9	...	£ ...	£ 9	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 11/10/-	
Kirkdale	1,050	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 13	...	£ ...	£ 13	£ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10	
Kirkenong	2,230	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 25	...	£ 1	£ 26	£ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	£ 10	

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.		
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams trans. mitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.								Allowances.	Rent of Office.	Total.			
												Officers in charge.		Assistants.	Operators.	Letter Carriers.	Mail Boys.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.					Other Employés.	Gross Salary.	Deduction for Rent.
Murwillumbah ...	111,170	5,087	1,227	306	992	440	232	£ 663	£ 353	£ 71	£ 1,087	£ 250	£ 40							...	£ 130	£ 78	£ 39				£ 140	£ ...	£ 50/12/6	£ 39	£ 686/12/6	Rented
Muscle Creek	3,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	Govt. building
Muswellbrook	236,960	7,040	1,171	492	1,552	731	375	1,536	499	86	2,121	290	40	140	110	91	...	2 at 52	...	...	36/4/-	...	831/4/-	Govt. building
<i>Muswellbrook Railway Station.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rail'y Stn.
Muttama	5,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	2	65	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	do
Myra Vale	7,700	...	75	44	83	...	...	53	...	6	59	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	do
Myrtle Creek	6,610	347	...	...	...	...	...	33	20	2	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	do
Myrtleville	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	do
Nabiac	9,000	...	306	48	73	...	...	95	...	14	103	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	do
Nadjingomar	2,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	12	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	do
Nambucca Heads..	9,270	1,801	351	250	89	121	30	119	103	19	211	150	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	20	11/10/-	Rented	
<i>Nambucca Heads Pilot Station.</i>	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	At Pilot Stn.
Nana Glen	7,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	2	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	do
Nangus	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	do
Naranghi ⁵³	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Narara	3,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	1	44	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	17	do
Narellan	13,770	391	...	...	...	...	...	126	21	3	150	65/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65/10/-	do
Narooma	9,200	469	134	98	134	...	...	59	28	8	95	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	do
Narrabeen	3,450	242	...	...	...	...	...	52	8	1	61	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	do
Narrabri	199,700	12,669	1,415	824	2,112	1,037	571	1,821	832	95	2,748	320	40	39	130	110	2 at 65	...	26	140	107/9/-	...	1,118/9/-	Govt. building	
<i>Narrabri Railway Stn.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rail'y Stn.
Narrabri West ...	75,090	3,405	546	214	436	297	130	489	166	27	682	190	...	65	120	...	...	...	...	...	39/4/-	15	429/4/-	Rented
Narraburra	3,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20/16/-	...	32/16/-	Govt. building
Narramine	123,640	6,416	1,497	305	587	539	364	1,122	398	79	1,599	220	30	88	78	...	...	...	...	...	9/10/-	...	391/10/-	Govt. building
<i>Narramine R. Station</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At Rail'y Stn.
Narrandera	370,500	13,000	1,788	864	2,632	837	416	2,055	875	110	3,040	299	40	190	160	115	...	...	...	...	79/8/-	...	1,121/8/-	Govt. building
Narrawa	5,360	46	...	2	48	20	20	do
Narrow Plains ...	1,660	13	13	10	10	do
Nelligen	12,340	622	212	52	174	15	28	114	52	12	158	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	138	Rented
Nelson's Bay	6,450	1,025	177	537	572	63	32	82	43	10	135	120	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	122	Govt. building
Nelson's Plains ⁶⁴ ...	2,940	92	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	1	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	At Public Sch.
Nemingha	1,930	20	20	10	10	do
Nerriga	8,790	...	84	63	72	91	...	5	96	29	29	do
Nerrigundah ⁶⁵ ...	8,100	182	169	28	91	112	10	12	134	26	26	do
Neurea	5,480	20	20	20/10/-	20/10/-	do
Neutral Bay	22,620	885	117	177	352	453	204	358	33	9	400	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5/4/-	65	232/4/-	Rented
Never Never.....	3,420	18	...	1	19	12/10/-	12/10/-	do
Nevertire	40,260	2,028	664	79	151	140	74	341	115	31	487	200	52	275	Rented
<i>Nevertire Railway Station.</i>	At Rail'y Stn.
Neville	9,390	250	142	45	109	77	14	8	99	34/10/-	34/10/-	do
New Angledool ...	12,430	2,525	651	59	90	128	48	200	155	37	392	170	20	...	65	259	Govt. building
Newbridge	31,200	1,120	652	125	130	359	167	248	60	39	347	140	20	26	199	Rented
<i>Newbridge Railway Station.</i>	At Rail'y Stn.

Newcastle	1,265,680	48,658	4,305	6,786	16,185	5,785	2,396	8,012	6,273	326	14,611	400 370	50	200 190	200 2 at 190	2 at 144 120	3 at 78	4 at 52 39	2 at 140 120	20 0	246/8/-	.....	5,219/8/-	Govt. building		
<i>Newcastle Railway Station.</i>	.....	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	.....	116	...	176	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.		
Newcastle West	93,230	6,028	1,265	455	3,114	1,664	695	1,012	362	88	1,462	240	40	...	91	...	...	52	...	...	.....	.....	343	Govt. building		
New Italy	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do		
New Lambton	11,300	252	116	248	320	338	148	100	10	6	116	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	91	do		
New Mollyan	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	2	46	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	do		
New Park	3,770	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	26	.....	81	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	do		
Newport	6,000	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	21	2	79	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	do		
Newrybar ⁶⁵	10,700	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	3	42	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	do		
Newton Boyd	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	180	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187/10/-	do		
Newtown	1,104,560	11,064	2,168	5,443	30,065	15,894	6,204	4,802	665	137	5,604	370	50	200 110 78	190 150	6 at 144 2 at 130 125 120 3 at 115 100 2 at 91 2 at 78	2 at 78 65	2 at 52 26	.....	2 at 78 65 39 Switch attendants.	.....	.....	37/10/- 120/17/-	1 Stables.	3,932/17/-	do
Niangala	6,900	.....	168	8	36	.....	.....	46	.....	8	54	19/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19/10/-	do	
Nimbin	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do	
Nimitybelle	21,340	1,441	479	68	122	91	38	256	84	25	365	140	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	4	137	do		
Nine-mile	6,980	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12	2	54	45/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45/10/-	do	
North Berry Jerry	4,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	14	22/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22/10/-	At Public Sch.	
North Botany	38,550	731	459	243	492	1,116	425	171	30	20	221	150	20	.....	.....	125	78	39	.....	.....	.....	33/16/-	52	457/16/-	Rented	
<i>North Bourke</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
North Broken Hill	13,430	886	756	63	39	780	299	150	63	37	250	130	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	26/10/-	78	266/10/-	do
North Gobaraloug	3,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	33	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	do	
North Parramatta	45,510	1,190	331	151	768	420	238	289	47	19	355	160	20	88	.....	.....	78	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	Govt. building	
North Pimlico	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	11	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	do	
North Richmond	10,660	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	24	2	101	56/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56/10/-	do	
North Ryde	9,500	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	6	1	58	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	40	do	
North Springwood	6,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	1	42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	47	do
North Sydney	780,000	6,556	1,099	2,845	6,207	5,950	2,555	2,776	380	80	3,236	330	40	150 120	160 140	144 135 130	3 at 65	52	.....	2 at 78	425/12/-	.....	3,179/12/-	do		
<i>North Tumbulgum</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19/10/-	do
North Yurrunga	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	23	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Nowendoc	2,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	1	44	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Nowra	107,980	4,834	1,365	776	2,377	822	352	1,106	273	69	1,448	250	40	.....	110 100	91	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	37/14/-	.....	574/14/-	Govt. building
Nubba	3,820	.....	94	35	42	.....	.....	5	.....	3	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	At Rail'y Stn.
Nullamanna	1,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	33	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	At Public Sch.
Numba	2,930	228	.....	.....	.....	23	10	43	13	4	60	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	do
Number One	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do
Numbugga	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	1	32	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	do
Numeralla	3,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	do
Nundle	16,050	770	339	96	232	119	87	190	67	21	278	160	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	52	212	Rented
Nunnagoyt	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	do
Nymagee	42,650	3,249	1,272	176	314	356	158	432	228	62	722	210	30	.....	130 65	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	470	Govt. building

NOTE.—For references see page 70

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.				
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams Transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Tele-graphic	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.								Allow-ances.	Rent of Office.	Total.					
												Officers in charge.		Assist-ants.	Opera-tors.	Letter-Carriers	Mail Boys.	Messen-gers.	Line Re-pairers.					Other Em-ployés.	Gross Salary.	Deduct-ion for Rent.	
Nymboida	2,040	£	£							£	£	£	£				£
Nyngan	162,270	7,199	2,525	752	1,910	834	591	36	...	2	38	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Govt. building
Nyngan Rail'y Stn.	969	54	...	54	At Rail'y Stn.
Oaklands	3,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	...	2	54	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	do
Oakwood	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	1	12	13/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13/10/-	do
Oatley's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Oban	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	1	16	13/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13/10/-	do
Oberon	42,670	1,141	654	204	487	263	138	407	56	40	503	150	20	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	4	186	Govt. building
Obley	7,870	771	131	12	41	49	17	76	47	7	130	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	do
O'Connell	12,480	210	221	107	212	...	...	106	13	12	131	64/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64/10/-	do
Old Junee	13,500	228	166	19	55	16	11	110	13	8	131	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	43	At Rail'y Stn.
Olinda	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	...	1	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	do
Omega	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	At Public Sch.
Ophir	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	10	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Orange	521,280	16,919	2,669	3,136	8,100	2,714	1,469	3,780	1,284	199	5,263	350	50	130	2 at 190	120	78	52	140	...	...	105/2/-	...	...	1,819/2/-	Govt. building
Orange Rail'y Stn.	564	33	...	33	At Rail'y Stn.
Orton Park	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	...	...	17	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Orundumbi	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	...	...	17	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Otford	2,750	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	...	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	do
Ourimbah ⁶⁷	10,340	440	132	54	75	.....	.....	126	24	11	161	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	do
Overton	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	do
"Oxford Hotel" .....	.....	10,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	504	...	748	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	do
Oxford-street	186,910	16,062	2,258	3,082	25,303	10,082	4,778	3,147	810	151	4,108	299	40	190	2 at 110	160	...	2 at 52	39	...	...	5	200	1,434	Rented	
Oxley	10,780	995	117	13	59	34	16	207	63	9	279	130	20	39	21	36	206	do
Oxley Island	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	...	1	27	13/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	13/10/-	do
Paddington	161,750	10,086	1,334	3,358	5,822	5,555	2,615	2,136	510	80	2,726	299	40	160	...	110	...	52	...	3 at 39	...	5	...	...	781	Govt. building
Pallamallawa	3,380	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	31	2	108	30/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30/10/-	do
Palmer's Island	8,570	1,397	398	374	232	67	56	113	60	18	191	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139/10/-	Rented
Palmer's Oakey	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	...	1	13	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11/10/-	do
Pambula	42,390	2,448	658	246	523	210	92	421	159	33	613	200	30	40	78	29/10/-	42	398/10/-	do
Pampoolah	2,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	...	1	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	do
Parkes	192,740	9,766	2,237	973	2,324	1,062	634	1,732	575	117	2,424	299	40	78	190	140	125	39	...	...	...	...	43	...	952	Govt. building
Parkes Railw'y Stn.	At Rail'y Stn.
Parkville	5,150	77	...	1	78	19/10/-	20	39/10/-	do
Parliament House	57,910	2,900	128	5	82	.....	.....	187	161	11	359	200	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	13	265	Govt. building
Parragundy	406	121	121	do
Parramatta	835,150	8,879	1,564	3,246	10,794	3,922	1,989	2,878	768	116	3,762	350	50	200	2 at 160	130	2 at 144	2 at 78	3 at 52	...	...	106/2/-	...	...	2,710/2/-	Govt. building

Paterson	52,630	1,082	274	122	253	193	57	239	56	17	312	140	20	...	88	...	...	...	...	4/10/-	212/10/-	do
Peak Hill	30,680	2,814	874	212	446	354	288	464	163	49	676	200	30	65	...	...	...	...	...	11/10/-	246/10/-	do
Peakhurst	5,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	55	do
Pearce's Creek	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Peel	13,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	1	53	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	do
Peelwood	2,930	...	110	25	22	...	...	48	...	7	55	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	do
Pejar	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	13/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13/10/-	do
Pelican Island	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	13	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Pennant Hills	12,140	278	...	...	...	...	...	59	9	1	69	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	At Rail'y Stn.
Penrith	117,130	2,953	1,101	940	3,296	1,544	668	1,178	177	76	1,431	225	30	...	150	78	...	...	...	31/4/-	616/4/-	Govt. building
Penrith Railway Stn.	...	561	30	...	30	At Rail'y Stn.	
Penrose	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Pera Bore	2,560	292	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	1	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	do
Pericoe	4,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	do
Perricoota	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	do
Perth	14,910	352	162	154	162	79	80	126	18	8	152	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	do
Petersham	565,970	5,674	827	1,904	3,842	3,179	1,267	1,726	301	58	2,085	250	40	...	170	144	78	2 at 52	2 at 78	69/13/-	2,200/13/-	Govt. building		
															110	135		2 at 39	2 at 39	65				
																130				39				
																125				Switch attendants.				
																120								
																115								
																105								
																104								
																78								
																65*								
																78								
Picton	129,910	2,232	838	422	1,274	683	288	644	136	53	833	220	30	65	78	36/4/-	447/4/-	do	
Picton Lakes	1,890	72	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	At Rail'y Stn.
Picton Railway Stn.	do	
Pilliga	26,920	2,176	340	67	105	106	46	397	137	21	555	190	30	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	38	Govt. building
Pine Hills ⁶⁸	10	10	do	
Pine Ridge	3,890	1,010	43	64	1	108	101	1/10/-	102/10/-	Freeby Guarantors	
Pinnacles	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	do
Pipeclay Creek	3,030	340	...	...	...	...	...	27	20	2	49	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	do
Piper's Flat	3,030	65	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	2	24	21	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	At Rail'y Stn.
Pitt Town	8,620	146	...	...	...	...	...	50	8	2	60	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	do
Pitt Town Co-operative Settlement	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Pleasant Hills	4,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	1	52	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	do
Pleasant Valley	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Plumpton	6,060	...	91	68	251	86	57	61	...	5	66	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	do
Pokolbin	7,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1	66	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	do
Ponto	2,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36/10/-	do
Pooncarie	12,970	1,023	64	21	50	...	...	165	79	9	253	180	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	do
Porter's Retreat	850	20	...	1	21	10	87/17/6	237/17/6	Govt. building	
Portland ⁶⁹	7,850	84	...	...	...	...	...	108	4	6	118	18/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Port Macquarie	67,900	5,503	872	314	840	300	109	607	354	56	1,017	225	30	65	140	78	...	...	...	...	20	do
Port Macquarie Heads	7/10/-	485/10/-	do	
Port Stephens	At Pilot Stn.	
Preston's	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	do
Prospect	4,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	18/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/10/-	do
Prospect Reservoir	4,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	do
Putty	2,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	12	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11/10/-	do
Pymble	74,280	503	...	...	...	...	...	229	18	1	248	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	At Rail'y Stn.
																					26			
Pyrree	4,660	31	31	20	20	do	
Pymont	83,240	5,222	1,333	1,441	7,317	3,320	1,438	1,290	284	65	1,639	220	30	...	101	50	507	Rented	
															88	26	
Quaama	9,720	219	50	12	65	...	...	81	12	3	96	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	do
Quambone	15,750	1,748	114	14	46	...	...	182	119	9	310	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	do
Queanbeyan	97,590	2,289	810	638	1,331	465	260	907	182	73	1,162	230	40	...	150	78	52	35/4/-	505/4/-	Govt. building

NOTE.—For references, see page 70.

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.			
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.												Allowances.	Rent of Office.	Total.
												Officers in charge.		Assistants.	Operators.	Letter-carriers.	Mail-boys.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.	Other Employés.						
Gross Salary.	Deduction for Rent.																									
Queen Victoria Markets. ⁷⁰	107,180	20,757	2,955	625	18,839	5,053	2,133	£ 4,206	£ 1,057	£ 191	£ 5,454	£ 300	£ ...	£ 190	£ 100	£ ...	£ ...	£ 52	£ ...	£ ...	£ 5	£ 275	£ 987	Rented		
Quipolly	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	20/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20/10/-	.....	
Quipolly Creek	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	17/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	29/10/-	.....	
Quirindi	153,470	6,083	1,561	596	1,820	874	384	£ 1,604	£ 371	£ 95	£ 2,070	£ 270	£ 40	£ 91	£ 78	£ 65	£ ...	£ 39	£ 140	£ ...	£ 69/18/-	£ ...	£ 777/18/-	Govt. building		
Quirindi Railway Stn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.	
Raglan	3,650	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	do	
Rainbow Reach	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	do
Ramornie	3,010	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	24	.....	52	10/10/-	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	Govt. building	
Randwick	236,470	5,939	577	1,030	2,862	1,573	589	£ 1,157	£ 356	£ 42	£ 1,555	£ 240	£ 40	£ 75	£ 110	£ 110	£ 78	£ 52	£ ...	£ 3 at 78	£ 135/1/-	£ ...	£ 1,519/1/-	Govt. building		
Rankin's Springs..	3,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	1	37	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	At Rail'y Stn.
Ravensworth	4,630	241	88	12	39	68	23	68	13	6	87	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	At Rail'y Stn.
Rawden Vale	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	12	11/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11/10/-	.....
Rawdon Island	2,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	33	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	.....
Raymond Terrace	50,540	2,341	462	365	845	456	175	£ 458	£ 136	£ 29	£ 623	£ 170	£ 20	£ ...	£ 101	£ 100	£ ...	£ 26	£ ...	£ ...	£ 33/10/-	£ ...	£ 410/10/-	Govt. building		
Razorback	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Reddestone	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	12/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12/10/-	.....
Redfern	.....	6,922	4,160	4,868	7,686	7,801	3,881	£ 4,626	£ 302	£ 215	£ 5,143	£ 270	£ 40	£ 150	£ 120	£ 144	£ 65	£ 52	£ ...	£ ...	£ 134/16/-	£ ...	£ 2,442/16/-	Govt. building		
Redfern Railway Stn.	.....	22,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529	1,163	.....	1,692	Nil	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	do
Red Range	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	36	16/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16/10/-	At Public Sch.
Reefton	4,220	.....	30	5	15	.....	.....	72	.....	4	76	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Reidsdale	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	13	12/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12/10/-	.....
Reid's Flat	4,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	4	47	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Reno	16,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	5	168	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Richmond	132,940	3,472	525	504	2,311	511	350	£ 875	£ 216	£ 43	£ 1,134	£ 240	£ 40	£ ...	£ 101	£ 105	£ ...	£ 52	£ ...	£ ...	£ 53/11/-	£ ...	£ 628/11/-	Govt. building		
Richmond Railway Station.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Rail'y Stn.
Riley's Hill ⁷¹	7,560	128	279	30	23	116	34	60	8	12	80	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	51	.....
Riverstone	32,960	837	445	336	759	471	186	282	51	33	366	160	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	273	do	
Riverstone Railway Station.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Rix's Creek	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	.....
Robertson	22,660	1,273	243	80	253	98	66	217	56	16	289	160	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	183	Govt. building	
Rob Roy	2,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17	14/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14/10/-	.....
Rockdale	109,930	1,731	396	639	1,844	1,914	776	£ 646	£ 78	£ 25	£ 749	£ 190	£ 30	£ ...	£ 65	£ 78	£ ...	£ 52	£ ...	£ ...	£ 101/12/-	£ ...	£ 638/12/-	do		
Rock Flat	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Rockley	52,800	1,667	851	142	378	743	162	426	98	39	563	160	20	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	222	do	
Rockvale	6,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	2	64	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Rockwell	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	10/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10/10/-	.....
Rocky Glen	4,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	24	23/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23/10/-	.....
Rocky Hall	6,440	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	16	2	51	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....

Tinonee	15,100	723	196	63	150	75	45	169	41	11	221	160	20	...	...	...	...	52	...	3/10/-	...	195/10/-	Govt. building
Tintaldra (Victoria)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	do
Tintenbar	11,290	434	366	27	32	92	36	91	25	67	183	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	do	
Tintin Hull	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	Rented
Tocumwal	48,720	2,959	450	109	234	151	71	451	195	31	677	210	30	...	101	...	...	...	...	4	52	389	Rented
Tomago	3,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	33	Rented
Tomakin	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Rented
Tomanbil	3,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Rented
Tomerong	6,130	372	121	93	105	34	21	44	21	5	70	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	Rented
Tomingley	18,440	1,169	505	75	133	198	60	160	68	26	254	110	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/-	26	117/10/-	Rented
Tomooroma ^α	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Rented
Tongarra	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	10/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10/10/-	Rented
Toogong	5,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Rented
Tooloom	4,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	2	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Rented
Tooma	6,810	603	...	...	...	...	...	18	38	1	57	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	Rented
Toongabbie	3,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Rented
Tooraweenah	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	2	113	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Rented
Torington	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	3	30	19/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Rented
Toronto	9,650	732	112	241	249	40	35	67	28	8	103	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	52	do
Torrowangee	7,230	1,296	117	10	11	5	4	78	84	8	170	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	65	126	do
Towamba	7,000	513	133	33	67	...	...	101	33	6	140	41/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41/10/-	Rented
Towrang	2,750	136	...	...	...	...	...	72	7	3	82	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Rented
Trangie	66,380	4,011	751	150	318	245	121	707	228	50	985	160	20	...	65	...	...	...	...	4	...	235	At Rail'y Stn.
Trangie Railway Station.	235	Govt. building	
Trevallyn	5,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	At Rail'y Stn.
Triangle Flat ^β	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Rented
Trundle	25,770	1,414	235	29	67	81	41	306	83	18	407	150	20	52	...	...	...	...	...	2/10/-	30	214/10/-	At Pub. School
Trunkey Creek	33,480	949	412	97	184	229	101	197	66	20	283	130	20	88	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	200	Rented
Tucklan	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	4	73	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Govt. building
Tuena	12,810	778	446	124	188	47	33	161	50	20	231	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/10/-	30	143/10/-	Rented
Tuggerah Lakes	4,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	3	50	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	Rented
Tumberumba	38,030	2,860	999	191	325	263	112	505	180	66	751	190	30	...	101	...	...	...	...	4	...	265	Govt. building
Tumbulgum	5,880	603	310	44	66	226	71	81	33	27	141	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	153	Govt. building
Tumut	132,250	6,771	1,209	359	1,007	534	219	1,234	430	78	1,742	250	40	...	110	...	...	...	...	36/4/-	...	496/4/-	Rented
Tuncurry	7,400	73	...	4	77	20	20	Govt. building	
Turill	2,530	20	...	1	21	10	1/6/-	...	21/6/-	Govt. building	
Turlinjah	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Rented
Turondale	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	14	11/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Rented
Turrumurra	18,890	623	...	...	...	...	...	110	24	2	136	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	26	80	At Rail'y Stn.
Tweed Heads	12,330	1,494	401	51	80	122	45	135	103	19	257	150	20	31/4/-	164/14/-	Rented	
Tweed Heads Signal Station.	At Signal Stn.
Two-mile Flat	1,180	14	14	13/10/-	13/10/-	Rented	
Tyndale	1,410	11	11	12/10/-	16	...	28/10/-	Rented	
Tyringham	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Rented
Uarby	3,330	11	13	11/10/-	11/10/-	Rented	
Ulan	3,320	19	...	1	20	11	11	Rented	
Ulladulla	11,430	384	127	208	413	40	15	91	20	8	119	95	18	...	113	At Light-house.	
Umarra	32,170	2,122	492	126	230	284	118	261	109	44	414	130	20	Govt. building	
Ultimo	61,590	2,409	319	729	1,861	2,063	985	895	99	21	1,015	190	30	110	39	52	152/10/-	Rented	
Umaralla	3,520	25	25	10	78	400	Rented	
Unanderra	16,250	302	155	16	6	177	59/10/-	10	Rented	
Underbank	3,540	38	38	25/10/-	59/10/-	Rented	
Ungarie	8,850	707	109	15	20	31	5	88	40	4	132	130	25/10/-	Rented	
Unkya Creek ^γ	10	135/5/-	Free by Guarant	
Upper Bankstown	2,970	8	8	16/10/-	10	Rented	
Upper Botobolar	510	10	10	10/10/-	16/10/-	Rented	
Upper Bucca	4,340	392	50	38	3	91	40	10/10/-	Rented	
Bucca.	40	Rented	
UpperBurrarorang	5,720	40	...	1	41	15	15	Rented	

NOTE.—For other references see page 70. α Included in Marrickville returns.

Name of Office	Business transacted							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.					
	No of Letters posted	No of Telegrams transmitted	No of Money Orders issued	No of Money Orders paid	No of Postal Notes paid	No of Savings Bank deposits	No of Savings Bank withdrawals	Postal	Telegraphic	Money Order and Postal Note	Total	Salaries								Allowances	Rent of Office	Total.						
												Officers in charge		Assistants	Operators	Letter carriers	Mail boys	Messengers	Line Repairers					Other Employees	Gross Salary	Deduction for Rent		
Wentworthville	5,480	59	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							£	£	£	£				£	£
Wetombi	2,340	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	28	13	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13		
Werrington	900	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	10/10/-	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10/10/-		
Werris Creek	17,740	1,183	535	106	237	200	287	71	35	393	130	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	219	At Rail'y Stn. do	
Werris Creek Railway Station	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westbrook	300	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7	10	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	30		
West Cambewarra	1,320	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	10/10/-	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	10/10/-	
West Kempsey	33,750	3,188	451	152	399	341	252	277	21	550	140	20	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	150	Govt. building do	
West Matland	528,580	15,424	2,407	4,098	13,404	3,029	4,221	1,286	151	5,658	330	40	180	170	2 at 144	52	140	90	140/16/-	..	..	..	..	..	3,431/16/-		
											350	50	150	2 at 160	4 at 78	2 at 39		Battery man 65										
													2 at 110	140				Switch attendant										
West Matland, High Street Railway Stn	.	.	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	At Rail'y Stn. do
West Matland Railway Stn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	do
West Mitchell	2,220	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	22	15	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	
West Pennant Hills ^{9a}	5,110	242	.	.	.	.	45	7	2	54	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32		
West Tunworth	7,730	333	123	52	199	101	54	18	8	80	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	do	
West Wallsend	20,990	1,118	493	152	224	381	231	39	34	304	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165		
West Wyalong	98,640	7,130	1,729	423	939	720	883	435	97	1,415	200	..	100	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14/10/-	52	509/10/-	Rented.
Wetherill Park	6,680	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	1	51	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	40	
Whealbah	1,860	126	.	.	.	.	30	9	.	39	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Wheeo	2,340	.	.	.	.	.	14	..	1	15	30/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30/10/-	
Wheriol Flat	1,180	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Whinstone Valley	6,060	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	13	13/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13/10/-	
White Cliffs	72,920	9,379	2,100	271	188	693	825	697	126	1,648	150	..	..	2 at 65	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75/10-	26	420/10/-	do
Whiteman Creek	1,100	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
White Rock	1,300	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	30	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Whittingham	9,830	.	.	.	.	.	84	.	.	84	35/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35/10/-	
Whitton	77,650	2,679	446	94	324	155	818	186	27	1,031	190	30	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12/10/-	282/10/-	At Rail'y Stn. Govt. building	
Wicknam	61,030	1,228	410	663	1,166	1,198	430	60	26	516	160	20	125	..	110	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62/8/	576/8/	
Wilberforce	14,270	276	131	92	255	.	78	15	6	99	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	58	
Wilcannia	142,670	9,156	828	370	552	462	1,533	739	62	2,334	330	40	160	130	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206/17/6	1,315/17/6	do
											120			100														
Willaroo ^{8b}	1,230	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Williamsdale	2,360	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	1	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	
William-street	141,630	15,351	3,316	2,437	5,912	4,900	3,693	802	181	4,676	299	40	150	2 at 160	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,147	do
											101			..	..	39	..	3 at 39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
William Town	2,620	198	.	.	.	.	34	8	1	43	25/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25/10/-	
Willoughby	8,750	309	86	127	313	432	117	13	6	136	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	
Willow-tree	23,580	599	169	25	55	.	177	33	14	224	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Willson's Downfall	12,880	.	555	83	41	.	81	.	18	99	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	At Rail'y Stn.
Wilson	2,030	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Wilton	3,840	.	154	59	44	.	25	.	6	31	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	
Wimbledon	3,710	58	.	.	.	.	9	3	1	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	do
Windellama	6,050	...	41	27	21	...	72	...	3	75	23/10/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23/10/	

Name of Office.	Business transacted.							Revenue.				Expenditure.											Arrangements as regards Premises.			
	No. of Letters posted.	No. of Telegrams transmitted.	No. of Money Orders issued.	No. of Money Orders paid.	No. of Postal Notes paid.	No. of Savings Bank deposits.	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	Money Order and Postal Note.	Total.	Salaries.								Allowances.	Rent of Office.	Total.				
												Officers in charge.		Assistants.	Operators.	Letter-carriers.	Mail-boys.	Messengers.	Line Repairers.					Other Employés.		
											Gross Salary.	Deduction for Rent.														
Yarra	7,790	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£ 41	£ ..	£ ..	£ 41	£ 22	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 22	
Yarramalong.....	2,790	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	2	17	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Yarraman	7,350	760	...	...	...	...	...	32	44	3	79	26	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	
Yarranbah .....	.....	515	...	...	...	...	...	21	31	1	53	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Yarrangobilly Caves..	.....	199	...	...	...	...	.....	7	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Yarrara	1,620	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	7	..	2	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Yarras	2,890	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	32	..	1	33	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Yarrowitch ⁹⁴	670	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	14	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Yarrowyck	950	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	26	..	..	26	10/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/10/-	
Yass	187,630	5,949	1,126	721	2,294	754	298	1,496	375	88	1,959	270	40	88	130	125	..	26	140	..	73/18/-	..	..	890/18/-	Govt. building
Yass Junction	6,220	174	...	...	...	...	.....	9	2	11	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	At Rail'y Stn.
Yatteyatah	5,890	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	45	..	..	45	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Yellow Rock	2,610	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	11	..	1	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Yeoval	4,850	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	36	..	4	40	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Yerong Creek	21,960	734	202	44	81	61	24	237	42	14	293	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8/10/-	158/10/-	Govt. building
Yerranderie ⁹⁵.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	3	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Yerrolme.....	1,590	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	22	..	..	22	20/10/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20/10/-	
Yetman	15,590	1,141	88	28	14	..	.....	122	72	7	201	180	30	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56/10/-	50	Rented
Young	256,180	7,769	1,602	896	2,964	1,197	644	2,071	577	106	2,754	320	40	160	150	144	..	2 at 39	140	..	37/14/-	..	..	1,178/14/-	Govt. building
Young Railway Station.	At Rail'y Stn.
Young Wallsend...	1,510	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	25	..	..	25	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Yurrunga.....	2,750	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	37	..	1	38	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Zig Zag.....	1	do

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO APPENDIX A.

¹ Post Office established, 16th December. ² Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st November. ³ Telephone Office, opened 16th March. ⁴ Post Office established, 16th December. ⁵ Post Office established, 20th April. ⁶ Money Order Office established, 3rd January. ⁷ Money Order Office established, 20th January. ⁸ Post Office established, 16th October. ⁹ Telephone Office opened, 26th April. ¹⁰ Post Office and Money Order Office established, 10th April; Telephone Office opened, 17th May. ¹¹ Post Office established, 17th July. ¹² Telephone Office opened, 16th February. ¹³ Government Savings Bank established, 17th July. ¹⁴ Post Office established, 21st August. ¹⁵ Telephone Office opened, 7th April. ¹⁶ Money Order Office established, 23rd January. ¹⁷ Telephone Office opened, 14th July. ¹⁸ Post Office established, 15th July. ¹⁹ Telephone Office opened, 18th July. ²⁰ Post Office established, 1st September. ²¹ Post Office established, 1st February. ²² Post and Telephone Office established, 1st August. ²³ Telephone Office opened, 5th June. ²⁴ Post Office established, 15th April. ²⁵ Telephone Office opened, 7th July. ²⁶ Post and Telegraph Office, Money Order Office, and Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. ²⁷ Post Office established, 1st July. ²⁸ Telephone Office opened, 13th October. ²⁹ Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 17th July. ³⁰ Post Office established, 1st May. ³¹ Government Savings Bank established, 1st April. ³² Telephone Office opened, 13th September. ³³ Money Order Office established, 1st August. ³⁴ Government Savings Bank established, 24th July. ³⁵ Post Office established, 1st October. ³⁶ Money Order Office established, 1st August. ³⁷ Government Savings Bank established, 1st August. ³⁸ Government Savings Bank established, 22nd May. ³⁹ Government Savings Bank established, 1st December. ⁴⁰ Money Order Office established, 1st December. ⁴¹ Post Office established, 9th October. ⁴² Post Office established, 1st July. ⁴³ Post Office established, 1st July. ⁴⁴ Post Office established, 15th September. ^{44a} Telephone Office opened, 23rd June. ⁴⁵ Telephone Office opened, 18th November. ⁴⁶ Post Office established, 7th July. ⁴⁷ Post Office established, 1st October. ⁴⁸ Post Office established, 6th March. ⁴⁹ Post Office established, 1st October; Telephone Office opened, 21st October. ⁵⁰ Government Savings Bank established, 3rd January. ⁵¹ Telephone Office opened, 3rd August. ⁵² Government Savings Bank established, 21st August. ⁵³ Post Office established, 1st July. ⁵⁴ Telephone Office opened, 22nd December. ⁵⁵ Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st November. ⁵⁶ Government Savings Bank established, 9th January. ⁵⁷ Post Office established, 20th February. ⁵⁸ Post Office established, 7th August. ⁵⁹ Post and Money Order Office established, 1st August. ⁶⁰ Government Savings Bank established, 1st May. ⁶¹ Government Savings Bank established, 1st August. ⁶² Money Order Office established, 1st November. ⁶³ Post Office established, 1st September. ⁶⁴ Telephone Office opened, 14th February. ⁶⁵ Telephone Office opened, 1st July. ⁶⁶ Telephone Office opened, 30th August. ⁶⁷ Money Order Office established, 16th January. ⁶⁸ Post Office established, 1st November. ⁶⁹ Telephone Office opened, 7th June. ⁷⁰ Post and Telegraph Office, Money Order Office, and Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. ⁷¹ Telephone Office opened, 1st July. ⁷² Telephone Office opened, 13th November. ⁷³ Post Office established, 1st October. ⁷⁴ Post Office established, 11th December. ⁷⁵ Post Office established, 1st February. ⁷⁶ Post Office established, 1st June. ⁷⁷ Post Office and Money Order Office established, 10th April; Telephone Office opened, 2nd May. ⁷⁸ Government Savings Bank established, 1st November. ⁷⁹ Government Savings Bank established, 1st September. ⁸⁰ Post Office established, 6th February. ⁸¹ Post Office established, 6th March. ⁸² Post Office established, 6th November. ⁸³ Post Office established, 1st September. ⁸⁴ Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank established, 1st July. ⁸⁵ Post Office established, 1st June. ⁸⁶ Post Office established, 11th December. ⁸⁷ Post Office established, 15th June. ⁸⁸ Telephone Office opened, 29th August. ⁸⁹ Post Office established, 15th September. ⁹⁰ Post Office established, 20th March. ⁹¹ Post Office established, 1st July. ⁹² Post Office established, 1st September. ⁹³ Telephone Office opened, 6th January. ⁹⁴ Post Office established, 1st August. ⁹⁵ Post Office established, 1st November.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1899.

Abattoirs	Burratine	Galore Park	Maclaurin
Aberglasslyn	Buttai	Gafland	Mahratta Station
Acacia	Byangum	Giant's Creek	Mairjimmy
Agnes Banks	Caddigat	Gidginbung	Mangain
Alagala	Caloola Creek	Gil Gil	Maracket
Alfred Town	Camboon	Gill	Markdale
Altcar	Carba	Gillenbine	Markwell
Amaroo	Carlachy Tank	Girvan	Marrar
Angledale	Carrabolla	Glendhu	Marshall's Plain
Angourie	Carrawobity	Glengarry	Maybole
Anna Bay	Carroll Gap	Glen Hill	Meadow's Hotel
Annangrove	Castle Doyle	Gleniffer	Medowie
Apple-tree Flat	Cattia Creek	Glynnwood	Meermaul
Argalong	Cave Creek	Godfrey's Creek	Meerscham Vale
Armidale Gully	Cawdor	Good Hope	Melrose
Avenel	Central Lansdowne	Goondabluie	Meragle
Avondale	Central Wattagan	Goonellabah	Merool Creek
Back Creek	Cheetam's Flats	Gordonville	Merrowie
Backwater	Cherry-tree Hill	Gowrie	Meryla
Balladoran	Chilcott's Grass	Grass Hut	Micketymulga
Ballengarra	Chinderah	Grattai	Middle Adelong
Bamarang	Clairville	Green Point	Milburn Creek
Barraganyatti	Clare	Greghamstown	Mimosa
Baryulgil	Clareval	Gregra	Minore
Baw Baw	Cloverley	Gregra Railway Sta'n	Minore Siding
Bawden Bridge	Cochran Creek	Greig's Flat	Miranda
Belgrave	Cocomingla	Grey Mares	Moeyan
Bellawongarah	Collingullie	Gullen Flat	Mole Creek
Belle Vue	Collingwood	Gumble	Mooculta Siding
Bellmount Forest	Colo Creek	Gunnary	Moona Plains
Beloeth	Combaning	Gurley Siding	Moparrabah
Benandarah	Conley's	Gurrundah	Morago
Bengélala	Cooba	Hadley	Mororo
Beni Creek	Coobang Creek	Halton	Morton
Bennett's Flat	Cocoooonah	Harold's Cross	Mosquito Island
Bereen	Cookannalla	Hellman's Tank	Mountain View
Bermagui South	Coolalie	Hillas Creek	Mount Allen
Berowra	Coolatai	Hillermann's	Mount Aubrey
Bielsdown	Cooney Creek	Hopefield	Mount Eurow
Bijiji	Coonong Siding	Huon	Mount Fairy
Bilambil	Cooradigbee	Ilford Railway Station	Mount Gwynne
Billy's Look Out	Corang	Inglewood	Mount Kenwary
Bimbimbie	Corona	Inglewood	Mount Pleasant
Bindogandra	Cottee	Innesvale	Mount View
Bingleburra	Countegany	Inveralochy	Mount Werong
Binneguy	Cowan's	Inveray	Mowabla Tank
Black Swamp	Cowper	Jackson's Water-holes	Mulbring
Blair Hill	Craig Lea	Jaunter	Mullenderree
Blakebrook	Cronulla Beach	Jilliby	Mummulgun
Bland	Crowther	Junction Point	Mundarlo
Bobeyan	Crystal Creek	Kamandra	Mungeribar
Bobin	Cullerin	Kangaroo Camp	Munmurra
Bo Bo	Cullubumbung	Kareela	Munyabla
Bob's Range	Culparlin	Katoomba South	Murrangang
Bocoble	Cumbalum	Keerrong	Murrah
Boconnoc	Cundle Flat	Kelvin	Murrayville
"Bokhara Hotel"	Cundumbul	Killabakh Creek	Muskgrove
Bolaro	Curra Creek	Kilrush	Myalla
Bolton Vale	Currawarna	Kingalbung	Myall Creek
Bongongo	Dapper	Kingsdale	Myall Plains
Bonville	Darke's Forest	King's Plains	Nanama
Boorobanilly	Darobalgie	Kinross	Nanangroe
Booroolong	Deep Creek	Klori	Navarino
Booroondarra Tank	Deep Gully	Knockrow	Nethercote
Borambil	Diemunga	Kundibakh	Newlands
Boree Creek	Dilga	Ladysmith	New Meragle
Bossley Park	Dingo Creek	Lallarook	Nirrim
Bournewood	Dinoga	Lamb's Creek	Noraville
Bow	Dondingalong	Lankey's Creek	North Araluen
Bowman's Creek	Doroughby	Larbert	North Bourke
Braemar	Doyle's Creek	Laurel Hill	North Menangle
Breelong	Drillwarrina	Lavadia	Norton
Brenda	Duck Flat	Leconfield	Norway
Brierfield	Duranbah	Ledgerton	Norwood
Brockley	Durren Durren	Leech's Gully	Numulgi
Broken Dam	East Guyong	Lilyvale	Oakey Creek
Bronti	East Seaham	Limbri	Oallen
Brooklet	Edith	Limestone Creek	Obley Vale
Brook's Creek	Eganton	Linden	Ogunbil
Broula	Elcombe	Linton	Ollera
Brunkerville	Enwyllong	Little Bombay	Ournie
Brush Creek	Eurimbla	Lobb's Hole	Owen's Gap
Bucca Bucca	Everett	Lochiel	Paddy's Flat
Bucca Wauka	Fairy Hill	Lockwood	Page's Creek
Budgong	Farrendale	Long Swamp	Parkesborough
Bukkulla Station	Farringdon	Looby's	Parkesbourne
Bullenbong	Ferndale	Lorne	Parragundy
Bungarby	Five Islands	Lower Belford	Paupong
Bungulla	Fladbury	Lower Botobolar	Payne's Crossing
Burdett	Flyer's Creek	Lower Lewis Ponds	Peakview
Burra	Forest Hill	Lower Mookerawa	Pee Dee
Burraramundra	Forrester	Lower Taylor's Arm	Pheasant Ground

Phillip's Corner	Shark Creek	Thornton	Waugoola
Piambong	Sharp's Creek	Thyra	Webb's
Pine Mount	Snowball	Tia	Webb's Creek
Pine Vale	Somersby	Tibbereenah	West Blowering
Piney Range	South Corowa	Tilbuster	West Milby
Pinkerton	South Gundurimba	Tomakin	Whipstick
Platina	South Rivertree	Tomboy	White Swamp
Pomeroy	Spring Creek	Tomki School	Widden
Port Hacking	Spring Vale	Tootal	Willanthry
Pretty Gully	Stanhope	Towac	Willawarrin
Pretty Pine	Stanmore Railway	Trungley Hall	Willow Forest
Puddledock	Station	Tubbamurra	Willy Wally
Pudman Creek	Stanwell Park	Tubbul	Winchendon Vale
Quartzville	Steve King's Plain	Tullamore	Windorah
Quinburra	Store Creek	Twelve Mile	Winduella
Quorrobolong	Stott's Creek	Tyagarah	Wollun Platform
Ralvona	Swan Creek	Upper Bago	Wombeyan Caves
Ranter's Creek	Sweetbriar	Upper Bingara	Womboo (Rogers')
Reddycliff's	Talbingo	Upper Chichester	Woodford
Redlands	Tallewang	Upper Dungowan	Woodford Dale
Reedy Creek	Tallwood	Upper Gilmore	Woodhall
Reeves	Talmalmo	Upper Lostock	Woodlawn
Rivertree	Taloumbi	Upper Myall	Woola Woola
Rockmore	Taradale	Upper North Creek	Wright's
Rockton	Tarban	Upper Shark Creek	Wyndella
Rosebrook	Tathra Road	Upper Tooloom	Yagobie
Rosehill	Taylor's Flat	Verona	Yalbraith
Rosemount	Telegerry	Wagragobilly	Yallaroi
Rosevale	Temagog	Wakool Crossing	Yarragundry
Roseville	Tenterden	Walker's Hill	Yarralumla
Rossi	Terranora	Wallandool	Yarrangobilly
Roto	Terry-hie-hie	Wang Wauk	Yarrangobilly Caves
Rowe's	Teven Creek	Wanstead	Yathella
St. George's Basin	Thalaba	Wantiool	Yellowin
St. Leonards	The Branch	Wapengo	Yeo Yeo
Salisbury	The Brunker	Wargeila	Yerra Yerra
Sandon	The Peak	Warner's Bay	Yowaka
Sassafras	The Tamarinds	Warrell Creek	Yowrie
Saumarez	The Vineyard	Wattamadara	Yuelba
Shannon Vale	Thornford	Wattenson's	

APPENDIX C.

AGREEMENT concerning the exchange of Insured Postal Parcels, concluded between the British Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to establish an exchange of Insured Postal Parcels between the British Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the undersigned, being duly authorised in that behalf, have agreed, in the name of their respective Governments, to the following articles:—

Article 1.

There shall be a regular exchange of Insured Postal Parcels between the abovenamed Colonies, by means of the services available for the exchange of other classes of mail matter.

Article 2.

Each Colony shall notify to the other Colonies, parties to this agreement, the Post Offices under its control which are authorised to exchange Insured Postal Parcels.

Article 3.

The maximum amount for which a parcel may be insured shall be £50.

Article 4.

The fee payable for insurance against loss or damage, in addition to ordinary postage, on each parcel to be insured and intended for transmission from one of the Colonies named to another such Colony, shall be as follows:—

To secure compensation—	s.	d.
Not exceeding £10	0	5
Exceeding £10, but not exceeding £20	0	7½
" £20 " " £30	0	10
" £30 " " £40	1	0½
" £40 " " £50	1	3

Article 5.

The fee for insurance must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, which the sender must affix to the parcel with the stamps in prepayment of postage.

Article 6.

On each insured parcel the Colony of origin shall account to the Colony of destination, and to each intermediary Colony through which the parcel is forwarded, at the rate of one penny (1d.) for the first £10, or portion thereof, of insured value, and one half-penny (½d.) for each additional £10, or portion thereof, of insured value.

Article 7.

A certificate of insurance, on a form similar to form "A" annexed hereto, must always be obtained by the sender of an insured parcel. The necessary particulars must, as far as practicable, be inserted in the form of certificate by the sender of the parcel or his representative. No charge will be made for the issue of such certificate.

Article 8.

No parcel may be insured for a sum in excess of the real value of the contents. An invoice or description of contents and of the value of each article contained in the parcel must be enclosed therein.

Over-insurance is a bar to compensation.

Article 9.

Parcels containing any of the following articles are excluded from insurance, viz.:—Liquids, or semi-liquids; perishable articles, such as eggs, butter, fruit, flowers, confectionery, &c.; fragile articles, such as glassware, &c.

Under no circumstances will compensation be given for the loss of or damage to a parcel containing any of the above-mentioned articles.

Article 10.

Every parcel intended to be insured must be carefully and substantially packed, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be secured in such a manner as to prevent tampering without leaving obvious traces of violation.

Article 11.

Article 11.

Parcels containing watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver, must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be securely fastened in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material.

Article 12.

If a parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and fastening, it is his duty to refuse to insure it; but the onus of properly packing and fastening the parcel lies upon the sender; and the Postal Administrations of the respective Colonies assume no liability for loss or damage arising from defects of packing or fastening which may not be observed at the time of posting.

Article 13.

When an insured parcel is re-directed from one of the contracting Colonies to another such Colony, a fresh insurance fee becomes payable for each such transmission; if this fee be not prepaid, it will be collected before delivery of the parcel.

Article 14.

Compensation for an insured parcel lost or damaged in the post will not exceed the amount of the actual loss or damage; but no compensation will be paid for a parcel containing any prohibited article, or which has been delivered without external trace of injury, and has been accepted without remark by the addressee, or when loss or damage arises from flood, tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, or other causes beyond control.

Article 15.

No application for compensation will be entertained unless made within three (3) months from date of posting of the parcel. Such application may be made to the Postal Administration of either Colony of origin or delivery, but the certificate of insurance must be produced when required. The Colony in which the loss or damage is sustained is responsible for the amount of compensation payable. Where it is impossible to determine in which Colony a parcel has been lost or sustained damage, the amount payable for compensation shall be borne in equal proportions by the Colonies of despatch, intermediary (if any), and destination.

Article 16.

No legal liability to give compensation in respect of any parcel for which an insurance fee has been paid attaches to the Postal Administrations of the respective contracting Colonies, and the final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postal Administration of the Colony in which the loss or damage has taken place.

Article 17.

Any insurance effected contrary to the foregoing articles is invalid.

Article 18.

Where not repugnant to the foregoing articles, the general regulations of the respective contracting Colonies relating to uninsured parcels apply also to insured parcels. In the case of parcels exchanged with Tasmania, compensation, where payable, will be allowed only in case of absolute loss of parcels.

Article 19.

The various contracting Colonies have the power to draw up, by mutual consent, any measures of detail and order which may be deemed necessary for the carrying out of this agreement.

Article 20.

Any British Colony of Australasia which is not a party to this agreement is admitted to adhere to it upon demand. This adhesion must be notified in proper form to the Government of each contracting Colony. Such adhesion implies, as a matter of course, accession to all the provisions of the present agreement.

Article 21.

This agreement shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1899, and shall remain in force for an indefinite period; but each contracting Colony has the right to withdraw therefrom by means of a notice given one year in advance by its Government to the Government of each of the other contracting Colonies.

Signed at Sydney, the 1st day of May, 1899.

Witness—S. H. LAMBTON.

Signed at Melbourne, the 4th day of May, 1899.

Witness—F. L. OUTTRIM.

Signed at Adelaide, the 5th day of February, 1900.

Witness—S. SMITH.

Signed at Hobart, the 6th day of March, 1900.

Witness—H. V. BAYLY.

Signed at Wellington, the 12th day of April, 1900.

Witness—FRANK HYDE.

VARNEY PARKES,
Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

JOHN GAVAN DUFFY,
Postmaster-General of Victoria.

CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General of South Australia.

STAFFORD BIRD,
Postmaster-General of Tasmania.

J. G. WARD,
Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

Form A.
NEW SOUTH WALES PARCEL POST.
Certificate of Insurance.

.....Parcel.....of which particulars are given below, are tendered herewith for insurance against loss or damage whilst in transmission through the post:—

Consecutive Number.	Name and address of Sender.	Address of Parcel.	Amount for which insured.		
			£	s.	d.

.....
(Signature of sender or representative.)

The above-described parcel has been accepted for insurance against loss or damage whilst in transmission through the post, subject to the provisions of the regulations relating to parcels appearing in the New South Wales Postal Guide, and on the back of this form.*

.....
(Signature of Postal Official.)

* It is not thought necessary to reprint the regulations here.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE Return showing the Number and Amount of Money Order Transactions in New South Wales with various countries for the year 1899, compared with the year 1898.

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM (AND COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THOSE HERINAFTER NAMED).				NEW ZEALAND.				QUEENSLAND.				SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				TASMANIA.				VICTORIA.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1899	24,278	£ 64,435	12,908	£ 39,670	5,037	£ 16,290	15,163	£ 39,653	8,318	£ 32,732	23,290	£ 83,715	11,984	£ 37,412	5,170	£ 17,089	12,670	£ 19,093	6,918	£ 13,482	30,041	£ 92,486	16,844	£ 55,475
1898	24,354	66,485	12,598	38,567	4,703	14,349	13,383	35,839	7,606	29,403	18,784	69,572	11,476	35,287	4,771	16,154	12,537	18,865	5,141	13,482	29,447	90,309	15,958	54,199
Increase..	.....	.....	310	1,103	334	1,941	1,735	3,814	712	3,329	4,506	14,143	508	2,125	399	935	133	228	1,777	4,388	594	2,177	886	1,276
Decrease..	76	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.				HONG KONG.				INDIA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA.				CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				GERMANY.			
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1899	5,237	£ 16,846	20,173	£ 73,298	903	£ 3,854	113	£ 344	1,767	£ 17,103	226	£ 777	2,205	£ 5,643	1,116	£ 5,364	213	£ 812	222	£ 847	185	£ 948	1,618	£ 9,102	930	£ 4,173	309	£ 1,627
1898	3,581	20,292	28,320	119,882	834	3,911	83	249	1,604	15,459	203	709	1,877	5,769	991	3,684	200	996	247	1,171	151	774	2,242	13,142	838	3,145	268	1,557
Increase..	1,656	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	30	95	163	1,615	23	68	328	.....	125	1,680	13	.....	.....	34	174	.....	.....	92	1,028	41	70	
Decrease..	.....	3,416	8,147	46,685	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	184	25	324	.....	624	4,040	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year.	ITALY.				CEYLON.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				MAURITIUS.				FIJI.				TOTAL FOREIGN MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.				N.S.W. INLAND ISSUES.		GRAND TOTAL OF N.S.W. ISSUES.	
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.		Issued in N.S.W. on other countries.		Issued in other countries on N.S.W.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1899	603	£ 3,501	23	£ 182	125	£ 467	67	£ 187	17	£ 54	88	£ 312	30	£ 112	28	£ 188	52	£ 149	587	£ 1,359	104,598	£ 316,123	104,981	£ 348,084	316,487	£ 1,120,804	421,085	£ 1,436,927
1898	513	3,619	27	113	116	350	57	184	30	247	73	226	28	67	25	134	23	60	254	592	99,918	309,377	103,425	369,557	307,243	1,062,350	407,161	1,371,727
Increase..	93	.....	.....	69	9	118	10	3	.....	15	86	2	45	3	54	29	89	333	767	4,680	6,746	1,556	.....	9,244	58,454	13,924	65,200	
Decrease..	.....	118	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE following is a Statement of the total Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid during the year 1899:—

Year.	NATAL.				Inland	Intercolonial	International.....	Issued.		Paid.	
	Issued in N.S.W.		Drawn on N.S.W.					No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.							
1899	3	13	113	525	316,487	1,120,804	313,874	1,118,518			
Increase..	3	13	113	525	73,287	214,859	87,563	287,600			
Decrease..	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,311	101,264	17,418	60,484
Totals.....	421,085	1,436,927	418,855	1,466,602							

APPENDIX E.

CONVENTION between the Colonies of Natal and New South Wales concerning the Exchange of Money Orders.

THE Post Office Department of Natal and the Post Office Department of the Colony of New South Wales being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of Money Orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorised for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

Article 1.

There shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders between the two countries.

The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn in either country upon the other shall be £10 sterling.

No Money Order shall contain a fractional part of a penny.

The amount of each Order, whether issued in the Colony of Natal, or the Colony of New South Wales, must be expressed in sterling.

Article 2.

The amounts deposited by the remitters and paid to the payees of Money Orders shall be in gold coin or any other legal money of the same current value.

Article 3.

Each Money Order shall be delivered to the remitter thereof, to be forwarded by him at his own expense to the payee.

Article 4.

The Natal Post Office Department shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all Money Orders issued within its jurisdiction, and the Post Office Department of New South Wales shall have the same power in regard to all Money Orders issued in the Colony of New South Wales. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission which shall be established under the Convention, and these rates shall in all cases be payable in advance by the remitter, and shall not be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorised to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of Money Orders, in case the course of exchange or any other circumstances should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the Postal revenue.

Article 5.

Each country shall keep the commission charge on all Money Orders issued within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country one-half of 1 per cent. on the amount of such Orders.

Article 6.

Orders shall be drawn only on the authorised Money Order Offices of the respective countries, and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a list of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to or change in such list.

Article 7.

Every Money Order and Advice must contain the name of the office at which it is intended that payment shall be made, and no Order shall be issued unless the applicant furnishes the forename and surname of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own forename, surname, and address, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees.

Article 8.

The service of the Money Order system between the two countries shall be performed by the agency of offices of exchange.

On the part of the Colony of New South Wales the office of exchange shall be Sydney, and on the part of the Colony of Natal the office shall be Pietermaritzburg. Lists of Money Orders issued shall be despatched from each office of exchange, accompanied by the Advices, each bearing an impression of the dated stamp of the office from which the list is despatched. The lists shall be numbered consecutively throughout the year, and ending with the last number included in the transactions of the year. Lists shall be despatched only when there are Advices to be forwarded.

Article 9.

Money Orders issued either in New South Wales or Natal in the month of December, the relative Advices of which have failed to reach the respective offices of exchange until the month of January, shall be entered in supplementary lists of the year in which the Orders were issued.

Article 10.

The Advices, on their arrival at the office of exchange in the country of payment, shall be compared with the entries in the list, and afterwards stamped and despatched to the office of payment.

Article 11.

Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the lists.

When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation to the despatching office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay.

Article 12.

The Orders drawn by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of Inland Orders of the country on which they were drawn. The paid Orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

Article 13.

At the close of each quarter, or as soon after as practicable, an account shall be prepared at the Post Office at Pietermaritzburg, showing, in detail, the totals of the lists containing the particulars of Orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the totals of repaid and void Orders.

Should the balance of the account be in favour of New South Wales, the amount due shall be forwarded to Sydney by bank draft, or order drawn on the Agent-General for Natal in London. On the other hand, should the balance be in favour of Natal, the amount shall be forwarded to Natal by bank draft, or order drawn on the Agent-General for New South Wales in London.

It is further provided that as soon as one of the two Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding One Hundred Pounds (£100) sterling, the indebted Administration shall cause the approximate amount of such balance to be paid to the other Administration.

Article 14.

Duplicate Orders shall be issued, and transfer of payment made only by the Postal administration of the country on which the original Orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established in that country.

Article 15.

Repayment of Orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorisation of such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid Orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account (Article 13). It is the province of such Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

Article 16.

Article 16.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin. The Pietermaritzburg Office shall therefore enter to the credit of New South Wales in the quarterly account all Money Orders entered in the lists received from New South Wales which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified (Article 13). On the other hand, the Post Office Department of New South Wales shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Pietermaritzburg Office for entry in the quarterly account a detailed statement of all Orders included in the lists despatched from the latter Office, which under this Article become void.

Article 17.

The two Postal Administrations may, by mutual agreement, make modifications, if found expedient, in matters of detail connected with the execution of this Convention, in order to provide for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system.

Article 18.

This Convention shall take effect on the first day of October, 1899, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Natal, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1899, and in New South Wales, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1899.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales.
WALTER HELY HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Natal.

APPENDIX F.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the year 1899.

Account of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1899, together with a Statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1899.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from 1898.....	5,026,069	7	9	By Amount of Repayments to Depositors during 1899	2,341,206	6	7
Cash received from Depositors during 1899	2,657,599	0	3				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1899.....	142,573	8	5	Balance	5,485,035	9	10
£	7,826,241	16	5	£	7,826,241	16	5

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1899	5,485,035	9	10	By New South Wales Government Debentures	165,800	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 36 Vic. No. 21	403,248	13	2
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	880,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 60 Vic. No. 32	500,000	0	0
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	452,600	0	0
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700	0	0
				New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0	0
				New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6.....	150,000	0	0
				Stock issued under Advances to Settlers Act of 1899	100,000	0	0
				Interest due and accrued on Investments	80,473	7	10
Balance.....	14,983	14	10	Uninvested funds at credit of Trust Account	679,064	16	10
£	5,500,019	4	8	Cash in hands of Controller.....	44,132	6	10
				£	5,500,019	4	8

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1899	9,198	15	7	By Balance from preceding Account	18,668	8	6
Premium paid on investments	13,079	15	10	Interest received from investments ..	90,672	2	7
Amount transferred to Consolidated Revenue	10,000	0	0	" refunded on irregular Accounts ..	21	15	9
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	142,573	8	5	" accrued and due on uninvested Funds in the Treasury	80,473	7	10
Balance	14,983	14	10				
£	189,835	14	8	£	189,835	14	8

Amount transferred to Consolidated Revenue to 31st December, 1899£47,759 1s. 4d.

A. J. DOAK,
Controller.

W. P. CRICK,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from the 1st January to 31st December, 1899, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

March, 1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE CABLES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES *VIA* THE CAPE
OF GOOD HOPE AND *VIA* THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 12 July, 1900.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE CABLES.

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Section I.

PROPOSAL OF THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR ADDITIONAL
TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

No. 1.

Eastern Telegraph Company to The Chancellor of the Exchequer, London.*
(First Proposal.)

The Eastern Telegraph Company, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Sir,

March 22nd, 1897.

With a view to meeting the demand, which is believed to exist, for additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies, quite independent of the Mediterranean route, I have the honor to place before you, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the following proposal, namely:—

That in return for certain privileges enumerated below, the Eastern and South African, and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies are prepared forthwith to provide an alternative line of cables between England, the Cape, and Australia, touching only at Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Ascension, St. Helena, Durban, Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Cocos *en route*, as shown in the accompanying chart marked No. 1.†

It will be observed that this system of cables would bring into telegraphic communication the important British Possessions of Ascension and St. Helena in the Atlantic and Rodrigues and Cocos in the Indian Ocean, all of which islands are at present entirely without means of communication with the outer world.

It would also afford two additional routes to Mauritius, a second communication with Seychelles, and two additional routes to South Africa, besides strengthening telegraphic communication with India.

As this is a very comprehensive and costly scheme, involving an expenditure of over 14,000 nautical miles of cable, costing at least £2,000,000, the companies consider that the Governments interested may reasonably be asked to grant to them the following privileges, namely:—

1. An annual subsidy from the Imperial Government of £25,000, payable for twenty years, for connecting St. Helena, Ascension, Rodrigues, and Cocos. This, I may point out, is less than the amount paid at the present time for connecting Mauritius and Seychelles, where a substantial amount of traffic was anticipated; and is also less than the subsidy recently granted by the French Government to the French Atlantic Cable Company, for providing cable communication between France and North America.

2. An extension by the Australasian Governments, for a period of at least ten years, of the subsidy of £32,400 per annum payable to the Eastern Extension Company. This

* Forwarded by the Agent-General, London, under cover of a letter dated 19th August, 1897.

† Note.—The chart referred to was not received from the Agent-General.

This subsidy was granted for duplicating the Australian-Singapore cable, and, in the ordinary course, would cease in 1899.

3. An undertaking by the Governments concerned that, for a fixed period, they will not subsidise any opposition line connecting any of the places served at present by the associated companies. On their side the companies to undertake to increase their cables whenever necessary to meet public requirements.

This principle was, to some extent, formally recognised by the Imperial Government with the approval of the Australasian Colonies, when the Eastern Extension Company's Singapore-Labuan-Hongkong cable was laid in 1894.

4. In order that the whole of the working between Australasia and Great Britain may be under the control of one administration, the companies would ask the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal to place at their disposal, free of cost, two wires between Cape Town and Durban, which could be operated by the employees of the companies.

5. An improved landline service (underground throughout if practicable) to be given to the Companies between London and Porthcurnow, for the transmission of their 'through' traffic.

At present the communication is dependent on aerial lines, which are liable to interruption whenever exceptionally severe weather prevails along the Channel.

In formulating the above proposal we have endeavoured to make the route to the Cape and Australia as direct as possible so as to avoid unnecessary retransmission of the 'through' traffic; but should a direct connection with Ceylon be particularly desired, the companies would be prepared to provide it by laying a separate cable from Seychelles to Point de Galle, touching at Diego Garcia, as shown by the accompanying chart marked No. 2.*

This separate connection would involve the laying of an additional 2,386 nautical miles of cable; but as it would consist of comparatively short sections, and not be required for the 'through' traffic, it could be laid as a 'strategic' line with a small core, and consequently would not cost more than about £250,000. The amount of subsidy required for this separate connection would be £32,000 for twenty years in addition to the £25,000 and £32,400 asked for for carrying out the original scheme. On the other hand, an additional direct connection with India would be secured, and another British coaling-station (Diego Garcia) brought into telegraphic communication.

As the companies' proposal is obviously more beneficial to British interests as a whole than the Pacific cable project, I venture to hope that it will meet with favourable consideration, and lead to the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement between the companies and Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

J. DENISON PENDER,
Managing Director.

No. 2.

Postmaster-General to Premier, New South Wales.

MINUTE.

WITH reference to the letter of the Agent-General herewith, dated 19th August last, concerning certain proposals of the Eastern Telegraph Company relating to the establishment of additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia by a line *via* the Cape of Good Hope touching only at British possessions, I would point out that the interests of the eastern and western portions of Australia are not in all respects identical, and it would therefore be advisable to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to sanction the representation of Australia by two gentlemen, instead of one as proposed. As it is probable that the Honorable Thomas Playford would be nominated by the western colonies, it would, I think, be expedient to nominate Sir Daniel Cooper to represent New South Wales and the eastern colonies.

It would, perhaps, be better to appoint Messrs. Cooper and Playford to be the representatives of Australia at the Commission, on the distinct understanding that they shall in no way bind the colonies to any proposal that may be submitted.

If the Honorable the Premier approves of this suggestion, he will, perhaps, instruct that the Government of each colony concerned be asked (by wire) for its concurrence.

JOSEPH COOK,
11th November, 1897.

No. 3.

Premier, New South Wales, to Premiers of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania (sent 18th November, 1897), and to Premier, New Zealand (sent 19th November, 1897).

TELEGRAM.

COMMITTEE on proposals *re* additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia. Suggest that Secretary of State for the Colonies be asked to sanction representation of Australia by two gentlemen instead of one, as interests of eastern and western portions of Australia are not in all respects identical; also that Mr. Playford and Sir Daniel Cooper be appointed Australian representatives, with instructions that they shall in no way bind colonies to any proposal that may be submitted. Do you concur? Am telegraphing also to Premiers of * * * * *

No. 4.

* NOTE.—The chart referred to was not received from the Agent-General.

3

No. 4.

Premier, Tasmania, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 18 November, 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

I CONCUR your suggestion *re* representation of Australasia, and that representatives do not bind Colonies.

No. 5.

Premier, New Zealand, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 22 November, 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

AFTER careful consideration, Government have decided take no action direction suggested by Committee on proposals *re* additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia. Look upon scheme as being counter to Pacific cable movement. Prefer to await Canada's decision *re* Pacific cable.

No. 6.

Premier, Victoria, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 22 November, 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

Re Committee on proposals for additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia. This Government concurs in having two representatives from Australia. We think it necessary to suggest the names of Agent-General for New South Wales and Agent-General for South Australia, but that this Colony is not to be bound by any report of Committee. Presume you will inform Imperial authorities of result of your inquiries from other Colonies.

No. 7.

Premier, Queensland, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 25 November, 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

Re your telegram of 18th instant, this Government consider that Australia should have two or even three representatives on Telegraphic Communication Committee, and having regard to the importance to Queensland of the Pacific route, they are furthermore strongly of opinion that one of the gentlemen appointed should be selected with special regard to the interests of this Colony. * * * * *

No. 8.

Premier, South Australia, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 7 December, 1897.)

TELEGRAM.

REPLYING to your telegram of 18th November, *re* additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia, we concur in your proposal that Australia should have two representatives on Committee, and that Agents-General for South Australia and New South Wales should be appointed, with instructions suggested by you. Will you please inform Imperial authorities accordingly.

No. 9.

Premier, New South Wales, to Agent-General, New South Wales.

(Sent 3 January, 1898)

TELEGRAM.

COMMITTEE on proposals *re* additional telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia. Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, and this Colony think that Australia should have two representatives on Committee. In anticipation of Secretary of State for Colonies concurring, Colonies named have agreed to appoint you and Mr. Playford, Agent-General for South Australia, to represent them, with instructions to in no way bind them to any proposals that may be submitted. New Zealand prefers to take no action. Queensland desires third representative in own interest, but Colonies named dissent.

(The Right Honorable the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia were informed (5/1/98) of the despatch of the above cablegram)

No. 10.

Manager in Australasia for the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to Premier, New South Wales.

Sir,

February 24th, 1898.

As you are aware, the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies have submitted proposals for laying an 'All-British' cable to Australia, *via* Cape Colony, and that a Committee representing the Imperial Government, India, Cape Colony, and the several Australian Governments, has been appointed to consider this and other cable projects.

The basis of the extension of this cable from the Cape to Perth, is upon the renewal of the present duplicate cable subsidy of £32,400 per annum for a period of *ten years*.

In view, however, of the widespread dissatisfaction and feeling of insecurity with the present long Australian land-lines, and the numerous complaints that have been lodged, both in London and the colonies, of the serious delays in transmission of messages, and the frequent interruptions which, it is stated, have caused great inconvenience and loss to the telegraphing public, I have the honor to inform you that my directors have instructed me to intimate to the several Australian Governments that, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, with the view of making more complete the proposed all-British cable service between England and Australia, is prepared—at its own expense—to extend the proposed Cape cable to Albany, and thence lay, work, and maintain a cable to Glenelg (Adelaide), or thereabouts, provided the Australian Governments will continue the existing subsidy of £32,400 per annum for twenty years. This would increase the length of the Cape cable by nearly 1,500 knots, involving the Company in an additional outlay of, at least, £200,000, which they are prepared to incur for the purpose of establishing a quick and reliable cable service between the mother country and the Australian colonies.

I may state that the object of selecting Glenelg (or thereabouts) for the landing point is that Adelaide may continue to be the junction or distributing point for the international traffic; and I have no doubt a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at for the transmission of intercolonial telegrams between Adelaide and Albany, whenever the land-lines are interrupted.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 11.

Manager Eastern Extension Company to Premier, New South Wales.

Sir,

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited,
Melbourne, 2 March, 1898.

As there appears to be an impression that my Company—in submitting an offer to provide an 'All-British Cable Service' between England and Australasia, *via* the Cape—is asking for a preferential right against competition, I have the honor to state for your information that this is quite an erroneous one, as all they wish, or ask for, is to have the first refusal to supply further cables when necessary to meet public requirements in the regions already served by them with cable communication, and which I may state was agreed to by the British and Australasian Governments prior to the laying of the Singapore-Hongkong cable in 1894.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 12.

Acting Manager Eastern Extension Company to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Sir,

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited),
Melbourne, 24 July, 1899.

I have the honor to send for your information copy of a letter to the Honorable the Postmaster-General of Victoria, submitting a proposal by my Company for an all-British cable to Australia *via* the Cape, together with a reduction of the tariff to 4s., and a further reduction on a sliding scale as tariff increases.

I have, &c.,

J. EUSTON SQUIER,

Acting Manager in Australasia.

[Enclosure.]

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), to The Honorable
Postmaster-General of Victoria.

Sir,

Melbourne, 24 July, 1899.

Referring to the proposal made to your Government by this Company in my interview with you on the 14th instant, I have the honor to confirm the same with additional particulars supplied by my head office:—

“As public opinion in Victoria apparently favours an alternative cable *via* the Cape rather than the Pacific, and, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's admission, the Company's Cape proposal was also preferred by the Imperial Government, but fell through because Australia refused to assist it, we
are

are willing to meet the difficulty by making the following liberal concessions, namely, we will entirely waive the renewal of the subsidy and guarantee against competition, and, in addition to providing a cable all the way to Glenelg, *via* Perth, will agree to at once reduce the tariff to 4s., and make further reductions on a sliding scale as traffic increases. In return for the above the Company would only require the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, and Melbourne as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly delivering and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public."

The privilege mentioned as enjoyed in Great Britain is, that the companies pay the British Post Office five pounds (£5) yearly per mile for each wire, and work both ends by their own operators, collecting and delivering traffic direct with the public. All telegrams to places other than those where the companies have offices are dealt with by the Post Office, who are paid their ordinary inland tariff.

I might mention that a rate based upon that stated above would bring in a revenue to your Government quite as much as that now derived from the international traffic, and the salaries of operators would be saved.

The first half of the all-British Cape-Australian cable, namely, between Great Britain and Cape Colony, is now being manufactured; and, if the Company's terms are accepted, the whole line might be in working order within two years.

I have, &c.,

J. EUSTON SQUIER,
Acting-Manager in Australasia.

No. 13.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 25 July, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

TASMANIA, South Australia, and Western Australia cannot be represented at the proposed Ministerial Conference, and nothing is stated about the proposal to invite Queensland and New Zealand, as mentioned in my telegram to them. I am surprised that the Eastern Extension Company's proposals have not been communicated to this Government; but if they are as stated in the *Argus* of the 17th instant, it would seem that a conference is not really necessary, as, according to the *Argus*, there is to be no subsidy, no guarantee, and a reduction of rates to 4s.; the only concession asked being the right to collect and distribute the Company's international messages direct. On this question I can hardly express an opinion without further information, but cannot see how this will work, as the Company must use our wires between West and South Australia and the other parts of Australia.

VARNEY PARKES.

No. 14.

Postmaster-General, Victoria, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Received 27 July, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

SUBJECT of Pacific Cable and Eastern Extension Company's agreement so important and so mixed up that it is absolutely necessary to discuss matter fully and in private, otherwise, between newspaper paragraphs and unofficial communications from Eastern Extension Company, we will not know where we are. Premier has sent several questions on to me during the last few days. I have replied in each case that matters must first be discussed by Colonies interested. If you can get Queensland and New Zealand for 10th August, or either of them, we could talk matters over. In any case, I had better run over and see you, as matters really depend on action of our Colonies.

J. GAVAN DUFFY.

No. 15.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 27 July, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

Will be glad to see you and talk matters over, but am of opinion that Eastern Extension Company's proposals must stand over until their stipulation *re* direct receipt and delivery of international messages is made clearer by them, and then analysed and considered by each Administration concerned. The Pacific Cable question has now reached a definite stage, the Imperial Government having, as the result of our pressure, agreed to share on the terms we have so often suggested, and I think we should at the earliest moment possible reply to Agent-General's message, copy of which was sent to your Premier on 10th instant, proposing appointment of Board.* Queensland and New Zealand have agreed, and latter reminded us, on 21st instant, that promptness in nominating delegates is desirable, and we are only awaiting reply from you.

VARNEY PARKES.

No. 16.

* See Section II, No. 4.

No. 16.

Eastern Extension Company to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Acknowledged 15 August, 1899.)

Sir,

Melbourne, 8 August, 1899.

Referring to my communication, dated the 24th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit for your information the details of the sliding scale of reductions proposed by my Company in connection with the Cape Cable.

The tariffs mentioned are to be uniform throughout Australia and Tasmania, the respective Governments still retaining their local transit and terminal rates.

Minimum Annual Revenue required by Associated Companies.

Present revenue guaranteed by the Australian Governments	...	...	...	£227,000
Plus estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line	...	...	...	123,000
				£350,000

The present receipts from the Australian traffic (taking the average of last three years) amounts to £365,000, or £15,000 more than the minimum required.

If the minimum revenue is maintained the Company offer a uniform halfcrown tariff, on the following sliding scale:—

If the tariff is reduced to 4s. the Company will take the average receipts of the three years, 1898, 1899, and 1900, and if the minimum of £350,000 is reached the rate in 1901 will be reduced to 3s. 6d.

If the average receipts of £350,000 are maintained in 1901 at the reduced rates the tariff will be reduced in 1902 to 3s.

If the average receipts again maintained in 1902 the tariff will be reduced to 2s. 6d.

Should the average receipts not keep up to £350,000 any one of the above reductions would be postponed until the receipts averaged the standard figure of £350,000 for three consecutive years.

The rate to South Africa will be reduced to 2s. per word, or thereabouts.

I have, &c.,

J. EUSTON SQUIER,

Acting Manager in Australasia.

No. 17.

Eastern Extension Company's Second Proposal.

(Handed by Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, 31 August, 1899.)

THE Company will entirely waive renewal of subsidy and guarantee against competition, and, in addition to providing a cable from the Cape all the way to Glenelg, *via* Perth, will at once reduce tariff to 4s. for the whole of Australia and Tasmania, and make further reductions on a sliding scale as traffic increases.

In return for the above the Company would only require the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public.

When the tariff is reduced to 4s. the Government rate will be made 3s., and the Press 1s. 6d. per word.

The rate to South Africa will be about 2s. per word.

The details of the sliding scale are as follows: The amount now guaranteed by the Australian Governments is £227,000, which with £123,000 for the estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line, forms a minimum of £350,000, or £15,000 less than the present actual receipts of the Associated Companies.

If the receipts for the three years, 1898, 1899 and 1900 average £350,000, the 4s. tariff would be reduced in 1901 to 3s. 6d. If they are maintained at £350,000 for the years, 1899, 1900 and 1901, the tariff would be reduced to 3s. in 1902. If the average receipts are again maintained for the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902, the tariff would be reduced in 1903 to half-a-crown per word. The receipts must average £350,000 for three consecutive years before the next reduction of 6d. per word is made.

If the Company's proposal is agreed to, the new cable will be completed within a period of two years.

The Cape-Great Britain section is now being manufactured.

The reduction in tariff on a sliding scale between England the Cape came into force at the end of August, and can be extended to Australia as soon as the Company's proposal is accepted.

Memorandum.

In return for the Cape Cable, and reducing the rate to 4s. at once, with further reductions down to 2s. 6d., as per sliding scale, the only concession asked for is that the Company be given the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public. This would virtually bring the cable end into the centre of the cities named, and the cable system into direct touch with the commercial community.

The

The Cape Cable is preferred by the Imperial Government to the Pacific Cable as "offering greater advantages from a purely strategic point of view." (Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, dated 10th July, 1899.)

The Government of Western Australia have accepted the proposal and conceded the right to open a station in Perth.

The British Government grant this privilege to British or Foreign Cable Companies whenever requested as a matter of course.

The arrangement in the United Kingdom is as follows:—The companies pay the British Post Office £5 yearly per mile for each wire, and work both ends by their own operators, collecting and delivering direct to and from the public. All telegrams to places other than those where the Companies have offices, are dealt with by the Post Office, who are then paid their ordinary inland tariff.

The Cable Companies exercise the same right at the Cape and Natal, where similar conditions prevail to those in Australia, and the privilege is enjoyed by the Direct United States and Commercial Cable Companies in Canada.

By arrangements with the British and French Governments the Eastern Company leases a line between London and Marseilles, which is worked by the Company's operators.

In connection with the Cape scheme, the Natal and Cape Governments will place two wires at the disposal of the Cable Companies, and Cape stations are already established both in Cape Town and Durban.

The privilege has also been conceded to the Cable Companies by the Governments of Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, Portugal, Phillipine Islands, Netherlands, India, &c., &c.

The Eastern Company own eight stations in London, and others in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen has offices in England, and competes for continental traffic with British Government-owned cables.

The Anglo-American Cable Company has six stations in London, and others in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, Newcastle, Bradford, Dundee, Leith, Havre (France), New York (U.S.), Montreal (Canada).

Other companies could be named having the same facilities.

In granting this right to the Eastern Extension Company the interests and revenue of the Government Telegraph Department would not be made to suffer in any way; but in owning and controlling the whole line from Great Britain to Adelaide, the Company are naturally desirous of extending the control to the short land sections from Adelaide to the Melbourne and Sydney termini, and it is hoped that the system will be extended to Brisbane, Wellington, and Hobart.

It would materially expedite the cable traffic to have a line and system wholly devoted to it, and where it would not have to take turn with the large intercolonial traffic. It would also be a convenience to the public that they should be in direct communication with the agency that carries their messages from one end of the world to the other, instead of through the intermediary of the local Telegraph Departments, whose jurisdictions end with the boundaries of the respective Colonies.

The international telegraph traffic is almost wholly in code, is of a special nature, and is worked under complicated and extensive rules and regulations. These rules provide that all points raised must be submitted in turn to each Administration interested; therefore, when claims are made by the public for refunds, or questions of error or mutilations arise—which are of daily occurrence—they are subject to long delays, during which time they are being dealt with by the several Administrations.

Many instances of serious inconvenience to public business could be cited; but a most important one is that the international difficult code traffic is worked side by side, and under the same system as the plain language intercolonial business. No record is kept, and no errors can be traced, while for their own work the Companies have adopted recording instruments, have established Clearing Houses, where messages transmitted between their stations may be compared, times noted, and the work of each operator and his speed and accuracy carefully examined.

The Eastern Extension Company are only anxious to exercise their trained control over the traffic from end to end of their cable system.

J. EUSTON SQUIER,
Acting Manager in Australasia.

No. 18.

From the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and Victoria to The Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company.

(Handed to Mr. Squier, 5 October, 1899.)

5 October, 1899.

INQUIRE of Mr. Squier if his Company would be prepared to vary its present proposal by an immediate reduction to 3s. 6d.

Further, if the Government accept such proposal, will his Company enter into an agreement that its rate shall not be less than the Pacific Cable.

This must be treated as confidential.

J.G.D.
W.P.C.

No. 19.

No. 19.

The Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to The Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

(Received 8 October, 1899.)

8 October, 1899.

CONFIDENTIAL. The Company's reply is as follows:—"Your confidential service of fifth received and carefully considered. In making proposal now before Colonies, Company have made utmost concession possible, and regret they cannot vary offer as suggested by Ministers. Regarding second point, as it officially announced that Pacific Cable is to be worked on commercial basis in active competition with existing lines, Company must retain absolutely free hand over rates, so that if necessary they can reduce them to lowest possible limit."

J.E.S.

No. 20.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 19 October, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

CONFIDENTIAL. Have been in further communication with Squier, and I think matter should be closed on terms as now altered. In view of Chamberlain's statement that Pacific Cable would be worked on commercial principles, altered terms are not open to improvement, and all parties will know the basis of competition. I asked Squier to cable his Company as follows:—"If the Government concede privilege asked, will you undertake, while you enjoy such privilege, not to increase tariff as it stands in 1902 or 1903, whichever year is the lower," and he received reply as follows:—"You can inform Mr. Crick Company quite ready give undertaking suggested. You can also assure him his fears are groundless, seeing that Mr. Chamberlain has practically recognised justice of our claim for separate offices, by officially informing us that he has communicated with Governments on subject."

I cannot see how we can improve on this, and there is the danger of the Company withdrawing its offer, unless an answer is given, which in the state of public opinion might give reasonable ground for adverse comment. I, therefore, after very full consideration, think I should accept on behalf of this Colony. Do you concur?

No. 21.

Postmaster-General, Victoria, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Received 20 October, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

CONFIDENTIAL. I am still of opinion that any agreement with the Eastern Extension Company should be made by all the Colonies interested in Pacific Cable acting together, and not by the Company making terms with each Colony separately without the knowledge of the others. By acting together, better terms can be obtained, and the Pacific scheme safeguarded. There are a number of questions that will require settling—for instance, the right of the State to purchase the cable, the terms of the concession, the forbidding of secret commission. I think that all these points could be best discussed in London with the Company's Directors, with a full knowledge of the terms and conditions under which similar concessions are allowed elsewhere. I do not understand how the concessions in telegram from Company quoted by you can be of any benefit unless Pacific Cable abandoned. *Company must come down to Pacific Cable rates* as soon as Pacific Cable constructed. We have no communication from Mr. Chamberlain such as is mentioned in Company's wire. Do you know to what it refers? Of the four Australasian Colonies interested, New Zealand has expressed opinion strongly against concession. Queensland has not given any opinion. You seem to favour the concession. I am against it on terms proposed, as Company has not met us in any way, even in regard to "cutting rates," about which you were anxious. I have just received from Mr. Larke a very strong expression of opinion, pointing out the danger of the concession. I think, having regard to these circumstances, and the fact that no meeting can be obtained of the Colonies interested, that referring whole question to Australian delegates, Pacific Cable scheme, is best plan. New Zealand agrees to this. I have not heard from Queensland. On Tuesday I am to meet commercial representative in conference, and will be able to wire you further then. I shall, of course, take no public step without informing you, and expect same from you.

JOHN GAVAN DUFFY.

No. 22.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 21 October, 1899)

TELEGRAM.

RECEIVED your wire. I purpose obtaining opinion of Home Government, and will be guided by that.

W. P. CRICK.

9

No. 23.

Premier, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

(Sent 23 October, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

WISH you consult Mr. Chamberlain *re* proposals of Eastern Extension Company as bearing on prospects Pacific Cable. Our contract with Company expires thirty-first instant. We desire accept their proposals if Imperial Government see no objection, having in view prospects of Pacific Cable. Company entirely waive renewal subsidy, £32,400, and guarantee against competition and, in addition to providing cable all way to Glenelg *via* Perth, agree at once reduce tariff to 4s. (present rate 4s. 9d.), Government rate 3s., Press rate 1s. 6d. per word, and make further reductions on sliding scale as traffic increases. Sliding scale as follows:—"The amount now guaranteed by Australian Governments is £227,000, which, with £123,000 for the estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line, forms a minimum of £350,000, or £15,000 less than present actual receipts of Associated Companies. If receipts for years 1898, 1899, and 1900 average £350,000, the 4s. tariff would be reduced in 1901 to 3s. 6d. If they are maintained at £350,000 for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901, tariff would be reduced to 3s. in 1902. If average receipts maintained 1900, 1901, and 1902, tariff would be reduced in 1903 to half-a-crown word. Receipts must average £350,000 for three consecutive years before the next reduction of 6d. per word is made."

In return Company require same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as now enjoy Great Britain of directly delivering and collecting their international telegrams to and from public. Privilege mentioned as enjoyed in Great Britain is that Companies pay British Post Office £5 yearly per mile for each wire, and work both ends by their own operators, collecting and delivering traffic direct with the public. All telegrams to places other than those where the Companies have offices are dealt with by Post Office, who are paid their ordinary inland tariff. If the Company's terms are accepted the whole line might be in working order within two years.

Company further agrees that whilst they enjoy this privilege not to increase tariff as it stands in 1902 or 1903, which ever year is the lower—this agreement obtained order prevent increase rates should it happen that from any cause Pacific Cable be delayed. Cable reply.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

No. 24.

Agent-General to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 4 November, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 25th ultimo, *re* Eastern Extension Company's proposal, am communicating with Mr. Chamberlain, and hope to report result in a few days.

No. 25.

Agent-General to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 8 November, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

London, 4 November, 1899.

IN continuation telegram second, Mr. Chamberlain sees no objection to acceptance Extension Company's proposals contained in your telegram, 25th ultimo. He points out, however, it is not expressly stated that Company is not in any case to increase its rates, and phrase at end telegram appears imply power reserved increase rate up to 1903 if revenue falls below amount fixed. Mr. Chamberlain would suggest you stipulate that once reduction made it must stand, though traffic falls off. He also thinks you should insist on South Africa to Australia Cable being made all British. No mention is made as to rates between South Africa and Australia, and, although this point does not directly concern Imperial Government or Mr. Chamberlain, of opinion you would do well to stipulate for fair maximum rate least, if not for sliding scale, as in other case. Finally, Mr. Chamberlain of opinion that arrangement should be made by which points where new cable landed would be settled in consultation with military authorities, with view ensuring they shall be landed where shore ends can be protected by fixed defences.

No. 26.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, Melbourne.

(Sent 8 November, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

READING Agent-General's cable, 4th November, will you inquire from your Company if they agree, namely—(1) That a reduction having once been made it must stand in any event; (2) Will your South Africa-Australia line be all British, and will you confer with military authorities with view ensuring ends will be where can be protected by fixed defences; (3) What rates do you propose on this line?

When you have a reply to this I shall be glad to see you * * *

W. P. CRICK.

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No. 27.

Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Postmaster-General, New South
Wales.

(Received 8 November, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

* * * AM empowered to deal with all points you raise, and will leave for Sydney by express to-morrow.

J. E. SQUIER.

No. 28.

Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, Melbourne, to Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

(Received 8 December, 1899.)

TELEGRAM.

BOARD think it would be only courteous to new Victorian Ministry to delay deciding upon points raised by you until they have had an opportunity of considering Company's proposal and coming to a decision on the subject.

J. E. SQUIER.

No. 29.

Acting Manager, Eastern Extension Company, Melbourne, to Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.

Sir,

Melbourne, 9 January, 1900.

I have the honor to refer you to my Company's proposal to lay a Cape cable.

I now beg leave to submit for your perusal and consideration the Draft Agreement for carrying out this new project together with tables of tariffs. Generally speaking, it has been prepared on the lines adopted for the Cape-Great Britain agreement, of which a print was forwarded a few months ago by the Agent-General for the Cape to each of the Australasian Governments.

You will observe that the proposed Draft Agreement includes the Government of Tasmania as a contracting party, and, on the assumption that that Government will concur, we have included Hobart in connection with the collection and delivery privilege, although we do not propose for the present to exercise the right in that capital.

Queensland and New Zealand are left out of the agreement because we do not see any immediate prospect of their joining in the arrangement, but they will not receive the benefit of the reduced rates for Government telegrams, nor the uniform terminal arrangement until they come in. If they decide to join later on, the Company will, in that case, require the right—whether it is exercised or not—of collecting and delivering their messages in Brisbane and Wellington.

The suggested date for starting the reduction of tariff is the 1st May of this year as it is necessary to first terminate the existing arrangement, for which purpose the Company have to give at least two months' formal notice in accordance with the Guarantee Agreement. Moreover, it is anticipated that with every desire to expedite the matter as much as possible, it will take a few months before all the necessary formalities can be arranged.

In Article 5, the Company propose inserting the figure "1" so as to make it possible to further reduce the tariff to 3s. 6d. on the 1st January, 1901, if the average income of the three preceding years has reached or exceeded the standard figure, but this date will, of course, depend upon the prompt completion of the Agreement. Should it be unduly delayed, it might postpone the contemplated reduction until the 1st January, 1902.

It will be observed that the standard figure of £350,000 has been reduced to £330,000. This is because it has been decided to exclude the local international traffic, such as the Australian-Indian, Australian-China, &c.

Provision has been made in Article 8 for the condition suggested by Mr. Chamberlain that if the tariff is once reduced under the sliding-scale arrangement, it shall not be raised.

The Company have also, in Article 13, provided for the stipulation made by the Western Australian Government that the Glenelg-Perth section shall not be used for Intercolonial traffic under ordinary circumstances.

Article 18 fixes the Company's proportion of the rate between Australia and South Africa at 2s. per word. The Australian terminal added to the Natal and Cape terminals would make the total charge 2s. 8d., but the Australian Governments will, no doubt, be prepared to make a reduction in their terminals for this class of traffic, and thus make the total rate 2s. 3d. or 2s. 4d. per word.

The

The tables of tariffs explain themselves and, as will be seen, show the apportionment of the rate for each reduction, and provide for transmission by all possible routes; also for a uniform terminal rate in all the *contracting* Colonies. Should the contracting Colonies be unable to arrange amongst themselves for a uniform terminal rate, it may be necessary to adopt schedule 3, which is based upon the assumption that the Company will take upon themselves the uniform terminal obligations, and pay to the contracting Colonies their terminal charges.

When the Draft Agreement is approved by the contracting Colonies, it would greatly facilitate the completion of the necessary formalities before the 4s. rate can be brought into force, if the Agents General were to be instructed by cable to sign the document on behalf of their respective Colonies.

I have, &c.,

J. EUSTON SQUIER,
Acting Manager in Australasia.

AN AGREEMENT dated the _____ day of _____ 1899, and made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by _____ for and on behalf of the said Government, of the first part, the Government of the Colony of Victoria by _____ for and on behalf of the said Government, of the second part, the Government of the Colony of South Australia by _____ for and on behalf of the said Government, of the third part, the Government of the Colony of Western Australia by _____ for and on behalf of the said Government, of the fourth part, the Government of the Colony of Tasmania by _____ for and on behalf of the said Government, of the fifth part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Extension Company"), of the sixth part.

Whereas the Colonies, parties hereto of the first five parts are hereinafter referred to as "the Contracting Colonies."

And whereas the telegraphic traffic between the contracting Colonies, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia on the one side, and Europe, and when transiting Europe all other countries beyond Europe, on the other side, to be transmitted in the terms of this Agreement (hereinafter called "the Australasian traffic") is carried by the cables and telegraphic lines of the Extension Company in connection with lines belonging to the Indo-European Telegraph Department of Her Majesty's Indian Government, the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called the "Eastern Company"), and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Cis-Indian Administrations,") and the lines and cables connected therewith.

And whereas the present rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic are governed by three agreements, the first dated the 31st day of March, 1891, and made between Her Majesty the Queen of the one part, and the Extension Company of the other part, the second dated the 13th day of December, 1892, and made between Her Majesty the Queen for account, and on the authority of the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania of the first part, Her Majesty the Queen on account, and by the Authority of the Government of New Zealand of the second part, and the Extension Company of the third part, and the third dated the 30th day of April, 1895, and made between Her Majesty the Queen, by the authority of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand of the one part, and the Extension Company of the other part.

And whereas under clause 8 of the said Agreement of the 31st day of March, 1891, and clause 1 of the said Agreement of the 30th day of April, 1895, the present arrangement as to rates for the Australasian traffic may be determined by notice, such notice being not less than two calendar months' notice in writing expiring on the 30th day of April, 1900, or the 30th day of April in some subsequent year and given either by the Extension Company to the Agent-General of South Australia or by such Agent-General to the Extension Company in manner mentioned in the said clause.

And whereas the Extension Company in accordance with the said clause 8, has given a notice expiring on the 30th day of April, 1900, to determine the present arrangement as to rates for the Australasian traffic.

And whereas it is intended that the rates for the Australasian traffic shall after the said 30th day of April, 1900, be those hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the present terminal stations in Australia of the Extension Company's submarine cables are situated at Port Darwin, in the Colony of South Australia, and Roebuck Bay, in the Colony of Western Australia.

And whereas it is intended that the Extension Company, in co-operation with the Eastern Company, shall lay a new cable between Durban in the Colony of Natal, South Africa, and Australia as hereinafter provided, hereinafter called the new cable.

Now this indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and with the contracting Colonies and their successors and the Extension Company their successors and assigns as follows, that is to say:—

1. As from the 1st day of May, 1900, the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic by the existing lines and cables, and the apportionment of such rates shall be the rates and apportionment specified in the said First Schedule hereto, Table A. And from and after the opening for traffic of the new cable as hereinafter mentioned the rates for the transmission of such traffic if and when sent by the new cable and the apportionment of such rates shall be the rates and apportionment specified in the Second Schedule hereto, Table A.

2. In these presents and the Schedules hereto by "Government Telegrams" are meant political or administrative telegrams sent from or to Her Majesty, and by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies or any Government Department in the United Kingdom, or the respective Agents-General for any of the contracting Colonies on the one hand, and by the Governors, Ministers, or any officer in charge of any Government Department of any of the contracting Colonies on the other hand, on matters relating to the public business of the said Colonies or any of them.

3. By "Press Telegrams" are meant telegrams addressed to any newspapers, duly published in accordance with the respective laws relating to the publication of newspapers in force in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, or countries in which they are respectively published and intended in good

faith

faith for publication in full in such newspapers, and shall include only such as are intelligible and written in English or French in plain language without the use of cypher, code, groups of figures or letters, or words of concealed meaning.

4. The respective Governments of the contracting Colonies shall in respect of telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic, be entitled to be paid out of the rates charged for transmitting the same, the terminal charges specified in the Schedule hereto.

5. If on the 1st day of January, 190 , or on the 1st day of January in any subsequent year, the net receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations from the Australasian traffic retained by them for their own use and benefit shall have averaged during the three previous consecutive calendar years a sum of £330,000 per annum or any sum in excess of that amount the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic to and from Europe *via* Singapore and Suez, or Teheran, or *via* the Cape Colony and St. Helena shall be reduced to three shillings and sixpence per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings and sixpence per word for Government telegrams, and one shilling and fourpence per word for Press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the First and Second Schedules hereto, Tables B; and if at the expiration of any subsequent calendar year after such reduction has been made the said average net receipts of the three previous consecutive calendar years shall have amounted to or shall have exceeded the said sum of £330,000 the rates for such traffic by the said routes shall be reduced to three shillings per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for Government telegrams and one shilling per word for Press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the First and Second Schedules hereto, Tables C; and if at the expiration of any subsequent calendar year after such further reduction has been made the said average net receipts of the three previous consecutive calendar years shall have amounted to or exceeded the said sum of £330,000 the rates for such traffic by the said routes shall be reduced to two shillings and sixpence per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for Government telegrams and one shilling per word for Press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the First and Second Schedules hereto, Tables D; and such rates respectively shall be considered in the respective cases in this Clause defined to be the maximum rates for the time being for the purposes of this Agreement.

6. Nothing herein or in the said Schedule contained shall prevent the Extension Company from varying the apportionment of any rate provided the total rate is not increased.

7. If and whenever the said rates are reduced in pursuance of Clause 5, the terminal charges payable to the respective Governments of the contracting Colonies in respect of telegrams transmitted at such reduced rates shall be reduced according to the scale set forth in the Schedule hereto.

8. After any reduction in the rates for Australasian traffic and in the terminals shall have been made under Clauses 5 and 7 hereof, the said rates and terminals shall not again be raised above the rates in those Clauses mentioned.

9. Nothing in this Agreement contained shall prejudice the right of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations to at any time reduce the rates for the Australasian traffic, including Government and Press telegrams and at pleasure to raise them, subject to the maximum limits in each case fixed by this Agreement.

10. In the event of the full rates for the Australasian traffic being at any time reduced by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations, the charge per word for Government telegrams shall not exceed the full outpayments for the time being charged by Governments and Administrations and three-fourths of the rate retained by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations for their own use and benefit.

11. The Extension Company shall within three months from the expiration of the year 190 and within a like period from the expiration of each subsequent calendar year send to the Government of each of the contracting Colonies an account showing the net receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations during such year retained by them for their own use and benefit out of the Australasian traffic, and such account shall when required by the contracting Colonies be verified by the production in London of the traffic accounts of the Extension Company kept in respect of the Australasian traffic and when so required by a Statutory Declaration made by the Manager, Secretary, Traffic Accountant or other duly authorised officer of the Extension Company, but nothing herein contained shall give the contracting Colonies any further or other rights to inspect any other accounts of the Extension Company or the Cis-Indian Administrations.

12. The Extension Company shall, with all convenient speed, procure to be manufactured and laid between Durban, in the Colony of Natal, and Australia a submarine telegraph cable (herein called "the New Cable") in the five sections following, that is to say:—(1) Durban to Mauritius; (2) Mauritius to Rodrigues; (3) Rodrigues to Cocos; (4) Cocos to Fremantle in Western Australia; and (5) Fremantle to Glenelg in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also lay, or procure to be laid, in connection with the new cable two subterranean land lines; one from Fremantle to Perth in Western Australia, and the other from Glenelg to Adelaide in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also establish and supply or procure to be established and supplied all stations, offices, and apparatus necessary for the proper working of the new cable and the said subterranean land lines.

13. The cable between Fremantle and Glenelg mentioned in Clause 12 hereof shall not, as long as the land lines between the Colonies of Western Australia and South Australia shall be in working order, be used to transmit between the two last-mentioned Colonies telegrams not forming part of the Australasian traffic.

14. The respective Governments of South Australia and Western Australia shall, without charge, give to or procure for the Extension Company: (1) suitable sites for stations and officers at Glenelg and Adelaide, and at Fremantle and Perth respectively, and (2) all such lands, landing rights, licenses and other rights and facilities as may be reasonably required by the Extension Company for the purpose of laying and working the new cable and the said subterranean land lines, or for the purpose of duplicating the new cable or the said land lines, or laying such further cables or land lines as may be required for the efficient maintenance of the telegraph service between Europe and Australasia.

15. The Governments of Victoria and South Australia shall provide and maintain in efficient working order at their own expense, for the transmission of the Australasian traffic, a special wire on the Government posts between Melbourne and Adelaide, and the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales shall provide and maintain in efficient working order at their own expense for such traffic, a special

special wire on the Government posts between Adelaide and Sydney. The said special wires shall be respectively connected with the offices of the Extension Company in the said three cities, and shall always be at the service of and be worked by the staff of the Extension Company.

16. The Extension Company shall at all times be entitled to collect direct from and to deliver direct to the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Hobart any telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic.

17. The Australasian traffic shall be transmitted *via* the new cable or *via* Port Darwin as the exigencies of the traffic of the Extension Company may require; but traffic received *via* Port Darwin for transmission to places beyond Adelaide shall be handed to the Extension Company at Adelaide for such transmission.

18. Upon the opening of the new cable for traffic the net charges of the Extension Company and the Eastern Company after deduction of out-payments for telegrams between the contracting Colonies and Durban or Cape Town shall not exceed two shillings.

19. Each of the Governments of the respective contracting Colonies shall cause all cables, cable apparatus, telegraph instruments, machinery, furniture, stationery, and all goods of any kind of the Extension Company, or their assigns, which are used solely for the purpose of the business of the Extension Company, or their assigns, or for laying, repairing, or working any of their cables, land lines, or cable ships to be relieved from all custom duties and wharfage rates in its own respective Colony, and shall cause every vessel which shall be used by the Extension Company, or their assigns, for the purpose of laying, repairing, or duplicating any cable or any vessel belonging to or chartered by the Extension Company, or their assigns, in which any such cable, cable apparatus and telegraph instruments, machinery, furniture, stationery, and goods as aforesaid shall be carried, to be exempt from all port and light dues, whether upon entering any port or passing through any waters of any such Colony or otherwise howsoever, and shall also repay to the Extension Company such sums as will be sufficient to recoup the Extension Company any income tax and any rates or taxes, Parliamentary, Municipal, or otherwise, which the Extension Company shall be required to pay in such respective contracting colony. Provided always, however, and it is hereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that nothing in this present clause shall be deemed to waive, defeat, modify, or affect any privileges, exemptions, or rights belonging to the Extension Company, or their assigns, under certain Articles of Agreement, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1871, and made between the Governor of the Province of South Australia of the one part and the British Australasian Telegraph Company (Limited) of the other part, or under certain other Articles, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1889, and made between the Government of Tasmania of the one part and the Extension Company of the other part; but, on the contrary, this present clause shall be deemed to be collateral and additional to each of the last-mentioned Articles of Agreement.

20. Nothing in this Agreement contained shall prevent the Extension Company at any time after they shall have commenced working the new cable from closing their station at Roebuck Bay, and taking up the cable which lands at that place.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF
 on behalf of the Government of New South Wales,
 on behalf of the Government of South Australia,
 Government of Western Australia, and
 Government of Tasmania, have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the Common Seal of the EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED), hath been hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed
 on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, in the presence of,— }
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed
 on behalf of the Government of Victoria, in the presence of,— }
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed
 on behalf of the Government of South Australia, in the presence of,— }
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed
 on behalf of the Government of Western Australia, in the presence of,— }
 Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed
 on behalf of the Government of Tasmania, in the presence of,— }
 The Common Seal of THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELE- }
 GRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED), was hereunto affixed in the presence of,— }

SCHEDULES I AND II, TABLES A, B, C, AND D.

NOTE.—It is not considered necessary to print these Schedules in full. They provide a maximum tariff per word as follows:—Ordinary, 4s.; Government, 3s.; Press, 1s. 4d. The proportions payable to Australia under Table A are 6d., 4d., and 3d. respectively, such amounts being uniform for all the contracting Colonies. The other Tables show the rates as reduced in accordance with the sliding scale, as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Government.	Press.	Australian.		Proportion.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table B	3 6	2 6	1 4	0 6	0 4	0 3
„ C	3 0	2 0	1 0	0 5	0 3½	0 2½
„ D	2 6	2 0	1 0	0 4½	0 3½	0 2½

SCHEDULE III.

TARIFF PER WORD and Apportionment of Australasian Terminal Charges for Traffic exchanged between Australasia and Europe on and after 1st May, 1900, and to come into operation upon further reductions of Rates taking place under the provisions of Article V.

	ORDINARY (4/-)										GOVERNMENT (3/-) British Imperial, and Contracting Colonies										PRESS (1/4)														
	South and West Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	South and West Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	South and West Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total								
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
S and W Australia	0	5							3	7	4	0	0	4	0	4	2	8	3	0	0	3					1	0	1	4					
Victoria	0	5	0	1					3	6	4	0	0	4	0	1	2	7	3	0	0	3	0	1					1	0	1	4			
New South Wales	0	5		0	2					3	5	4	0	0	4	0	2	2	6	3	0	0	3	0	1			1	0	1	4				
Queensland	0	5		0	2	0	2			3	5	4	2	0	4	0	2	2	6	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5				
Tasmania	0	5	0	1		0	1	0	6	2	11	4	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	0	5	1	4				
New Zealand	0	5		0	1		0	1	0	3	3	6	4	4	0	4	0	1	2	7	3	4	0	3			0	1	1	0	1	6			

	ORDINARY (3/6)										GOVERNMENT (2/6) British, Imperial, and Contracting Colonies										PRESS (1/4)														
	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total								
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
S and W Australia	0	5							3	1	3	6	0	4	2	2	2	6	0	3							1	1	1	4					
Victoria	0	5	0	0 ¹ / ₂					3	0 ¹ / ₂	3	6	0	4	2	1 ¹ / ₂	2	6	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂					1	0 ¹ / ₂	1	4					
New South Wales	0	5		0	1 ¹ / ₂					2	11 ¹ / ₂	3	6	0	4	2	0 ¹ / ₂	2	6	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂					1	0 ¹ / ₂	1	4				
Queensland	0	5		0	1 ¹ / ₂	0	2			2	11 ¹ / ₂	3	8	0	4	2	0 ¹ / ₂	2	8	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1			1	0 ¹ / ₂	1	5				
Tasmania	0	5	0	0 ¹ / ₂		0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	4	2	7 ¹ / ₂	3	6	0	4	2	0 ¹ / ₂	2	8	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂			0	4	0	7 ¹ / ₂	1	4				
New Zealand	0	5		0	1		0	1	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	4	2	1	2	10	0	3			0	1	1	0	1	6					

	ORDINARY (3/-)										GOVERNMENT (2/-) British Imperial, and Contracting Colonies										PRESS (1/-)														
	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total								
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
S and W Australia	0	4							2	8	3	0	0	3	1	9	2	0	0	2							0	10	1	0					
Victoria	0	4	0	0 ¹ / ₂					2	7 ¹ / ₂	3	0	0	3	1	8 ¹ / ₂	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂					0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	0					
New South Wales	0	4		0	1					2	7	3	2	0	3	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂					0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	0				
Queensland	0	4		0	1	0	2			2	7	3	0	0	3	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1			0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	1				
Tasmania	0	4	0	0 ¹ / ₂		0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	3	2	4	3	0	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂			0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	7 ¹ / ₂	1	0				
New Zealand	0	4		0	1		0	1	0	3	2	7	3	4	0	3	1	8	2	4	0	2			0	1	0	9	1	2					

	ORDINARY (2/6)										GOVERNMENT (2/-) British Imperial, and Contracting Colonies										PRESS (1/-)														
	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total	S and W Australia	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland	Tasmania	New Zealand	Extension Company, Tasmania or Sydney Nelson	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth, or Adelaide and Europe	Total								
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
S and W Australia	0	3							2	3	2	6	0	3	1	9	2	0	0	2							0	10	1	0					
Victoria	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂					2	2 ¹ / ₂	2	6	0	3	1	8 ¹ / ₂	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂					0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	0					
New South Wales	0	3		0	1					2	2	2	6	0	3	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂					0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	0				
Queensland	0	3		0	1	0	2			2	2	2	8	0	3	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1			0	9 ¹ / ₂	1	1				
Tasmania	0	3	0	0 ¹ / ₂		0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	3	1	11	2	6	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	2	0	0 ¹ / ₂			0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	7 ¹ / ₂	1	0				
New Zealand	0	3		0	1		0	1	0	3	2	2	10	0	3	1	8	2	4	0	2			0	1	0	9	1	2						

No. 30.

The Postmaster-General to The Premier, New South Wales.

MINUTE.

Re proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (Limited).

In regard to the present position of this matter, I think it expedient, in view of the recent Ministerial changes in some of the Colonies, that the Victorian, Queensland, and New Zealand Governments should be communicated with to the following effect, namely:—

On the 23rd October, 1899, it was considered desirable by the Government of this Colony to ask its Agent-General, by cable, to take the following action:—

(See copy cablegram dated 23rd October, 1899, No. 23.)

In reply, the Agent-General despatched the following two messages:—

(See copy cablegrams received 4th and 8th November, 1899, Nos. 24 and 25.)

It was suggested by the late Postmaster-General of Victoria (Mr. Duffy) that the proposals of the Eastern Extension Company should be submitted to the Advisory Board in England, but this Government did not consent to the adoption of that course, as it was not considered to be any part of the Board's duty to deal with those proposals, and on being so advised, Mr. Duffy forwarded, through the Premier of Victoria, a memorandum, dated 24th November, of which the following is a copy:—

"I regret Mr. Lyne's action. The suggested reference is not to the Advisory Board on Pacific cable, but to the *three Australasian representatives*.

"The suggestion is made because—

- "1. The matter of agreement with the Eastern Extension Company is one that should be decided by Colonies interested after discussion.
- "2. It has been found impossible up to the present time to assemble representatives of these Colonies in Australia.
- "3. The Directors of the Eastern Extension Company are on the spot in London, and can be dealt with direct. The Agent here has no powers.
- "4. The Australasian members of the Pacific Cable Board are in the best position to ascertain the opinions of the Imperial and Canadian authorities, our partners in the Pacific scheme, as to the proposed concessions; and
- "5. To see that any concessions given to the Company will not unduly prejudice the Pacific cable scheme.

"I presume the Government of New South Wales will not act in the matter without giving us notice confidentially beforehand of what is proposed to be done.

"We are drifting into a most unfortunate position in this affair, owing to the fact that the question has never been properly discussed by the Colonies interested. The future of the Pacific cable scheme is involved, and if we are not careful we will play into the hands of the worst enemies of that scheme.

"If New South Wales Government will not agree to Australasian Members Pacific Board acting, will it call conference of Colonies interested to discuss question?"

It is understood that the Governments of South Australia and Western Australia have accepted the Company's proposals, and I am disposed to advise the Government of this Colony to do the same, on condition that it agrees to reduce the tariff at once as regards such Colonies as accept the proposals, and that the promised payment of £5 per mile per annum for use of our land lines be made concurrently with the reduction of tariff, or so soon as we can place a wire at its disposal.

We should thus secure an immediate reduction of rates, without subsidy or guarantee, whilst under the most favourable circumstances the Pacific cable could not be completed for at least three years.

It is desired to learn the views of the Governments of Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand on the subject before a final decision with regard to it is arrived at here.

The Queensland and New Zealand Governments should be communicated with as partners in the proposed Pacific Cable scheme, and I would suggest that the latter be asked to reply by cable.

It might be added that the Agent-General for New South Wales, in a letter dated 10th November, 1899, addressed to you, makes the following statement:—

"The present enhanced value of all the materials needed for the manufacture of cables has made the obtaining of tenders for the Pacific Cable within the limits contemplated, for the present perhaps, impossible."

It seems to me that unless we come to terms with the Company we will be at the Company's mercy for at least the next three years.

W. P. CRICK,
11/1/1900.

No. 31.

Extract from Proceedings of Conference of Premiers held at Sydney, on Saturday, 27th January, 1900.

THE Conference assembled at 10:30 a.m. and entered upon the discussion of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, when, after full consideration, the Hon. J. W. Holder proposed the following motion, viz.:—

"That the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a Cape-Australian cable be accepted, with the following qualifications:—

- (a) The suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain to be agreed to.
- (b) The right to open local offices to be exercised only on the laying of the Pacific cable.
- (c) No exemption from Customs Duties to apply except to telegraph instruments, cables, and chemicals.

(d)

- (d) Sites in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia.
- (e) The Roebuck Bay cable not to be closed. The Postmasters-General to arrange details subject to these provisions."

A majority of Premiers were in favour of the above motion, but the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland having expressed a desire to obtain further information, it was unanimously agreed to postpone the final decision for a few days, and the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland to communicate with the President, who will thereupon record and notify to the Secretary of State the decision arrived at.

No. 32.

Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited,
 Melbourne, 13 February, 1900.

Sir,
 With reference to this Company's Cape cable proposals, I have the honor to inform you that my Board have agreed to the modifications recommended by the Premiers' Conference recently held in Sydney, subject to certain slight amendments, as follows:—

- (a) That Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions be agreed to.
- (b) The right to open local offices to be exercised only on the laying of the Pacific cable or on the laying of any other competing cable in the meantime. Formal notice of not less than six months to be given to the Eastern Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with the competing cable.
- (c) That clause 19 of the Draft Agreement, page 8, is to read, "Stationery and goods of the Extension Company or their assigns which are used solely for the purpose of the cable business of the Extension Company, &c., &c."
- (d) Landing-sites in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia.
- (e) The question of the removal of the Roebuck Bay cable to be left to the Western Australian Government and the Company to settle after the completion of the Cape cable.

I am authorised to say that the reduced rates could come into force within three weeks of the signing of the contract. This interval is necessary to enable the International Berne Bureau to notify the Telegraphic Administrations of the International Union of the alterations to be made in the Australian tariff. (*Vide* International Telegraph Convention and Service Regulations, 1896, page 29, article 27.)

If you will be kind enough to let me know when I can have an interview with you, I will come to Sydney.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 33.

Premier, Victoria, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 19th February, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

EASTERN Extension Company's proposals.—Since matter discussed by Premiers in conference I have had several interviews with Company's Australasian manager, and I now communicate to you his latest communication, which embodies determination of his Directors' Board upon resolutions of Conference here. Letter begins dates 13th February,—Referring to my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that my Board have agreed to the modifications recommended by the Premiers' Conference recently held in Sydney, subject to certain slight amendments, as follows:—(a) That Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion be agreed to; (b) the right to open local offices to be considered only on the laying of the Pacific cable or on the laying of any other competing cable, in the meantime—formal notice of not less than six months to be given to Eastern Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with complying (qy., competing) cable; (c) that clause 19 of Draft Agreement, page 8, is to read stationery and goods of Extension Company, or their assigns, which are used solely for purpose of Extension Company, &c., &c.; (d) landing-site in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by Governments of Western Australia and South Australia; (e) question of removal of Roebuck Bay cable to be left to Western Australian Government and Company to settle after completion. Am authorised any reduced rates could come into force within three weeks of signing contract; this interval is necessary to enable International Bureau at Berne to notify Telegraphic Administrations of International of the alterations to be made in Australian tariff (*vide* International Telegraphs Convention and Service Regulations, 1896, page 29, article 27, signed W. Warren)—here letter ends. For your information, in order that concert which happily exists between us may be preserved and strengthened, I take opportunity expressing views Victorian Government upon proposal. I concur in provisions of paragraph (a) and (d); with respect to paragraph (b), quite willing it should be amended read as follows:—Right to open local offices to be exercised only on laying Pacific cable or on laying of any other competing cable owned or partly owned by Australian Governments; in meantime no such right to be granted to any other cable before granted to Eastern Extension Company formal notice. I have put this alteration before Mr. Warren, and he is prepared place it before his London Board for sanction of its terms, also meet with approval your Government. *Re* paragraph (c) this modification of Draft Agreement was drawn by Victorian Postmaster-General to meet wishes of Conference and prevent any undue evasion of Customs tariff. *Re* paragraph (e), as Company apparently does not intend lift the Roebuck Bay cable until Cape cable completed, matter not of importance to Eastern Colonies, and we might with safety act on advice Premier Western Australia, who, I am informed,

is

is not averse to Company's intentions. May I point out that before the new contract signed will be necessary for contracting Colonies to arrive at some agreement as to mode of payment for use of land lines? I understand that, although Schedules submitted provide for allocation of 6d. per word amongst Colonies, Company indifferent whether it pay by mile or by word. Victorian Postal Department, however, urges arrangements be based on rate per word, so Colonies may participate in benefit derived from any expansion cable business. I may add my Government is animated by strong desire secure reductions cable tariff, and have gone as far as reasonably could to grant concessions to Eastern Extension Company with that object; but am fully convinced we cannot proceed one step further than indicated above without gravely endangering Pacific cable scheme, therefore venture hope you will give my propositions prompt and favourable consideration their importance demands, and that you will be prepared join with Governments New Zealand and Queensland in any steps they may hereafter take calculated to expedite Pacific undertaking.

A. W. McLEAN.

No. 34.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 23 February, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

Re your Premier's telegram 19th, I agree as follows: (a) Clause 8 to stand as printed, with following addendum, "except as provided in Clause 9." Clause 9 to read, "From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable nothing," &c. (b) Agree with your proposed amendment, which we read to be as follows, although some ambiguity in your telegram: "right to open local offices to be exercised only on laying of Pacific cable, or on laying of any other competing cable owned, or partly owned, by Australian Governments. In the meantime no such right to be granted to any other Company before granted to Eastern Extension Company. Formal notice of not less than six months to be given to Eastern Extension Company to enable them to prepare for the opening of their offices simultaneously with the competing cable." Clauses (c) and (d) already agreed to. (e) Concur with you. With regard to payment for use of land lines, we concur with you that arrangements be based on rate per word.

I can only repeat my previous statements that we are anxious to facilitate our former undertakings in regard to carrying out Pacific cable, and agree with you that we cannot make further concessions to Eastern Extension Company without endangering it.

W. P. CRICK.

No. 35.

Cape Cable.

AMENDMENTS IN DRAFT AGREEMENT (ARRANGED BY CORRESPONDENCE) AND APPROVED BY POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY GOVERNMENTS, AS CABLED BY MR. WARREN FOR CONSIDERATION OF HIS BOARD OF DIRECTORS. 23RD FEBRUARY, 1900.

(Words proposed to be omitted are erased. New matter underlined.)

Page 3. Recital to follow after line 27:—And whereas a project has been set on foot for the laying of a cable from Vancouver Island to Australasia, with mid-stations at Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, hereinafter called the Pacific Cable.

Page 5, Clause 6. Nothing herein or in the said Schedule contained shall prevent the Extension Company from varying the apportionment of any rate, provided the total rate is not increased, and the proportion payable to any of the contracting Colonies is not reduced beyond the limits contained in the said Schedule.

Page 6, Clause 8. After any reduction in the rates for Australasian traffic and in the terminals shall have been made under Clauses 5 and 7 hereof, the said rates and terminals shall not again be raised above the rates in those clauses mentioned, except as provided in Clause 9.

Clause 9. From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable nothing in this agreement contained shall prejudice the right of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations to at any time reduce the rates for the Australasian traffic, including Government and Press telegrams, and at pleasure to raise them, subject to the maximum limits in each case fixed by this agreement.

Page 7, Clause 14. The respective Governments of South Australia and Western Australia shall, subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by those Governments respectively, without charge, give to or procure for, &c. (as in the draft).

Page 8, Clause 16. On and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable, or any other competing cable owned, or partly owned by Australian Governments, the Extension Company shall, at all times, be entitled to open local offices and to collect direct from and to deliver direct to the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart, any telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic: Provided that in the meantime no such right shall be granted to any other cable Company before being granted to the Extension Company, and formal notice of not less than six months shall be given to the Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with the competing Company.

Clause 19. Each of the Governments of the respective contracting Colonies shall cause all cables, cable apparatus, telegraph instruments, machinery, furniture, stationery, and all goods of any kind of the Extension Company, or their assigns, which are used solely for the purpose of the cable business of the Extension Company, &c. (as in draft).

Page 9, Clause 19, line 7. any such cable, cable apparatus and telegraph instruments, machinery, furniture, stationery, and goods as aforesaid, &c. (as in draft).

Line 18, after "contracting Colony" add:—

Except rates or taxes on premises occupied as local offices for the purposes referred to in Clause 16 hereof.

Clause 20. Add after "that place" subject to consultation with the Government of Western Australia.

No. 36.

Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 February, 1900.

For the information of the Honorable the Postmaster-General I have the honor to state that my Company accept the amendments submitted on the 23rd instant, with the following slight modifications:—

First. In Clause 9, read after "Pacific," "or other competing cables."

Second. In Clause 12, after "convenient speed," insert words "after the necessary landing rights have been obtained." This was omitted when the agreement was originally drafted.

Third. In Clause 16, insert in the first amendment after "Australian Governments," the words "or any of them," also the final word of the same amendment substitute "Cable" for "Company."

I am requested to say that before the agreement can be signed the contracting Colonies will have to decide whether Schedule 3 is to be inserted, or whether they will accept the proposed uniform terminal rates, as per Schedules 1 and 2, Tables A, B, C, and D?

I am also requested to ask whether the contracting Governments will sign the agreement locally, or whether they will instruct their Agents-General to complete it in London.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 37.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor, New South Wales.

(Received 26 February, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

FOLLOWING is text of unanimous resolution passed by Pacific Cable Committee yesterday. Begins:—"That this Committee would urge that no concessions should be made by any of the Australian Governments to the Eastern Telegraph Company as a condition of laying a cable between Africa and Australia until this Committee has had an opportunity of considering and reporting on the effect of such upon the financial prospects of the Pacific cable scheme."—ends. Under existing circumstances, I concur, and hope that your Ministers have not yet communicated with Eastern Telegraph Company decision arrived at by Conference. Questions in Parliament, 27th February, ask whether concessions have been granted. Repeat this telegram to Governor of Victoria.

(This telegram was repeated to the Governor of Victoria.)

No. 38.

Postmaster-General, Victoria, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Received 28 February, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

I AM gratified at the concurrence expressed in your wire of the 23rd instant. Am inclined to think, however, that your verbal alterations relating to Clause "A" are not sufficiently explicit. Since my last, vigorous protests against new proposals have arrived from Premiers Canada, New Zealand, and Queensland, also adverse report Pacific Board, endorsed by Secretary of State. In view of nature of last-mentioned, and its important bearing on Pacific scheme, do you not think that final action should be deferred until your Premier reaches Melbourne? If you could arrange to accompany him it would facilitate a settlement of this vexed question.

W. A. WATT.

No. 39.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 1 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AM settling draft contract with Attorney-General to-day, and will post you copy, showing alterations, in red ink. Think you will find to your satisfaction. Will also forward you copy my replies to Canada, England, New Zealand, and Queensland. May see you next week.

W. P. CRICK.

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No. 40.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Melbourne, and
Minister in Charge of Postal Departments at Adelaide and Perth.

(Sent 2 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

HAVE advised the Premier that the following cable message be sent to Secretary of State, and Premiers, Canada, New Zealand, and Queensland, namely:—"Eastern Extension proposals. Seems some misapprehension. We are ready and anxious to carry out our undertaking *re* Pacific cable. Admitted all sides this cannot be completed for three years, probably more. Meantime Eastern Extension offer immediate reduction of rates to four shillings, or about sixteen per cent.; and by sliding scale, coming three years to two shillings and sixpence as business increases; also lay cable Cape to Adelaide, and then reduce present excessive Cape rates from seven shillings and threepence to two shillings and sixpence word. No concessions asked for or given until Pacific cable completed. They then want direct offices so as compete on equal terms, and in meantime any reduction whatever to remain until Pacific cable laid. Our present agreement terminates 30th April, and if no fresh one made Company can, instead of reducing rates, increase them up to eight shillings word."

W. P. CRICK.

No. 41.

Governor, New South Wales, to Secretary of State for Colonies.

(Sent 2 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REFERRING to your telegram of 1st March, Prime Minister informs me that agreement not actually entered into. Eastern Telegraph Company aware of result of Premiers' Conference. Colony prepared to accept in terms of my cypher telegram of 24th February.

No. 42.

Secretary of State for Colonies, to Governor, New South Wales.

(Received 3 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

IN reply to your telegram of the 2nd instant, in view of the deep anxiety felt by the other Colonies interested in the Pacific cable scheme as to the effect which the proposed arrangement may have on that undertaking, and the possibility that Canada and New Zealand may withdraw their support, I hope that your Ministers will defer concluding any agreement, as suggested in my telegram of the 24th February, until the Committee has examined the question.

No. 43.

Deputy Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Permanent Heads of Postal and
Telegraph Departments, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and
Tasmania.

(Dated 7 March, 1900.)

Re Eastern Extension Company's proposals.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose a copy of the Draft Agreement submitted by the Company, as altered in conformity with the amendments previously agreed upon, and with some further ones suggested by Mr. Crick in the interests of the Colonies, and in regard to which Mr. Warren is now communicating with his Board.

The writing in black ink is the Contract as submitted, and all alterations thereof are in red ink. Under the alterations only one schedule is necessary. Will you please inform me if your Government concur in the agreement as altered as early as possible?

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 44.

Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited,

Sir,

Sydney, 9 March, 1900.

For the information of the Honorable the Postmaster-General, I have the honor to state that my Company approve of the amendments made in the Cape Cable Agreement with the following exceptions:—

First.—The three new clauses to be added after clause 20, and to be numbered 21, 22, and 23 respectively.

Second.—At the end of clause 1, the word "third" to be inserted after "specified in the —."

Third.—On page 5 of original copy of Agreement, line 4, after "Australasian traffic" insert in parenthesis (except New Zealand, Queensland, and New Caledonia traffic).

Fourth.—Clause 7, insert "said" before "schedule."

Fifth.—Clause 9, to read as previously amended, namely, "From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable, or any other competing cable, nothing in this Agreement, &c."

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I am directed to point out that this wording is required to meet a possible French, American, or other competing cable, and I think the necessity for such wording will be apparent to the Honorable the Postmaster-General on reading the attached Press telegram announcing that an American cable from 'Frisco to Honolulu is likely to be laid very shortly, and, further, that when completed, an extension to Queensland and New Zealand would, probably, be arranged for by those Colonies, should there be any delay in carrying out the projected Government-owned cable to Vancouver.

Sixth.—At the end of the amendment made to clause 13, add after "working order" "it being understood that precedence shall always be given to International traffic."

Seventh.—Clause 19. My directors ask the Honorable the Postmaster-General's reconsideration of the amendment made in this clause, as they consider the Company ought not to be placed in a worse position than they occupied under the Guarantee Agreement, especially as they are waiving all right to renewal of subsidy and guarantee, and purpose reducing the rates three weeks after the signing of the Agreement. This interval, as already explained, is required by the Berne Bureau for notifying other countries of the alteration to be made in the Australian tariff.

My directors also direct me to point out that the other contracting Colonies have not—so far as they are aware—raised any objection to the Company being exempted from payment of rates and taxes as hitherto, and therefore ask that the words after howsoever, "And shall also repay to the Extension Company such sums as will be sufficient to recoup the Extension Company any income tax and any rates or taxes, Parliamentary or otherwise, which the Extension Company shall be required to pay in such respective contracting Colony except rates or taxes on premises occupied as local offices for the purposes referred to in clause 16 hereof," may be retained in clause 19. A similar clause is contained in the Agreements made with the South Australian and Tasmanian Governments, and is still in force, and the accompanying letter—enclosed for the Honorable the Postmaster-General's perusal—will show that Western Australia is prepared to renew the concession.

Eighth.—In the new clause 22, line 7, insert after "Extension Company" "in such Colonies."

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 45.

Manager, Eastern Extension Company, to Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited,

Sir,

Sydney, 10 March, 1900.

For the information of the Honorable the Postmaster-General, I have the honor to state that if the Cape Cable Agreement can be signed by New South Wales and Victoria, and the other contracting Colonies notify their approval and acceptance of same by wire—not later than the 14th instant—my Company will announce by wire, instead of by letter, to the Berne Bureau that the reduced rates are to come into operation on 1st proximo.

I have, &c.,

W. WARREN,

Manager in Australasia.

No. 46.

Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, to Permanent Heads of Postal and Telegraph Departments, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart.

(Dated 15 March, 1900.)

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 7th instant, enclosing copy of the Draft Agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, as revised by the Postmaster-General, I am now directed to state that the principal alterations having been submitted by Mr. Warren to his Board in London, he has addressed a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Crick, having considered this letter, has decided, so far as he is concerned, to agree to the amendments respectively numbered 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 8th, but considers that the alterations made in clauses 9 and 19 of the original draft should stand as shown in the revised draft sent to you on the 7th instant (see clauses 10 and 20 of the revised draft).

The second amendment referred to in Mr. Warren's letter will be unnecessary if it is decided to adopt the third schedule, for in that case one schedule only will be required.

Mr. Crick would be glad of the views of your Minister.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 47.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Manager, Eastern Extension Company, Melbourne.

(Sent 29 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

REPLYING to your favour 27th, I propose clause 10 (9 in original draft) to read as follows:—From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable, or any other competing cable, the Extension Company may at any time reduce the rates for the Australasian traffic, including Government and Press telegrams, and may raise them at pleasure subject to the maximum limits contained in the following proviso: Provided that the said Company shall not be entitled to raise the rates once they have been reduced until the said rates have reached the minimum of 2s. 6d. per word, under the operation of clause

clause 6, hereof or until such rates have previously been reduced by the Company to 2s. 6d. per word, and upon any further reduction being made the Company may at pleasure again raise the rates; but not so as to exceed the maximum of 2s. 6d. per word.

Clause 17 (16 in the original draft), I propose to read as follows:—On and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable, or any other competing cable, and the reduction of the rates to 2s. 6d. per word under the operation of clause 6 or clause 10 hereof, the Extension Company shall be entitled to open local offices, and to collect direct from and to deliver direct to the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart any telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic; and shall pay to the contracting Colonies the terminal rates specified in the Schedule Table D in respect of all such messages so collected or delivered; provided that in the meantime no such right shall be granted to any other cable company before being granted to the Extension Company, and formal notice of not less than six months shall be given to the Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with the competing cable.

W. P. CRICK.

No. 48.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 29 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

CABLE question. At present think Conference not necessary. After careful consideration, I suggest, as compromise, that clause 10 (9 in original draft) read as follows:—

(Follows as in telegram to Mr. Warren, No. 47.)

I cannot see how report of Pacific Board can influence our action; all I want is that if rates are reduced with view to either defeat or delay Pacific cable public must retain advantage of reduced rates. Also, if Pacific cable so defeated or delayed, and other privately-owned competing cable constructed, no loophole for Eastern Extension Company to enter into agreement with such competing cable to tend towards monopoly.

W. P. CRICK.

(Telegrams in similar terms were sent to Postmasters-General, Hobart, on 29th March, South and Western Australia on 31st March.)

No. 49.

Postmaster-General, Victoria, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Received 30 March, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

CABLE question. Deeply regret to learn that you are prepared to agree to such vital departure from our understanding relating to terminal facilities. Victorian Premier's wire of 19th February described utmost concession this Government was inclined to grant, and added that any further advance would gravely affect Pacific scheme. You heartily concurred in wire, date 23rd February, later in yours of 2nd instant, enumerating representations you proposed making to Imperial and interested Colonial Governments. You declared that "no concessions were asked for or given until Pacific cable completed." In view of fact that Eastern Extension Company signified willingness to accept such compromise, your proposed alteration of new clause 17 is inexplicable, and I cannot concur. Will postpone for present decision on suggested amendment of new clause 10 granting competitive privileges to Company. Am strongly disposed to await report of Pacific Board, and earnestly urge you to reconsider your determination, which is fraught with peril to projected Government cable. Present state of negotiations demonstrates futility of continuing without a Conference.

W. A. WATT.

No. 50.

Premier, Victoria, to Premier, New South Wales.

(Received 3 April, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

THIS Government has decided to defer further negotiations *re* cable until report of Pacific Board arrives. Am cabling Agent-General to that effect; will also request him to expedite report.

A. McLEAN.

No. 51.

Minister for Education and Agriculture, South Australia, to Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

(Received 6th April, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

AFTER careful consideration, I do not think modifications suggested in your telegram of 31st March are of sufficient importance to warrant any further delay in obtaining the advantages of an immediate reduction of rates. This Government are prepared to agree to the conditions as modified by you (*vide* Mr. Lambton's letter of 7th March) and accepted by the Company, the words "owned or partly owned by the Australian Governments, or any of them," being struck out.

E. L. BATCHELOR.

No. 52.

Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to Postmaster-General, Victoria.

(Sent 10 April, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

IN reference to Mr. McLean's wire that your Government have decided to defer negotiations *re* cable until report of Pacific cable arrives, I regret I cannot concur in that course.

W. P. CRICK.

No. 53.

Postmaster-General, Sydney, to Manager, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Melbourne.

(Sent 10 April, 1900.)

TELEGRAM.

I AM without reply to my last containing my proposed alterations of agreement. Would like answer so as enable me decide reply to British Government.

W. P. CRICK.

(NOTE.—On the 3rd May, 1900, a Conference was held at Melbourne between the Postmasters-General of Victoria and New South Wales.)

No. 54.

Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sir,

Melbourne, 8 May, 1900.

I am directed to enclose herewith copy of the amendments of the proposed agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which were drafted at the Conference between the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and Victoria, held in Melbourne on Thursday last, the 3rd instant.

A copy of the proposed amendments has also been forwarded to Mr. Warren, Manager in Australasia for the Company.

Mr. Watt desires me to add that he will keep Mr. Crick informed of any determination in regard to the agreement that may be arrived at and communicated to him.

I have, &c.,

F. L. OUTTRIM.

[Enclosure.]

Re proposed agreement with Eastern Extension Company.

AGREED:—

1. "Australasian traffic" must be defined in recital as follows:—"Telegraphic messages to and from the terminal stations in Australasia."

2. Clause 8 (Adelaide agreement) to read:—"After any reduction in the rates for Australasian traffic and in the terminals shall have been made under clauses 5 and 7 hereof, the said rates and terminals shall not again be raised; but if the said rates and terminals are reduced by the Eastern Extension Company, or Cis-Indian Administrations of its own motion below the minimum in clause 5, the said Company or Administration may at its pleasure again raise them, provided they shall not exceed the said minimum."

3. Clause 16 (Adelaide agreement).—To stand as agreed between Messrs. Crick and Warren. (*See* Mr. Crick's draft.)

4. Clause 19 (Adelaide agreement).—Company must pay Parliamentary and Municipal taxation (except on cable goods through Customs), but may add sums so paid to £330,000.

5. Arbitration clause (as in Mr. Crick's draft) must be inserted

6. A purchase clause, to be read in conjunction with foregoing, must also be inserted.

7. Agreements embodying the above amendments to be submitted for approval of Parliaments of New South Wales and Victoria.

W. P. CRICK, } Postmasters-General,
W. A. WATT, } New South Wales and Victoria.

3rd May, 1900.

Section II.

SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN CANADA AND AUSTRALASIA
ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

(PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF.)

No. 1.

Resolutions.

A MINISTERIAL Conference, at which the seven Colonies of Australasia were represented, was held in Sydney, in January, 1896, when the following resolutions regarding the proposed Pacific cable were adopted, namely:—

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Pacific cable should be constructed and owned jointly by the various Governments interested.
2. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the landing-places of such cable should be only upon territory belonging to or under the control of the British Empire.
3. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the cost of its construction, working, and maintenance be borne in the following proportions, namely:—Great Britain, one-third; the Dominion of Canada, one-third; and the contributing Australasian Colonies, one-third.
4. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the route from Fiji to Australia be *via* Norfolk Island, thence bifurcating to the nearest convenient landing-places in the north of New Zealand and Moreton Bay respectively.
5. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly desirable that South Australia join the other Colonies in the Pacific cable project; and having regard to their vested interests in the trans-continental line, Dr. Cockburn be invited to make a proposition, embodying the terms on which the South Australian Government would be prepared to join the other Colonies in the said project.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn intimated the following as the proposal of the South Australian Government, viz.:—South Australia is willing to join in the project provided that a guarantee, either from the contributing Colonies alone, or jointly with the Imperial Government, be given, that the financial position of South Australia, as regards the Port Darwin line, be maintained on the basis of the average of the last five years.

The Hon. Mr. Reeves stated that he had received a cable from the Hon. Mr. Ward with regard to the terms on which New Zealand would come in as a contributing Colony, to the effect that of course it would be very disadvantageous to New Zealand to come in on an equally responsible footing with the other three Colonies; at the same time, Mr. Ward would be prepared to give way and do so, annexing, however, the stipulation that Victoria and New South Wales should join with New Zealand in facing any possible loss on the present cable.

6. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Colonies joining contribute equally to the undertaking. (The Hon. Dr. Cockburn and the Hon. Mr. Reeves refrained from voting on the above.)
7. That, in the opinion of this Conference, in consideration of South Australia joining with the other contributing Colonies in the Pacific Cable project, they would be willing, jointly with Great Britain, to guarantee that Colony against further loss in connection with their transcontinental line in consequence of the construction of the new cable.
8. That, in the opinion of this Conference, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., and the Hon. Duncan Gillies be nominated as representatives of the Australasian Colonies on the Commission in connection with the Pacific Cable, and that they be requested to consult on all important points the Agents-General for the Australasian Colonies.
9. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it be a recommendation to the Governments represented at this Conference to forward the foregoing resolutions to the Australasian Commissioners.

[*Note.*—A report of the abovementioned Conference was laid before Parliament on 20th May, 1896.]

No. 2.

Instrument of Appointment.

INSTRUMENT of Appointment of the London Committee to consider the Proposal for laying a Telegraph Cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australasia.

I APPOINT—

The Right Honorable WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE, Earl of SELBORNE, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies ;

GEORGE HERBERT MURRAY, Esquire, C.B., a Principal Clerk in the Department of the Treasury ;

Sir DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada ;

The Honorable Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council of Canada ;

The Honorable Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General for New South Wales ; and

The Honorable DUNCAN GILLIES, Agent-General for Victoria ;

to be a Committee to consider in all its aspects the proposal for laying a telegraph cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australasia, and to report to me, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, their views upon the following questions :—

1. Is the laying of such a cable practicable, from a technical point of view ?
2. If so, what route should be selected for the cable ?
3. What will be the cost (*a*) of laying, (*b*) of maintaining, the cable, and (*c*) of the annual working expenses ?
4. What revenue will arise from the traffic which may be expected to pass over the cable ?
5. Should the cable be owned and worked by Government or by a subsidised private company ?
6. If the cable were to be a national property, what would be the proper method of management and administration ?
7. What should be the form of contract offered to a contractor for its construction.

It is desired that the report should embody the views of the Committee upon any subsidiary questions of a practical nature which may arise during the investigation.

Should the Report of the Committee, after it has been submitted to Her Majesty's Government, render such a course advisable, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself will be prepared to discuss with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada and of the Australasian Colonies the financial side of the question in its bearing upon the interests of the Governments concerned.

June 2, 1896.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FURTHER INSTRUMENT OF APPOINTMENT.

I APPOINT the Honorable A. G. Jones to be a member of the Pacific Cable Committee, in the place of the Honorable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., resigned.

November 10, 1896.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 3.

Report.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to consider the proposal for laying a Telegraph Cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australasia.

1. The Committee have the honor to report that, having been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 2nd of June last, they held their first meeting on the 5th of that month ; but that, owing to unavoidable delays, they were unable to begin the examination of witnesses till the 12th of November.

2. The Committee desire to express their obligations to Mr. Sandford Fleming, whose long labours on the subject of a Pacific cable have thrown much light upon the project and materially facilitated the task of the Committee, and to all the gentlemen who have been so good as to give evidence and whose answers range over the whole ground comprised in the reference to the Committee.

3. The Committee have carefully considered these answers and other materials bearing on the subject, which have been laid before them, and have the honour to report as follows upon the questions submitted to them.

4. The Committee consider that the most convenient course will be for them to deal with the points submitted to them in the same order as laid down in the instrument of appointment.

I. PRACTICABILITY.

5. No one disputes the practicability of the project from a technical point of view, although the depth, probably in places over 3,000 fathoms, is as great as that in which any cable has hitherto been laid. The Committee consider that a preliminary survey is indispensable, principally for the purpose of ascertaining, before the cable is laid, and of avoiding, while it is being laid, any serious inequalities in the bed of the ocean which might cause "suspension," and in course of time fractures, of the cable. Such a survey could, however, be made while the cable is being manufactured ; it could be made by the contractors under the supervision of an officer appointed for the purpose by the owners of the cable ; and the necessary provision for it, with all proper conditions, could be contained in the contract. The present information with regard to the route is sufficient for the purpose of estimating the expense of the cable, and it may be assumed that the further survey recommended would not lead to any material variation in the tenders.

6. Further, it will be necessary that a careful examination be made of the various islands to be presently mentioned, with a view to ascertaining the best spots available for landing stations.

II.

II. ROUTE.

7. The Committee recommend that the route should be from Vancouver, *viâ* Fanning or Palmyra Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, with branches from the lastnamed station to Queensland and New Zealand. No doubt there would be a decided advantage in taking the cable *viâ* the Hawaiian Islands, instead of *viâ* Fanning or Palmyra Island, as the section would in that case be shorter and therefore less costly for the same speed, or faster for the same cost, and some traffic would, if no line is laid from California, be obtained from Honolulu. But this route would involve a departure from the principle of using only British territory for landing-stations, and as this principle has been formally endorsed by the Canadian and Australasian Governments at the Conferences at Ottawa and Sydney the Committee consider that it should be adhered to, and that a departure from it would be a material change in the character of the scheme which was approved at those Conferences.

8. The length of the cable over the route recommended would be, allowing 10 per cent. for "slack" actually used, about 7,986 nautical miles, viz. :—

Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,561, or a little less from Vancouver to Palmyra Island;
 Fanning Island to Fiji, 2,093, or a little less from Palmyra Island to Fiji;
 Fiji to Norfolk Island, 961;
 Norfolk Island to New Zealand, 537;
 Norfolk Island to Queensland, 834.

9. The Pacific cable as a means of communication between Australasia and Europe would be, of course, dependent on the land lines across America and on the trans-Atlantic cables; and it would be necessary for it to have some working arrangement with them. Such arrangements are universal in the case of submarine cable companies, which must obviously make terms with the land lines by which their traffic is received or forwarded. The only telegraph line which at present runs from the eastern seaboard to Vancouver is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This Company is in connection, at Canso in Nova Scotia, with the Commercial Cable Company, which possesses three cables from Great Britain to Canso; and the nature of the arrangement between them is shown in the telegraphic correspondence contained in the Appendix to this Report. The Commercial Cable Company is an American Company, but all the landing stations are on British territory. It is stated that the other trans-Atlantic cable companies, whether British or foreign, are in connection and alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is also an American Company.

10. The Western Union at present effects its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph lines at Montreal; but it is highly probable that were a Pacific cable laid from Vancouver to Australia it would (if it does not already possess such a connection) make its own connection with Vancouver through the United States territory as far as British Columbia.

11. The effect of this position of affairs is that the choice of routes would lie between an American cable company having its station, exclusively on British soil and in connection with a land system passing over British territory and controlled by a British company, and cable companies which, whether British or American, and which, whether possessing stations on British or American soil, are in connection with a land system controlled by an American company, and possibly passing through the greater part of its length over American territory.

III. COST.

12. The cost of laying the cable depends mainly on the materials used in it; and, as the quality of these can be tested, the question is practically one of quantity. The outer coverings are much the same in all specifications, according to the conditions of the case; but the conductor of copper and the insulator of gutta-percha vary in quantity in proportion to the speed of transmission required, and, therefore, the question of cost practically depends upon them—the heavier the cable in these respects the greater being the speed and the cost. With regard to all the sections, except the long one from Vancouver to Fanning Island, opinions as to the composition of the cable do not much vary, and as the speed of the whole line is limited, for through traffic, to that of the longest section, it will only be necessary to go into particulars with regard to that section.

13. On this branch of their inquiry, the Committee have taken a large amount of technical evidence from electrical experts. This evidence has been in some important respects conflicting, and the Committee have been obliged to form their own conclusions, weighing one authority against another.

14. The principal points which the Committee have had to consider are—

1. The weight per nautical mile of the core best suited for the purposes of the long section.
2. The theoretical speed of transmission obtainable from a given core over a given distance.
3. The deductions which have to be made from the theoretical speed of transmission to arrive at the actual practical speed in "paying" letters.
4. The number of hours per diem during which a cable can be worked for commercial purposes.

15. *The Core.*—The cores recommended to the Committee varied from 500 lb. copper and 320 lb. gutta-percha (Mr. Siemens) to 800 lb. copper and 550 lb. gutta-percha (Mr. Preece, of the General Post Office); but the Committee have decided to select for detailed consideration from between those limits, two types, which have been recommended from different points of view.

16. The first would contain 552 lb. copper and 368 lb. gutta-percha, and was that recommended to the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company by Lord Kelvin in November, 1895.

17. The Committee do not consider that it would be wise economy to lay down a cable of any lighter type than this. The speed of transmission would be reduced to too low a figure.

18. The second would contain 650 lb. copper and 400 lb. gutta-percha, and is that which was adopted for the cable laid by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in 1894. There is a serious mechanical difficulty in handling cable of very heavy weight at great depths, and the Committee are of opinion that it would not be prudent in any case to lay a cable of a heavier core than this over the long section.

19. *Speed, Theoretical and Practical.*—It is, however, in connection with the speed obtainable from a given cable over a given distance that the opinions of the experts have differed most materially.

20. For instance, Dr. A. Muirhead gave it as his opinion that a cable of 552 lb. copper and 368 lb. gutta-percha over the long section would, with experienced operators and by the use of the automatic curb method of transmission, give a speed of 80 letters per minute; and, similarly, for a cable of 650 lb. copper and 400 lb. gutta-percha, 95 letters per minute.

21. Mr. Preece, on the other hand, stated that the same core as that last named, over the same distance and by the same process, would give a speed of not quite 63 letters per minute.

22. For the same cable Mr. M. H. Gray, Mr. Lucas, speaking for himself and for the late Admiral Sir George Richards, and the representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, estimated a speed of 70 letters per minute.

23. On the other hand, Mr. Siemens estimated the same speed of 70 letters per minute for a cable of 500 lb. copper and 320 lb. gutta-percha; while, for a cable of 800 lb. copper and 550 lb. gutta-percha, Mr. Preece estimated a speed of 85 letters per minute.

24. Lord Kelvin wrote to the Committee that, in his opinion, they might reckon on getting 60 letters per minute, and that possibly they might get 80 letters per minute, out of a cable composed of a core of 552 lb. copper and 368 lb. gutta-percha over the long section.

In all cases the speed given was the theoretical speed for simplex working.

25. On the question of the deductions which have to be made to reduce the theoretical to the practical speed, the divergence of opinion was not less remarkable.

26. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that much depends upon the system on which a line is worked. Thus, in the case of the trans-Atlantic lines, where the competition is very keen and the hours of business comparatively limited, and where the regulations of the International Telegraphic Convention do not apply, it has been found possible to reduce the non-paying traffic to about 16 per cent.

27. On the other hand, on the Eastern lines the proportion is much higher, because the reserve power of the lines is very great, and, therefore, there is more margin for non-paying traffic, the working hours are practically longer, and the regulations of the International Convention have to be followed. Mr. Preece estimated that a theoretical speed of nearly 63 letters per minute for the core of 650 lb. copper and 400 lb. gutta-percha would be reduced in practical working to 28 paying letters per minute. Mr. Lucas stated that a theoretical speed of 70 letters per minute for the same core was equivalent to four or five paying words a minute. Mr. Lamb, of the General Post Office, said that a deduction of 55 per cent. must be made from the theoretical to find the practical speed of a given cable. Mr. Ward, Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, calculated that a total allowance of 16 per cent. should be made for "dead" traffic; Mr. Carson, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 15 per cent.; and Mr. Gray, of the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, about 17 per cent. Mr. T. B. Finch, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India, and having charge of the telegraphs from Karachi up the Persian Gulf and through Persia, stated that the average number of service indications which have to be forwarded with a message of 12 paying words of a length of eight letters each would on the average be equivalent to 10 letters. Furthermore, he stated that the unavoidable use of the lines under his charge for administrative purposes would amount to less than 5 per cent. of the whole traffic. His estimate, therefore, of the total unavoidable "dead" traffic amounts to about 17 per cent.

By the theoretical speed of a cable the Committee understand the maximum number of words which can be transmitted in a minute, so that an experienced operator can certainly and easily read them. The practical speed is the proportion of that maximum number which remains after certain deductions have been made for the transmission of words for which no revenue is received and for loss of time.

28. The Committee ascertained that these deductions were made on account of—

1. Service indications and prefixes, such as station of origin, number of message, time, date, &c.
2. Repetitions, errors in transmission, corrections.
3. Necessary intervals between the messages, time lost by clerks, &c.
4. Administrative messages connected with the traffic.

There are, of course, other administrative messages which must necessarily be sent on the business of the line, but these could, in most cases, be left for periods when there was no traffic for transmission.

29. It must also be borne in mind, in considering this question, that though the speed of a cable is usually stated as being a certain number of words per minute, these words are "reputed" words of five letters each. In actual practice a word averages eight letters, the increase being due to the use of code words and to the omission of many conjunctions and prepositions when messages are sent "in clear."

30. The so-called "words," however, which have to be added to each message as service indications and prefixes do not consist generally of more than two or three letters each.

31. After weighing all the evidence carefully, the Committee are of opinion that a deduction of 33 per cent. from the theoretical speed is amply sufficient to give the practical speed, or the paying traffic.

32. This estimate is a cautious one.

33. There is no apparent reason why, with good management, the "dead" traffic on a Pacific cable should not be kept much nearer to the level which obtains on the Atlantic than to that which obtains on the Eastern lines. In addition, however, must be taken into consideration unavoidable losses of time in each working hour, and the fact that the use of code words (usually long ones) is increasing.

34. It has also been stated in evidence that possibly a Pacific cable would have to comply with the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention; but in the case of a line touching only British territory, this necessity may perhaps be avoided.

35. The estimate of 33 per cent. has been arrived at with the desire to include an allowance for every possible deduction from the earning power of the cable.

If the experience of the Atlantic Cable Companies can be relied on, the percentage would be considerably reduced.

36. *Number of Working Hours per Diem.*—In this matter, again, the expert evidence was somewhat conflicting, but the Committee consider that an estimate of eighteen hours per diem, during which the cable could be worked, would be a moderate one. A very small allowance for duplex working has been made in this calculation.

37. Duplex working is the system under which the same cable is made to transmit messages from both ends at the same time. It can be applied so as to add about 80 per cent. to the traffic sent by simplex working. But full advantage can only be taken of this system when the business hours are substantially the same at both ends of the cable. This, for instance, is the case between, say, London and Lisbon. As between London and New York, where the difference in point of time is about five hours, duplex is only regularly available for the few hours which may be considered part of the working day in both places; while as between this country and the east of Australia, where the difference is about ten hours, so that night here is almost synchronous with day there, duplex working would only be resorted to to a small extent.

38. The conclusion the Committee have arrived at is that the core of 552 lb. copper and 368 lb. gutta-percha might reasonably be expected to give 40 paying letters a minute.

39. The core of 650 lb. copper and 400 lb. gutta-percha similarly would give 48 paying letters per minute.

40. To get the carrying capacity of these cables in a year, the above numbers of letters should be multiplied by 60 (minutes to the hour); then by 18 (working hours per day); then by 300 (working days in a year). The totals on this basis would be:—

At 40 paying letters, or 5 paying words	...	...	...	1,620,000 words.
At 48 " " 6 " "	...	...	...	1,944,000 "

41. Thus the lowest of these totals considerably exceeds the whole of the Australasian traffic in any year except 1895.

42. *Cost of Laying.*—The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company has offered to lay the whole cable over the route recommended, with the first of the above-mentioned types for the long section, for the sum of £1,517,000, this sum, including the erection at each station of a suitable dwelling-house and operating room, with duplicate sets of all proper instruments; also the use of two cable-repairing ships, with the cost of maintaining them, as well as the cables themselves, for three years.

43. This estimate included an allowance for 10 per cent. slack.

44. This allowance of slack is, in the opinion of the Committee, a reasonable one for actual laying, but they are of opinion that another 10 per cent. should be manufactured, which would be properly chargeable to the repair and maintenance fund to be hereinafter mentioned.

45. The condition as to maintenance for three years was laid down by the Canadian Government in inviting tenders; but though there is some convenience in thus having maintenance guaranteed for the first three years, the Committee consider that such a period is unnecessarily long as a test of the original condition of the cable when laid, without being long enough to prove its durability while under water; and they would recommend that the contractors should be required to maintain the cable for six months. With this modification, the price would presumably be varied in approximately the following manner:—

	£
	1,517,000
Deduct cost of maintenance for three years; this was put at £40,000 a year for the two ships, and £30,000 a year for the cable used	210,000
	£1,307,000
Add for maintenance for six months at the same rate	35,000
Add for purchase of two repairing ships	80,000
	£1,422,000

or, in round numbers, and leaving a margin of £78,000 for miscellaneous expenses payable out of capital, £1,500,000.

46. It seems probable that another firm would offer similar terms.

47. As regards the probable cost of a cable of the second of the above types, the information laid before the Committee is to the following effect.

48. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company estimated that the price for such a cable from Vancouver to New Zealand *via* Honolulu would be £1,870,000; this sum including the cost of five stations, estimated at £37,000. This distance (without slack) would be 6,352 nautical miles, and the longest span (Vancouver to Honolulu) 2,325. The route recommended is (without slack) 7,186, and the long section is about 3,200. The price of this type, therefore, on the basis of the above estimate, would considerably exceed £2,000,000.

49. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, stated, in reply to a question from the Canadian Government, that their price for a 15 word per minute cable would be £1,672,000, and for 18 words £1,880,000; but specifications for these cables have not been given.

50. The representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company estimated the cost of the cable, with a core of 650 lb. of copper and 400 lb. of gutta-percha between Vancouver and Fanning Island, allowing 15 per cent. or more for slack, and including the cost of erecting stations and supplying apparatus, at about £1,650,000. The Henley Telegraph Works Company tendered for a cable of this type, with completely equipped and furnished stations and cable huts, for £1,492,000.

51. Mr. Preece also estimated that a cable, of a heavier core over the section to Fanning Island (800 lb. copper and 550 lb. gutta-percha), would cost a little over £2,000,000. It seems therefore possible that a cable of the dimensions under consideration might be had for £1,800,000. It would not be prudent to put the whole capital required for such a cable at less.

52. *Working Expenses.*—The annual working expenses at the stations on the line may, the Committee consider, be put at £17,000, having due regard to their position and the cost of living.

53. For the central management £5,000 is allowed, making a total for annual working expenses of £22,000.

54. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—With regard to maintenance and repairs, it is, of course, impossible to forecast what interruptions would occur in any year, and what expenditure would be incurred in restoring communication. It may, however, be remarked that repairs of a cable are the substitution of new material for old; so that, in course of time, the whole of the cable might be replaced; and this circumstance affords some guide as to the annual sum which should be set apart, on the principal of providing, not merely for the cost of annual repairs in case of interruption, but for the entire replacement of the cable, so far as might be found necessary, within some definite period. Thus, the replacement of the cable would be completed in forty years by laying 200 miles of cable a year; and taking the cost of cable, in round figures, at £200 a mile, this process would, on that basis, be effected by devoting £40,000 a year to this purpose. It is not suggested that it would be necessary to replace every part of the cable in such a period, or that such a sum would be expended each year on repairs; but the fact that the sum named would not only meet current repairs, but would in forty years be equivalent to the replacement of the whole cable, indicates, in the opinion of the Committee, that it is as great a provision as need be made under this head. To it, however, should be added the fixed expenses of two repairing vessels, which may be put at £30,000, making £70,000 in all.

55. It should be added that the evidence clearly shows that the great depth of the Pacific will be a favourable factor in determining the life of the cable, while it will be an unfavourable influence on the facility and cost of the necessary repairs.

56. The provision suggested would therefore, it is estimated, in the shape partly of new cable and partly of unexpended balances, perpetually maintain the value of the cable as an asset.

57. *Total Annual Charge.*—To the expenses of working and maintaining the cable must be added the annual charge for interest, and provision for replacing the capital at the end of a certain period.

58. Having regard to the character of the work, the Committee think that a period of fifty years might reasonably be allowed for the latter purpose.

59. The rate of interest to be assumed must depend to a great extent on the conditions under which the capital is raised; and the Committee have therefore thought it better to append four estimates of the total annual charge which must be provided for, varying according to the type of cable selected and the rate of interest.

60. In each case the sinking fund is calculated to replace the capital in fifty years.

	With a capital of £1,500,000.		With a capital of £1,800,000.	
	Interest at 2½ per cent.	Interest at 2¼ per cent.	Interest at 2½ per cent.	Interest at 2¼ per cent.
Interest	£ 41,250	£ 37,500	£ 49,500	£ 45,000
Sinking Fund	14,311	15,387	17,173	18,464
Working Expenses	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Maintenance	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total	147,561	144,887	158,673	155,464

61. The Agent-General for South Australia, under instructions from his Government, placed before the Committee the claim of that Government to be compensated for the loss which they will sustain by the diversion of traffic from the line of telegraph which they erected across the Continent of Australia, and over which a considerable proportion of the traffic now passes.

62. A somewhat similar claim may be put forward by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in the event of a cable being laid across the Pacific with Government assistance. No question of compensation has been referred to the Committee, and they therefore abstain from expressing any opinion upon the equity of any such claim.

63. The Government of India, whose position is in many respects similar to that of South Australia, have intimated that they do not propose to make any such claim.

IV. REVENUE.

64. The revenue depends on the amount of traffic obtained, and there are no certain data by which this can be calculated. The representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and Mr. Lamb, of the General Post Office, estimated that on the total traffic of 1895, the amount which would be diverted to the new cable would be 672,297 and 620,000 words respectively. Mr. Sandford Fleming, for the reasons given in his evidence, put it at one-half the existing traffic. The Committee having considered all the evidence bearing on the subject, and feeling that they must in such a matter be actuated by extreme caution, select 750,000 words (which are between a third and a half) as a basis of calculation for the

the year 1896. They further consider that the estimate may assume an annual increase of this traffic at a rate of 10 per cent. In 1875 the amount of the Australasian telegraphic traffic was 235,160 words; in 1885 this had risen to 537,355 words; and in 1895 to 1,860,423 words. Thus the estimated rate of increase is considerably below the ascertained average increase of recent years; but special caution is advisable in drawing an inference from this, as the increase has lately been out of proportion to the increase of business so far as shown by imports and exports, thus probably indicating a change of habit in transacting commercial business which must have some limit, and further, the rather special circumstances of the Western Australia gold discoveries must be taken into account. There are no materials for estimating the probable increase in the American-Australasian traffic, which is at present very small; but it is likely that with a Pacific cable it would substantially develop. A little local traffic in the Pacific may also be counted upon.

65. These circumstances appear to the Committee to show the moderation of their estimate; but they have not failed to bear in mind the fact that the Eastern Telegraph Companies possess an old-established business with wide connections, and that if any prolonged breakdown occurred on a Pacific cable great injury might, in the absence of a duplicate cable, be inflicted on its business. On the other hand, the Atlantic Cable Companies in England would be interested in collecting traffic for a Pacific cable.

66. The amount of the through rate would depend on the terms made with the trans-Atlantic Companies and the American land lines; but the Committee have been informed that a shilling rate could be obtained from Great Britain to Vancouver.

67. Taking, however, the existing rate to Australia of 4s. 9d. a word as a basis, and assuming that the existing rate of 1s. 6d. from London to Vancouver is maintained, a Pacific cable would be able to secure 3s. 3d. a word. On an estimated traffic of 750,000 words in 1896, this would amount to £121,875. If the tariff were reduced so as to admit of a Pacific cable retaining 2s. a word, the revenue would be £75,000; and at 1s. 6d. a word, £56,250. This calculation is based on the assumption that each word pays the full rate. No reduction is made for Government or press telegrams, because allowance for this consideration has been made by the Committee in arriving at the above estimate of the total traffic, and after reckoning that similar proportions of press and Government telegrams would be carried by a Pacific cable and at similarly reduced rates to those now transmitted by the Eastern route. According to the returns of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for 1895, the press words were about 10 per cent. of the whole, and the Government words about 2 per cent.

68. The Committee have only to add, with reference to the financial question, that the cable would be a competitive line, and would have to be managed accordingly. While they have felt themselves bound, as they have remarked, to show extreme caution in their estimates, they consider that the question of expenditure, and still more the question whether a business approximating more to the capacity of the cable could be obtained, would largely depend, as would similar questions in all industrial enterprises, on the energy and care shown by the management.

69. The evidence has clearly shown that the best management and the adoption of the most improved methods can get much more paying work out of a cable than inferior management and the use of older methods.

70. *Recommendation and Summary.*—In consideration of the traffic estimated for the cable, and of the opinion expressed below that a duplicate cable should be laid at the earliest possible moment, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that a core over the long section from Vancouver to Fanning Island of 552 lb. copper and 368 lb. gutta-percha will be sufficient. On the assumption that this recommendation is adopted, and taking the total annual expenditure at £144,887, and the increase of business at 10 per cent. per annum on 750,000 words in 1896, a Pacific cable would, if it came into actual work on the 1st of January, 1900, earn £178,437 in its first year of working if the rate obtained by it per word were 3s. 3d., thus leaving a credit balance on the first year's working of £33,550. If the rate per word were reduced to 2s., in the year 1900 it would earn £109,897; in 1901, £120,788; in 1902, £132,867; and in 1903, £146,153. It would thus become a paying concern during the fourth year of working.

V. OWNERSHIP.

71. The Committee are of opinion that the cable should be owned and worked by the Governments interested.

72. In arriving at this conclusion, they do not underrate the importance of allowing all commercial undertakings to be carried out, whenever possible, by private enterprise unassisted by Government. But in the present case there seems to be no probability that private capital will be forthcoming for the purpose of laying a Pacific cable without a larger subsidy than the Governments interested in the project would be prepared to grant.

73. If Government assistance, in some form or other, is necessary, the Committee think that a scheme under which the cable would be constructed and owned by the Governments interested is much to be preferred to a private company working under a Government subsidy.

VI. MANAGEMENT.

74. The Committee are of opinion that the general direction should be in the hands of a manager in London, under the control of a small Board, on which the associated Governments would be represented. The manager would be in communication with the telegraph authorities of the respective Governments with regard to matters of local administration. The details could be arranged without difficulty by the Governments interested.

VII.

VII. CONTRACT.

75. The contract would in the main follow the ordinary forms, specimens of which are shown in the Appendix. Provision should be made for a preliminary survey under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Governments, and for the maintenance of the cable by the contractor for six months, as recommended above. The cable in shallow waters should be protected by brass taping against marine insects. The details of the specification would present no difficulty when the type for the long section has been fixed upon, as there is not much difference between the present modes of constructing submarine cables.

76. *Duplication.*—The Committee have only to add that it would in their opinion be necessary to lay a duplicate cable, and that, if a deviation from an all British route were permissible in the case of a duplicate cable, and if the circumstances of the time permitted of it, such a cable might advantageously follow a somewhat different route, *via* Honolulu. Most cables on important routes have been duplicated, but generally in the first they have been laid singly, and the duplication has followed when the success of the undertaking warranted a fresh outlay of capital.

77. There can be no doubt, however, that the duplication should be effected at the earliest convenient opportunity. Cables have usually been duplicated to protect and preserve their business in case of interruptions, even when there have been no competing lines ready to profit by their breakdowns. Duplication would be, therefore, the more necessary in the case of a new line, which would be laid in competition with an existing undertaking.

78. If a second cable were laid along the same route as the first, the annual expenditure entailed by it might be reckoned at £37,000 less than that of the first, as the additional working expenses would certainly not exceed £15,000, and there would be no additional standing charges for repairing ships. If a second cable were laid *via* Honolulu, not only would there be the above-mentioned reduction in annual expenditure of £37,000, but also a very material reduction in the charges for interest and sinking fund, as the capital required would be less.

79. In the event, therefore, of a second cable being laid along the route recommended for the first, and on the assumption that the tariff were reduced to 2s. a word, and that such a reduction brought no increase of business beyond the 10 per cent. per annum already estimated, the total annual receipts from the two cables would exceed the total annual expenditure upon them in the tenth year from the commencement of the work of the first cable in 1900. If a second cable were laid along the cheaper route, or if the tariff were not reduced to 2s. a word, or if the annual increase of business exceeded 10 per cent., the period during which the total annual expenditure exceeded the total annual receipts would be proportionately shortened.

80. Moreover, the financial position of the cables would be a very strong one.

81. The custom of the owners of cables is to put by such a sum of money every year as will enable their cables to be kept in continual repair, and the old cable entirely replaced by a new cable within a certain number of years. This they consider to be a sufficient provision for the replacement of their capital. The Committee have, however, suggested that in the case of a Pacific cable there should be what practically amounts to a double replacement of capital. They have recommended that a sufficient sum should be set aside for annual maintenance to ensure the complete renewal of the cable within forty years, so that at the end of that time the associated Governments should either be in possession of a new cable or, if the old cable had not been wholly renewed, of a reserve fund sufficient to replace such part of the original cable as still existed. And, further, they have provided for the complete extinction of the original loan at the end of fifty years. These facts must be borne in mind in considering the financial prospects of the cable.

82. The Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing their strong sense of the value of the services rendered to them by their Secretary, Mr. W. H. Mercer. It has been mainly owing to his exertions that they have been enabled to carry through their work evenly and promptly since their regular sittings first commenced.

W. H. MERCER,
Secretary.
Colonial Office, 5 January, 1897.

SELBORNE, Chairman.
DONALD A. SMITH.
A. G. JONES.
SAUL SAMUEL.
D. GILLIES.
GEO. H. MURRAY.

[NOTE.—*Voluminous evidence, &c., omitted, the main features of which are indicated in the above Report.*]

Statement by Mr. Sandford Fleming.

THE following statement was prepared by request with the view of submitting it to the Pacific Cable Conference when it met in London on 8th July, 1896. As the Committee adjourned until 26th October, 1896, the Canadian Representatives transmitted the statement to the chairman, the Right Honorable the Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

BEFORE expressing my views generally on the Pacific Cable, I am asked to relate to the Committee the circumstances which led to the proposal to span the Pacific Ocean by telegraph. I comply with the request with some hesitation, as I am obliged to allude to my personal connection with the matter. In referring to this part of the subject I shall confine my remarks to a very few brief sentences.

The projected submarine electric cable across the Pacific from the western seaboard of Canada has been before the public for many years. The proposal to extend a telegraph to Asia and Australia naturally followed the establishment of a trans-continental telegraph through the Dominion. So far back as 1863 the overland telegraph was projected in conjunction with the trans-continental railway. In that year the explorations for the eastern section of the railway between Halifax and Quebec were undertaken by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and in 1871 the surveys westerly to the Pacific Ocean were commenced by the Government of the New Dominion. A few years after these dates the construction of the telegraph was proceeded with on each respective section. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works, was one of the first to take an active interest in the matter. Under his administration the policy was adopted of extending the telegraph from the waters of the St. Lawrence to the Pacific coast; and in 1874 the Government entered into contracts for constructing telegraph in advance of the railway over nearly 2,000 miles of territory.

Occupying

Occupying the position of Engineer-in-chief of the whole line of railway from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific, the establishment of the overland telegraph came under my official charge, and in connection with my duties my attention was directed to the extension of the electric wire across the Pacific. It became plain to me that the national line of communication on which Canada was then expending so much would be incomplete without a connection with the telegraph systems of the countries beyond the Pacific Ocean, and it became equally clear that the spanning of the Pacific by an electric cable would prove of the highest importance to the whole Empire.

In the year 1879 I was called upon to visit London on public business with the then Premier, Sir John Macdonald. I had prepared a telegraph map of the world, with the projected line across the Pacific and its various eastern and western connexions laid down thereon. I pointed out that by spanning the Pacific it would be possible to open up a new means of communication, to be employed for purposes of general commerce at much lower rates than by existing channels; that it would at once complete the electric girdle of the globe, and bring Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa into unbroken telegraphic touch of each other, entirely independent of the lines which pass through foreign European countries. Sir John Macdonald submitted the map and explained the proposal to Lord Beaconsfield, and I was led to understand that both Premiers were very favourably impressed with the project, and regarded it to be of great Imperial importance. I am fully warranted in saying that the Canadian Premier so regarded it until his death in 1892. Public attention was for the first time directed to a British Pacific cable in my report as Engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was laid before Parliament in 1880. In this report the map referred to is reproduced on a reduced scale.

Much correspondence followed, to which it is not necessary to allude. I will only remark that the route first projected was a northern one; this was owing to the absence of information respecting the Southern Pacific Ocean, and the impression which prevailed that physical difficulties existed which offered insuperable obstacles to the laying of a cable on a direct route between Canada and Australasia. In consequence of this impression it was designed to lay the cable from Vancouver to Japan, touching at islands in the Aleutian and Kurile groups as mid-ocean stations. From Japan the connexion with Australasia would be obtained by means of the telegraph to Singapore and the Eastern Extension Company's lines of telegraph.

Through the intervention of the Home Government, negotiations were opened with the view of securing one of the Kurile islands. Japan was asked to transfer to the British Crown one of these islands in order that the telegraph station should be under British protection. The cession of an island was not obtained, but permission to land at any suitable point in Yesso was granted, the landing to remain in charge of and under the protection of Japan. (*See* letter, December 14th, 1880, from Sir Harry Parkes, and December 23rd, from Sir A. T. Galt.)

An agent was sent to Washington who, after some difficulty, obtained conditional landing privileges on one of the Aleutian islands.

On March 1st, 1881, the Government of Canada introduced certain resolutions in Parliament with the view of promoting the establishment of the cable. After discussion the resolutions were withdrawn, and an Act passed incorporating a company to lay the cable. This company proved abortive, and when its charter expired, further information having meanwhile been obtained respecting the Southern Pacific, it was represented to the Canadian Government that the physical features of the Southern Ocean would admit of a cable being laid on a direct route from Canada to Australia, and that the long detour by the Aleutian Islands and Japan could be avoided. (*See* my letter of October 20th, 1885.)

Correspondence followed, and on June 8th, 1886, an Order in Council was passed by the Canadian Government recommending that means be taken to obtain an expression of opinion on the projected direct cable to Australia from the several Governments concerned, and to ascertain what amount of assistance each would be prepared to give, and that for this purpose a Conference of agents of the Colonies be invited to discuss the subject. The co-operation of Her Majesty's Imperial Government was likewise sought.

On November 25th, 1886, the Home Government summoned a Conference to meet in London the following year, to which the principal Colonial Governments were invited to send representatives. One of the questions to be specially considered was the development of telegraphic communications of utility to the Empire.

At the Colonial Conference, held in 1887, the Pacific cable was specially considered, and resolutions were passed in respect thereto strongly favouring its establishment. The published proceedings of the Conference give the discussions at length.

Since the Conference of 1887 repeated efforts have been made to induce the Admiralty to make a complete survey of the bed of the ocean on the most direct route for the cable. A statement respecting the nautical survey appears in the report of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce on his mission to Australia in 1893 (pages 106 to 122).

In 1888 the Canadian Government invited the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to send delegates to Canada to consider the question of telegraphic connexion and trade relations. Correspondence resulted, when it was finally agreed that delegates should be sent from Canada to Australia. In 1889 the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott (afterwards Sir John Abbott, Premier of Canada) with several other gentlemen were appointed to proceed on this mission, but the proposed federation of the Australian Colonies, then actively discussed, had the effect of postponing the visit. It was felt that the time was inopportune, and that it would be advisable to wait until the Colonies would be united politically.

Early in 1893 a Postal and Telegraph Conference was held at Wellington, New Zealand, at which all the Australasian Colonies were represented, and resolutions were passed urging the establishment of a Pacific cable.

In September, 1893, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce (the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell) was sent as a delegate to Australia to confer with the several Governments on the subject of the Pacific cable and the development of trade. A full account of this delegation will be found in the report on the mission to Australia (*see* pages 66 to 106).

As an outcome of the delegation to Australia, a Conference was held in Ottawa the following year (1894). At this Conference the Imperial Government, the Canadian, the South African, and all the Australasian Governments were represented.

The published proceedings of the Conference held in Ottawa in 1894 furnish a full account of the discussions. The following resolutions were passed in respect to the establishment of the Pacific cable:—

1. *Resolved*—That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communication by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia.
2. *Resolved*—That the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australia; the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada, and Australian Colonies.
3. *Resolved*—That it is for the interest of the Empire that, in case of the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia, such cable should be extended from Australasia to the Cape of Good Hope, and for that purpose arrangements should be made between the Imperial and South African Governments for a survey of the latter route.
4. *Resolved*—That, in view of the desirability of having a choice of routes for a cable connexion between Canada and Australasia, the Home Government be requested to take immediate steps to secure neutral landing ground on some one of the Hawaiian Islands, in order that the cable may remain permanently under British control.
5. *Resolved*—That the Canadian Government be requested, after the rising of this Conference, to make all necessary inquiries, and generally to take such steps as may be expedient in order to ascertain the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, and promote the establishment of the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed in this Conference.

Acting under the instructions of the Conference of 1894, the Canadian Government invited cable-manufacturing contractors and others to state the terms upon which they would be prepared to lay and maintain in efficient condition a submarine electric cable across the Pacific from Canada to the Australasian Colonies. Proposals were invited in three different forms.

I herewith submit, for the information of the Committee, the detailed general conditions under which proposals were invited (*see* Appendix A); likewise the tenders subsequently received by the Canadian Government; likewise my report on the tenders, dated November 20th, 1894, made at the request of the Minister of Trade and Commerce (*see* Appendix B).

Soon after the tenders were received I prepared a memorandum giving my views respecting the establishment of the cable. As these views are strengthened and confirmed by subsequent events, I beg leave to submit this memorandum to the Committee as part of the present statement.

MEMORANDUM,

MEMORANDUM.

Ottawa, December 1st, 1894.

The information obtained since the meeting of the Colonial Conference in July last is of a character to call for special notice.

The Conference, by the 5th resolution, relating to the Pacific cable, requested the Canadian Government to take the necessary steps to urge forward the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed by the delegates and the resolutions passed by them.

On September 10th a Special Commission was appointed by the Canadian Government to proceed to Honolulu to enter into negotiations with the Hawaiian Government for the possession of a neutral landing ground for the cable, should it be deemed expedient or desirable to touch at Honolulu or at some other island in the Hawaiian Group.

The object was to obtain a choice of routes. While it was the decided feeling of the Conference that the cable should only touch islands on the route in the possession of Great Britain, there were technical as well as commercial reasons for obtaining the use of an island within the Hawaiian archipelago.

The report on the mission submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, November 15th, points out that while there is a fair prospect of obtaining the use of an island on conditions generally acceptable, the result of the mission remains undetermined, as it awaits the action of the United States Government, owing to a treaty engagement between the two countries.

Consequently, as the matter at present stands, there is no alternative line which can be chosen. The route known as No. 1, touching at Fanning Island, is the only route open for adoption. The question of carrying the cable by way of Honolulu or some one of the Hawaiian Islands rests with the Hawaiian Government and the Government of the United States. As soon as the Hawaiian Government feels at liberty to enter into an agreement, such as that suggested during the recent mission, which would secure to them the advantages of telegraphic connexion with the markets of the world, it will probably be heard from. Any offer it may make may be considered on its merits before contracts for laying the cable be entered into.

TENDERS.

On August 6th an advertisement appeared in the London newspapers asking for tenders. Cable-manufacturing contractors and others were invited by the Canadian Government to state the terms upon which they would be prepared to lay and maintain in efficient condition a submarine electric cable across the Pacific from Canada to Australasia.

Tenders have been received from some of the best and oldest firms; they establish four important desiderata:—

1. They set at rest all questions respecting the practicability of the project.
2. They establish indisputably that Great Britain can obtain direct telegraphic communication with the British Colonies of the Southern Hemisphere, without having resort to any soil not British territory.
3. They clearly prove that there is no requirement for delay in order to make elaborate preliminary surveys, offers having been received from cable manufacturers of the widest experience, who, with the information and data possessed, are prepared to lay the cable and guarantee its success.
4. The tenders give definite information as to the cost of the undertaking; moreover, they furnish proof that the outlay of capital required is less than the amount which has been estimated.

The definite data thus obtained overcome all obstacles which were supposed to stand in the way of the first resolution passed by the Conference, viz., that "immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communication by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia." The Governments concerned are now placed in possession of information essential to the consideration of the best means necessary to the consummation of the project.

As there might be some divergence of opinion as to the best means to be taken to carry out the undertaking, the Canadian Government, in asking for proposals, intimated that offers would be received in three different forms, viz.:—

Form A.—The cable to be owned and controlled by Government, to be worked under Government authority, and to be kept in repair by the contractor for three years.

Form B.—The cable to be owned, maintained, and worked by a company under a fixed subsidy for a term of years.

Form C.—The cable to be owned, maintained, and worked by a company under a Government guarantee of traffic for a term of years.

The only actual offers received are according to Form A. That no offers were received according to Forms B and C may be due to the fact that it was felt desirable to predetermine the maximum charges, so as to preclude a subsidised or traffic-guaranteed Pacific Cable Company amalgamating or combining with the existing company to the disadvantage of the public.

It was stipulated that under Forms B and C the maximum rates to be charged on messages to and from Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies shall be 3s. per word for ordinary telegrams, 2s. per word for Government telegrams, and 1s. 6d. for press telegrams. Trans-Pacific messages to be charged at proportionate rates. These are the rates agreed upon at the Postal and Telegraph Conference held in New Zealand in March last.

My opinion as to the best means of establishing the Pacific cable has been long given, and as early as the Colonial Conference of 1887. I submitted my views again at the recent Colonial Conference, and on occasions before and since that date I have explained the principles which, in my humble judgment, in view of the public interest, should be followed.

I do not think it necessary to repeat the arguments I have frequently used in favour of establishing the Pacific cable as a public undertaking, so that it may remain under Government ownership and control. I beg leave to refer to my remarks which the Minister of Trade and Commerce submitted in a memorandum, dated October 11th, 1893, to the Australasian Governments, likewise to what I said at the Colonial Conference in June last (extracts are appended). On both occasions I pointed out that it would be unwise to subsidise a company, when the object could be attained more economically, and far more advantageously to the public, by other means. It has since been suggested as an alternative to a subsidised company (Form B) to establish a company under a Government traffic guarantee (Form C). That is to say, the company to be guaranteed a gross revenue from traffic for a term of years; the deficiency between actual earnings and the guaranteed earnings to be made good by the Governments each year. To my mind this plan is scarcely less objectionable than the first mentioned. Let us, by way of illustration, assume that a company is formed under a Government guarantee of gross traffic equal to £200,000 per annum for a period of twenty-five years. What in this case would prevent the existing company and the new company entering into a secret pooling agreement by which it would be the policy of both to pass over the old line the great mass of the traffic, the object being to establish against the Governments each year of the twenty-five as large a claim as possible under the guarantee? I do not see that it would be possible to prevent the two companies amalgamating their interests in this or in some other way, and as a consequence a powerful monopoly would be built up to exact its own terms. Looking at the subject in all its bearings, the true plan, in my judgment, is to make the Pacific cable a public undertaking from its first construction. I am satisfied the more the subject is considered, it must become clear that only by the observance of the principle of State ownership will the greatest public advantage be permanently obtained. If, in establishing the Pacific cable as a public undertaking, the co-operation of the Mother Country with Canada and the Australasian Colonies be secured, the most advantageous consequences will undoubtedly proceed from this arrangement. The first effect of co-operation would be in connection with the initial cost of the work, as a joint guarantee would admit of the required capital being raised at the lowest possible rate of interest. I have only to point to the Intercolonial Railway of Canada as an illustration of the advantages attainable. In 1867 it was arranged between the Home Government and the Canadian Government to connect Quebec and Halifax by railway; for this purpose a loan of £3,000,000, bearing the Imperial guarantee, was effected at a low rate of interest, and by this means the Home Government rendered substantial aid in the construction of the National Railway of Canada without in any way drawing on the Imperial Exchequer. It can be clearly established that by the same principle of co-operation in the case of the Pacific cable undertaking, to which so much importance has been attached as a means of bringing in closer affinity the distant portions of the Empire with the Mother Country, it can be successfully effected without in any way taxing the people of Great Britain, of Canada, or the Australasian Colonies.

Assuming that the principle of co-operation and State ownership be assented to, the capital may be raised by one of three modes, viz.:—

1. The whole amount may be raised by the Canadian, the Australian, and New Zealand Governments, and the interest in each case guaranteed by the Imperial Government; the relative liability to be borne by the Imperial, Canadian, and Australasian Governments, to be apportioned by mutual agreement.

2. The whole capital may be raised by the Imperial Government; the payment of a sum equal to the interest on such portion of the capital as may be agreed upon, to be guaranteed by Canada and the Australasian Colonies, in proportion to be determined.
3. The capital may be raised on securities issued through the medium of an Imperial Colonial Cable Commission; a joint guarantee for the payment of interest to be given by the Imperial, the Canadian, and the Australasian Governments.

It is obvious that by either of these modes the whole of the capital may be obtained at the very lowest rate of interest. The interest would be a first charge against revenue, which it can be shown will be ample for all purposes, but as it is expedient to provide for every contingency, provision should be made for a deficit. The proportions in which any such possible deficit would be made up by each respective Government would be a matter to be determined by agreement.

As several distinct Governments will be concerned in the project, it may be advisable, in order to meet the difficulty of joint ownership, to create an organisation in which the administration would be centralised; an Imperial Colonial Cable Commission or trust, established by the authority of the several Parliaments. It might consist of three persons, representing the Imperial, the Canadian, and the Australasian Governments respectively, with authority determined by statutes, to obtain capital and to assume responsibility for establishing the work and carrying it on when completed.

Among the tenders received is an offer from an old-established and reliable firm to lay the cable on route No. 1, the all-British route by Fanning Island, for the sum of £1,517,000. This price includes maintenance and repairs for three years after the whole line shall have been completed and put in operation; consequently there would be no disbursements for these services during this period to be met by the earnings of the telegraph. The cost of working, and interest on capital, would be the only charges against revenue during the first three years after the cable shall have been laid.

The cost of working has been estimated by Mr. Alex. Siemens at £24,000 for the operating staff and office expenses at each station. If we add to this 25 per cent. for management, the whole cost of operating would be £30,000 per annum.

The interest charges on the capital expended will depend upon the value the securities may obtain in the money market. These securities, bearing the guarantee of the Imperial, Canadian, and Australasian Governments, would certainly be rated in no way inferior to consols. Admitting this view, the rate of interest may be estimated at 2½ per cent.

Should the most costly of the several routes which have been spoken of be adopted—that is to say, the route by Fanning Island, with branches to New Zealand as well as Australia—I am unable to see with this tender before us, offering to complete it in every respect for £1,517,000, that the capital to be raised need exceed £1,600,000. This capital raised at 2½ per cent. gives £40,000 as the total interest to be met yearly. As it is advisable in forming an estimate of this kind to make full and complete provision for unforeseen contingencies of whatever kind, 10 or 12 per cent. may be added. In this view, £45,000 may be considered the maximum interest charge, to which, if we add £30,000 for working expenses, we have the sum of £75,000 as the total fixed charges to be met by revenue in each of the three years after the cable shall have been opened for business.

REVENUE.

The next question which demands an answer is: What constitutes a fair estimate of revenue?

The subject of revenue has been diligently considered in all its bearings, and I have endeavoured to arrive at fair and reasonable estimates; these estimates have been based on carefully collated information respecting the existing telegraph business, which has been steadily and rapidly growing for nearly twenty years. I have submitted the views formed to men of experienced judgment in such matters, and of perfectly unbiased minds. It is with confidence, therefore, that I refer to these estimates, supported, as they are, by the opinions of gentlemen in high official stations, whose sense of responsibility necessitates the utmost care and caution in arriving at conclusions. Along with my own views on the subject of revenue I have much satisfaction in appending letters referring thereto from the following gentlemen:—

1. Mr. Geo. Johnson, Statistician to the Dominion Government, Ottawa.
2. Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa.
3. Mr. W. Hepworth Mercer, Colonial Office, London.

The Dominion Statistician, after an examination of the official returns, gives precise information respecting the volume of telegraph business between Australasia and Europe; he likewise presents evidence of its rapid growth, of which the following is an indication:—

1875, total words transmitted	235,160
1875 to 1880, increase in words transmitted	118,188
1880 to 1885 do do	184,007
1885 to 1890 do do	289,923
1890 to 1893 do do	574,015
1893, total number of words transmitted	1,401,293

This officer confirms my statements as to the volume of business, and more than bears out my estimate of the share of traffic which must become tributary to the Pacific cable.

It will be seen from the letters of the other gentlemen, that, after a careful examination of the data, they fully substantiate, as far as it is possible to do so, the estimates of probable revenue.

In my letter on this subject, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, of the 20th July, 1894, I have set forth in detail the reasoning which justifies the view I take with respect to the business to be done by the Pacific cable, and I venture to think that the estimates submitted will be considerably within the actual revenue when it comes to be ascertained. According to these estimates the gross earnings in 1898, the first full year that the cable could be in operation, reckoned at the low tariff of 2s. per word, would amount to £110,000; for the year 1899, £126,500; and for the year 1900, £143,000. If from these estimated yearly earnings we deduct in each case the fixed charges for interest and working expenses of £75,000, we would have a surplus in 1898 of £35,000; in 1899 of £51,500; in 1900 of £68,000; showing a total surplus of £154,500 for the first three years the telegraph would be in operation. During the whole of this period the cable would be maintained by the contractor, and any expense incurred in effecting repairs would form part of the contract sum to be paid to him.

After the third year the cost of maintaining the cable would be a charge against surplus earnings, which I shall show would be ample for the purpose, and would, moreover, leave a considerable balance each year to be carried to a reserve fund.

The following table covers the remaining seven of the first ten years after the opening of the telegraph for traffic, and is computed on the principles set forth in the appended papers. The cost of repairs and maintenance, usually estimated at £6 per mile, would amount to £43,000 per annum; for this service I have allowed £50,000, which, added to interest and working expenses, increases the charge against revenue to £125,000 per annum.

	Gross Earnings.	Charges.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
Surplus for the three first years			154,000
1901	159,500	125,000	34,500
1902	176,000	125,000	51,000
1903	192,500	125,000	67,500
1904	209,000	125,000	84,000
1905	225,500	125,500	100,500
1906	242,000	125,000	117,000
1907	258,500	125,000	133,500
Total surplus in ten years			742,000

The estimate shows an increasing surplus year by year which is fully warranted by the data. That a surplus is a probable contingency is due mainly to the assumed low interest on capital; and the low rate of interest, so important a factor in the calculations, presupposes the identification of the Imperial Government with the Governments of Canada and the Australian Colonies in this Imperial-Colonial project. It is scarcely necessary to add that although there is no probability of loss, or insufficiency of revenue to meet all charges, it is indispensable that the precise responsibility attached to the several Governments which co-jointly undertake the work should be clearly defined. I do not take upon myself to suggest the proportion of liability each may bear, as this must be a matter for diplomatic arrangement hereafter.

It has been my object to show by the facts I have presented and the figures I have produced that a mutual effort on the part of Great Britain and the two great divisions of the Colonial Empire can establish the Pacific cable with ease, and practically without cost to the taxpayer in either country.

That the estimates I have presented will be borne out by actual results I feel perfectly satisfied. I have based them chiefly on the business which already exists between Australasia and England, and which is, year by year, increasing with a very rapid growth. I have taken little or no account of the traffic which undoubtedly will spring up across the Pacific when the means of telegraphing at low rates is provided—a new traffic, the whole of which will be tributary to the new line. I am satisfied that my estimates are reasonable and reliable; it has certainly been my aim to submit them in a form which time will substantiate and confirm. The first effect of the Pacific cable will be to confer a benefit on the merchants of Great Britain and Australasia, and, indeed, on the whole of that section of the community in both countries who resort to the use of the telegraph. This is obvious from the mere reduction in rates alone. The reduction from 4s. 9d. to 3s. per word will, within the first year after the Pacific cable shall be open, effect a gross saving in Australasia and the mother country of £190,000. This saving will be repeated annually, and will continually be augmented by the growth of business.

Canada may look for gains of another kind and in another way. As Miss Flora Shaw has recently so well pointed out, Canada “commands the commercial highroad of two hemispheres,” and, perceiving the value of the position, has taken means to secure its possession. But commerce can nowhere be developed without the ordinary facilities, and the telegraph is in this age the indispensable adjunct, and in some notable instances the actual pioneer, of commerce.

The mere laying of an electric cable between two opposite shores of an ocean has in our time become a comparatively commonplace affair; but to connect Canada with Australasia and New Zealand by telegraph has more than ordinary significance. The contemplated telegraph would greatly strengthen the commercial position of the lands connected by it, and would constitute a common bond between sister colonies now widely separated. In completing the “electric girdle” of the Empire the effect of the Trans-Pacific cable would be far-reaching, and its influence would be incalculable. Not the least valuable consequence of the proposal submitted would be its high moral and political import. The co-operation of Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia in establishing this telegraphic connection would present itself to the world as an ideal “co-partnership” unparalleled in history, and it would furnish a striking development of Britannic unity, perhaps foreshadowing still more important developments in coming years.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

The questions which the Committee are requested to consider and report their views upon are as follows:—

1. Is the laying of a cable between Canada and the Colonies of Australia practicable from a technical point of view?
2. If so, what route should be selected for the cable?
3. What will be the cost (a) of laying, (b) of maintaining the cable, (c) of the annual working expenses?
4. What revenue will arise from the traffic which may be expected to pass over the cable?
5. Should the cable be owned and worked by Government or by a subsidised private company?
6. If the cable were to be national property, what would be the proper method of management and administration?
7. What should be the form of contract offered to a contractor for its construction?

I beg leave respectfully to submit the following remarks, having reference to the first four questions. I have already expressed my views on question No. 5 decidedly in favour of Government ownership. I do not presume to offer any opinion on the financial question or the method of administration.

1. Doubts have been raised as to the possibility of passing messages through the section between Vancouver and Fanning Island on account of its unprecedented length, the distance being 3,240 miles, to which, if sufficient allowance for slack be added, the length of cable required will be about 3,600 miles, a length considerably exceeding that of any cable yet laid. Through the courtesy of Mr. Frederick Ward, manager in England of the Commercial Cable Company, I have had the question tested practically within the past few days. At my request Mr. Ward caused experiments to be tried through two of the main cables of his company. They were looped at Canso (Nova Scotia), so as to form a continuous cable-line from Waterville (Ireland) to Canso and back. The experiments were perfectly successful. Messages were passed through the whole length of cable, measuring 4,733 nautical miles, fully 1,100 miles greater than the Vancouver-Fanning cable. The result of this trial proves conclusively that there will be no difficulty in connection with the Pacific cable which cannot be overcome. The best possible evidence that the Pacific cable is practicable from a technical point of view is the fact that several of the most eminent cable manufacturing contractors in the world have offered to furnish the cable, of a given capacity for conveying messages, to lay it on the bed of the ocean, and maintain it in efficient working condition for three years for a specific sum.
2. There is only one route open for adoption, viz., that known as the Fanning Island route. There is no immediate prospect of any other route being available.
3. The lowest tender for manufacturing and laying the cable on the Fanning Island route, and maintaining it in perfect working condition for three years, is that of the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company. This firm asks £1,517,000 for a twelve-word per minute cable, £1,672,000 for a fifteen-word per minute cable, and £1,880,000 for an eighteen-word per minute cable, maintenance for three years being included in each case (see Appendix B).
4. The revenue to arise from the traffic which may be expected to pass over the cable would, I firmly believe, exceed the estimates submitted by me. I have estimated there will be a surplus of £742,000 in the first ten years over and above interest on capital, working expenses, repairs, and maintenance. The surplus would augment year by year in an increasing ratio, and would be placed in reserve for renewals at some remote period, or would otherwise be dealt with as the Governments may determine.

I have the greatest confidence in the estimates submitted by me, because I believe them to be based on correct data and calculated on sound principles. I have certainly striven to make them moderate, reasonable, and reliable. That the estimates are all that I claim for them, I beg leave to point out that they have been so far confirmed in a most striking manner.

First, with respect to cost. In my letter written at Sydney, New South Wales, October 11th, 1893, and transmitted for the information of each of the Australasian Governments (see Mission to Australia, page 69), I placed the cost of the Fanning Island route at £1,978,000. Tenders for laying the cable on that route were received at Ottawa in November, 1894, and the highest prices in the tender I have mentioned range from £1,517,000 to £1,880,000, and those prices include the cost of maintaining the cable for three years.

Second, with respect to traffic. In the same letter of October 11th, 1893, I estimated that the total number of words which may be expected to be telegraphed between Australasia and Europe would be, in 1894 and 1895, 1,275,191 and 1,453,716 respectively (see page 71). Through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General of New South Wales I have been placed in possession of the actual number of words transmitted in each of these years, viz., 1,323,241 in 1894, and 1,948,369 in 1895. These authentic returns establish conclusively that the actual business done has exceeded my estimate; that there has been an excess of traffic equal to 4 per cent. in 1894, and no less than 34 per cent. in 1895.

With respect to the proportion of the traffic which would fall to the share of the Pacific cable, I beg leave to submit a letter addressed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, eighteen months ago, and I ask that it may be held as part of the statement which I now make.

“Dear Sir,

“Ottawa, December 28, 1894.

“Referring to our conversation this morning on the subject of the Pacific cable, and more especially on the question of probable revenue,

“The point which you rightly considered of importance relates to the sources of revenue, and you asked upon what grounds I assumed in my estimates that the Pacific cable would obtain one half the telegraph business between Australasia and Europe? You suggested as a possibility, from the fact that the existing lines of telegraph had been long established,

that

that there would be business relations between the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the owners of the Australasian land lines—perhaps an understanding or agreement of such a character as would give the existing cable company exclusive control of European traffic collected throughout the Colonies.

“In answer to this I have only to say that the land telegraphs in each one of the seven Australasian Colonies are owned and operated by the Governments under the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs. There cannot be any agreement of the kind referred to at present existing, and there is no probability of one being entered into. On the contrary, if the Pacific cable be established as proposed, through the co-operation of the Australasian Governments with Canada and Great Britain, the Colonies would have a direct interest in the success of the new line, and every telegraph and post office throughout Australia and New Zealand would practically become offices or agencies of the Pacific cable. It is easy to be seen, therefore, that there would be a tendency to send European telegraph traffic collected at these offices (unless specially directed otherwise) by way of the Pacific cable in preference to the old route. There can be no doubt whatever that with the Pacific cable established as proposed on the principle of State ownership, the several Governments at the sources of traffic would have it in their power to direct telegraph business over the new line as they may desire. It does not follow that the power in the hands of the Governments would be unduly exercised to the injury of the Eastern Extension Company. No doubt a division of the traffic would for a time diminish the profits of that company, but the establishment of the new route would stimulate telegraphy above its normal growth, and in a very few years the volume of business would be doubled, so that an equal division would restore to that company as much business as it now controls.

“For these reasons, and the additional reason that the Pacific cable will unquestionably command all the telegraph traffic between North America and Australasia, I feel more than warranted in basing the estimates of revenue on half the European-Australian traffic. I feel quite satisfied that the more the question is looked into my estimates will be found moderate, and considerably on the safe side. For my own part I feel perfectly assured that, if the cable be laid as a Government work, the estimates of revenue will be borne out by actual results, as fully as estimates of cost have been verified by the tenders received.

“Hon. W. B. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce.”

“Yours, &c.,

“SANDFORD FLEMING.

In the foregoing letter I have referred to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and pointed out that its business would be diminished by the successful operation of the Pacific cable. The latter, however, would so stimulate telegraphy that in a few years the proportion of traffic which would fall to the share of the existing line would, I have reason to think, equal the volume of business which at present it commands. It is a question for the Governments to consider how far the company may be entitled to claim that its reasonable profits should be made good meanwhile. I have on all occasions recognised that every consideration should be extended to the company whose enterprise established the pioneer cable to Australasia, and first brought the Colonies into telegraphic connection with the Mother Country.

It is on higher than competitive grounds that a Pacific cable is advocated, and it is impossible to admit that the existence of the Eastern Extension Telegraph must for ever prevent the establishment of a national line across the Pacific. The discussions at the Colonial conferences of 1887 and 1894 go to show that the Pacific cable is demanded not only by the growing requirements of trade and commerce, but as an essential feature in the development of the telegraphic system of the Empire.

DOCUMENTS submitted for the information of the Committee by Mr. Sandford Fleming, July 8th, 1896.

1. General conditions under which tenders for laying the Pacific cable were invited.—App. A.		
2. The tenders received by the Canadian Government and letters connected therewith:—		
(a) Letter from Sir John Pender.....	October 19th, 1894.	} Not printed.
(b) „ Mr. W. Sharpley Seaton.....	October 19th, 1894.	
(c) „ the Chairman, Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.....	October 19th, 1894.	
(d) Letter and tender of Mr. Francis A. Bowen.....	October 20th, 1894.	
(e) Tender of Siemens Bros. & Co.....	October 20th, 1894.	
(f) „ Fowler-Waring Cable Company.....	October 19th, 1894.	
(g) „ W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Company.....	October 19th, 1894.	
(h) „ India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company.....	October 19th, 1894.	
„ India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company.....	November 22nd, 1894.	
„ India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company.....	December 24th, 1895.	
3. Report on tenders by Sandford Fleming.....	November 20th, 1894.	} App. B.
4. Additional report on tenders by Sandford Fleming.....	December 11th, 1894.	
4. State ownership and revenue:—		
(a) Extracts from Mr. Fleming's address.....	July 2nd, 1894.	} App. C.
(b) „ „ memorandum.....	October 11th, 1893.	
(c) „ „ letter.....	July 20th, 1894.	
(d) Letter of George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.....	November 29th, 1894.	
(e) „ J. M. Courtney, Deputy Master of Finance, Ottawa.....	December 1st, 1894.	
(f) „ W. Hepworth Mercer, Colonial Office, London.....	October 11th, 1894.	

* NOTE.—The tenders and letters under this heading are placed in the custody of the Colonial Office for reference and not for publication.

(Advertisement.)

APPENDIX A.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

THE Government of Canada invites cable manufacturing contractors and others to state the terms upon which they will be prepared to lay, and maintain in efficient condition, a submarine electric cable across the Pacific from Canada to the Australasian Colonies.

General conditions under which the offers are to be made may be ascertained on application at the Department of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, or at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Offers addressed to the undersigned will be received by him until November 1st, 1894.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Ottawa, August 6th, 1894.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. At the Colonial Conference, held in Ottawa between June 23rd and July 8th (inclusive), a series of resolutions were passed relating to the Pacific cable (copies appended). It was resolved, among other things, that immediate steps should be taken to provide direct telegraphic communication between the Dominion of Canada and the Australasian Colonies. At the unanimous request of the delegates present at the Conference, the duty of giving effect to the resolutions passed, and the views expressed, devolved upon the Canadian Government.

2. In order to obtain definite data to enable all the Governments concerned to consider and adopt the best means of carrying out the undertaking, the Canadian Government deems it expedient to invite proposals for establishing the cable, in three different forms, viz. :—

FORM A.—The cable to be owned and controlled by Government; to be worked under Government authority, and to be kept in repair by the contractor for three years.

Cable manufacturing contractors to state the lowest cash price for which they will be prepared to supply and lay the cable, the terms and conditions upon which they will guarantee its permanency, and the annual payment for which they will maintain it in efficient condition for three years after the whole line shall have been completed and put in operation.

FORM B.—The cable to be owned, maintained, and worked by a subsidised Company.

The contracting parties to find the capital, establish, work, and maintain the cable in efficient condition, for a subsidy to be paid to them annually for a term of years, by the contributing Governments. The offers to state the amount of subsidy to be paid yearly, and the number of years it is to be paid. The maximum rates to be charged on messages to and from Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies shall be as follows:—Three shillings per word for ordinary telegrams; two shillings per word for Government telegrams; and one shilling and sixpence for press telegrams. The charges on messages between Canada and the Colonies to be proportionate.

FORM

FORM C.—*The cable to be owned, maintained, and worked by a Company under a Government guarantee.*

The contracting parties to find the capital, establish, work, and maintain the cable in efficient condition. The offers to state what guarantee of gross revenue will be required; the difference between gross earnings and the amount guaranteed to be made good each year to the Company by the contributing Governments. The rates to be charged for the transmission of messages to and from Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies shall be as follows:— Three shillings per word for ordinary telegrams; two shillings per word for Government telegrams; and one shilling and sixpence per word for press messages. Trans-Pacific messages to be charged at proportionate rates. The tariff of charges to be approved and not changed unless by Governmental sanction.

ROUTE OF CABLE.

Offers will be received for laying the cable on each of the routes described as follows:—

Route No. 1.

Commencing at Vancouver Island the cable to extend to Fanning Island, thence to a suitable island in the Fiji Group. From Fiji to Norfolk Island, and at that point the route will bifurcate to the northern part of New Zealand, and to a convenient point near the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland.

	Knots
Vancouver Island to Fanning Island	3,232
Fanning Island to Fiji	1,715
Fiji to Norfolk Island	1,022
Norfolk Island to New Zealand	415
Norfolk Island to Tweed Mouth, near boundary New South Wales and Queensland	761
Total	7,145

Route No. 2.

From Vancouver Island the cable to be laid to a small unoccupied island indicated on the charts as Necker Island, situated about 240 miles westward from the most western island of the Hawaiian Group and about 400 nautical miles from Honolulu. From Necker Island the cable to extend to Fiji, and thence, as in Route No. 1, to New Zealand and Australia. On the section between Necker and Fiji possibly Howland Island or Baker Island may be available for a mid-station, but the exact position has not been ascertained.

	Knots
Vancouver Island to Necker Island	2,431
Necker Island to Fiji	2,546
Fiji to Norfolk Island	1,022
Norfolk Island to New Zealand	415
Norfolk to Tweed Mouth	761
Total	7,175

Route No. 3.

As in Route No. 2 the cable to extend from Vancouver Island to Necker Island, thence to Onoatua or some one of the eastern islands of the Gilbert Group. From this station in the Gilbert Group two branches to extend, one to Queensland and the other to New Zealand. The Queensland branch to touch at San Christoval Island in the Solomon Group, and terminate at Bowen, connecting at that point with the land lines, easterly to Brisbane and Sydney, westerly to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

	Knots
Vancouver Island to Necker Island	2,431
Necker Island to Onoatua (in Gilbert Group)	1,917
Onoatua to Fiji	980
Viti Levu to New Zealand	1,004
Onoatua to San Christoval (Solomon Group)	953
San Christoval to Bowen, Queensland	980
Total	8,265

Route No. 4.

As in Routes Nos. 2 and 3 the cable to be laid from the northern terminal point to Necker Island. From Necker Island to extend in a direct course to Bowen, touching at Apamana, a central island in the Gilbert Group, and at San Christoval, of the Solomon Group.

	Knots.
Vancouver Island to Necker Island	2,431
Necker Island to Apamana (Gilbert Group)	1,865
Apamana to San Christoval (Solomon Group)	970
San Christoval to Bowen, Queensland	980
Total	6,246

Route No. 5.

As in Routes Nos. 2, 3, and 4, the cable to run from Vancouver Island to Necker Island; from Necker Island to Fiji, thence to Jersey, thence direct to New Zealand.

	Knots
Vancouver Island to Necker Island	2,431
Necker Island to Fiji	2,546
Fiji to New Zealand	1,150
Total	6,127

Route No. 6.

From Vancouver Island the cable to extend to Honolulu; from Honolulu to Fiji, and from Fiji to follow route No. 1 to New Zealand and Australia. On the section between Honolulu and Fiji one of the Phoenix Islands may possibly be found available for a mid station.

	Knots
Vancouver Island to Honolulu	2,280
Honolulu to Fiji	2,600
Fiji to Norfolk Island	1,022
Norfolk Island to New Zealand	415
Norfolk Island to Tweed Mouth	761
Total	7,078

Route

Route No. 7.

From Vancouver Island the cable to extend to Honolulu; from Honolulu to Onoatua of the Gilbert Group; from Onoatua to San Christoval of the Solomon Group; from San Christoval to Bowen.

	Knots.
Vancouver Island to Honolulu	2,280
Honolulu to Onoatua	2,080
Onoatua to San Christoval	953
San Christoval to Bowen	980
Total	6,293

Route No. 8.

From Vancouver Island the cable to extend to Honolulu; from Honolulu to Fiji, possibly with a mid-station on this section if a suitable island be available. From Fiji the cable to run direct to New Zealand.

	Knots.
Vancouver Island to Honolulu	2,280
Honolulu to Fiji	2,600
Fiji to New Zealand	1,150
Total	6,030

The northern terminus of each route is on Vancouver Island. The cable will land at some suitable point to be determined, probably at Port San Juan, near the entrance of the strait of San Juan, or at Barclay Sound.

The several routes above described are shown generally on the accompanying map of the world. The distances given in each case are believed to be approximately correct, but are not guaranteed. Parties offering to provide and lay the cable must make their own calculations of distances and satisfy themselves.

Character of Cables.—Proposals will describe the type of cables intended to be used on each section, and state the weight of conductors and insulators per knot in each case.

Shore Ends.—The best description of landing cables must be employed at terminal points and all mid-stations. The proposals will describe the character, weight, and length of shore-end cables to be used in each case.

Speeds.—The calculated speeds for each section of the cable shall in no case be less than 12 words per minute.

Stations and Equipments.—Each offer will describe the character and approximate cost of buildings, instruments, &c., to be furnished for each terminal and mid-ocean station.

Repairs and Maintenance.—Proposals will state the provision intended to be made for repairs and maintenance, the number, tonnage, and value of repair steamers. In the case of offers made under Form A, the steamers and stores will be found by and remain the property of the contractor, until the end of three years from the completion of the cable, to be then taken over at a valuation as may be stipulated and agreed.

Surveys.—Charts may be seen at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, showing the soundings which have been made from time to time in the Pacific as far as recorded. It is expected that additional soundings will shortly be made, but parties making proposals must assume all risks, and in the event of a contract being entered into for establishing the cable, the contractors must themselves take means to find the most suitable points for landing the cable at all terminal and mid-ocean stations. It will be understood that in each instance the landing privileges are to be secured by the contributing Governments.

Time of Completion.—The time limited for the completion of the cable is three years, from the date of the contract; but as it is desirable to have telegraphic communication established as soon as practicable, proposals may state a shorter period; or the same parties may make two offers, one on the basis of three years, the other on the shortest period within which the undertaking may be accomplished.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals based on the above general conditions, and in either of the three forms set forth, to be addressed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and delivered at his Department in Ottawa, on or before the first day of November, 1894.

Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, August 6th, 1894.

4. *Resolved.*—That in view of the desirability of having a choice of routes for a cable connexion between Canada and Australasia, the Home Government be requested to take immediate steps to secure neutral landing ground on some one of the Hawaiian Islands, in order that the cable may remain permanently under British control.

5. *Resolved.*—That the Canadian Government be requested, after the rising of this Conference, to make all necessary inquiries, and generally to take such steps as may be expedient in order to ascertain the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, and promote the establishment of the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed in this Conference.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON TENDERS.

Sir,

Ottawa, 20th November, 1894.

I have the honor to report on the replies received by you on the 1st inst., in response to the public advertisement of the Government of Canada, inviting cable-manufacturing contractors and others to state the terms upon which they would be prepared to lay and maintain in an efficient condition a submarine electric cable across the Pacific from Canada to the Australasian Colonies.

1st. Sir John Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, 50, Old Broad Street, London, addressed a letter to you, dated 19th October, 1894, in which he represented (1) that full information respecting the depth and nature of the sea-bed has not been obtained, and in consequence reliable opinions cannot be formed; (2) that Mr. Alex. Siemens' estimates of revenue are fallacious, and that my own estimates are not much more reliable; (3) that a cable laid as intended would be quite useless, and would prove a commercial failure; (4) that a telegraph established across the Pacific as proposed would result in a loss of at least £90,000 a year to the company he represents. Sir John Pender, in short, discourages in every possible way the attempt to span the Pacific by a Canada-Australian telegraph; he states, however, that he will be most happy to enter into negotiations for accomplishing the work if sufficient inducements be offered him, and he pleads that his company "will be able to undertake the work on better terms than could be offered by any other company."

2nd. Mr. W. Sharpley Seaton, 57½, Old Broad Street, London, likewise addresses you 19th October, 1894. This gentleman sets forth at some length the great necessity which exists for a detailed survey. He considers this to be of primary importance, and counsels delay until such a survey be made.

3rd. The Chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 33, Old Broad Street, London, writes 19th October, 1894. He criticises generally the proposals which have been published by the Canadian Government, and raises objections to the conditions laid down for intending contractors. He objects to each one of the eight routes specified, and proposes a new route, taking in Honolulu and Samoa. On this route the firm he represents would lay a cable of a good type and weight between Vancouver and New Zealand (only) for £1,870,000. This amount, however, does not include maintenance for three years or for any period. Nor does it include a branch cable to Australia. He urges as a first step that the line should be sounded over its entire length on the exact route chosen, and he states that his firm cannot undertake to guarantee the repair of the cable until a further investigation has been made of the sea-bottom over which the cable is to be laid.

The writer of this communication estimates that a cable could be laid on route No. 8 for about for about £1,300,000, but this, he states, would depend upon its proving possible to find an available and safe mid-station between Honolulu and Fiji. He further states that maintenance on this or any route cannot under present conditions be guaranteed by this firm.

4th. Mr. Francis A. Bowen, 3, Tokenham Buildings, King's Arms Yard, London, sends a proposal dated 20th October, 1894. This gentleman, for himself and his associates, offers to construct and submerge a cable on any route which may be selected for £200 per knot of 6,082-66 feet. The offer presents itself to me as being in an exceedingly ambiguous form, as there is nothing to show what the total cost may be on any route, and there is no explanation as to how the total cost is to be ascertained, whether the number of knots shall be reckoned on the actual distance between stations, or on the

length

length of cable payed out; nor is it clear that the price stated includes the cost of buildings, instruments, &c. Moreover, and to my mind the most serious objection to this offer is the specification of the core to be used; the weight of copper and gutta-percha appears to be designed to be the same throughout without reference to the length of sections to be spanned. As specified the core would be too light for the long section and unnecessarily heavy for the shorter sections. Mr. Bowen places the additional charge for maintenance at £237,000 for the three years.

5th. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company refer to the invitation for proposals under Form "C"—that is, on the basis of a traffic guarantee. This company is unable to make a *firm* offer under this form; they, however, submit an estimate in the following words:—"For your guidance, we may state that in our opinion a twenty-five years' annual guarantee, payable quarterly of the following amounts, as placed against the respective routes, should suffice for the effective establishment and maintenance of the cable."

	£
Route No. 1	226,000
Route No. 2	217,000
Route No. 3	215,000
Route No. 4	153,000
Route No. 5	202,000
Route No. 6	199,000
Route No. 7	184,000
Route No. 8	197,000

There is no other reference in any of the replies received to the establishment of the Trans-Pacific telegraph under a Government traffic guarantee (Form C), and none whatever to the formation of a company to carry out the undertaking under a Government subsidy (Form B).

With respect to the matter of soundings referred to in the first, second, and third communications above noticed, I would only remark that it would require soundings to be taken in a very comprehensive manner to give even an approach to a full knowledge of the sea-bed, and that it would involve much cost and prolonged delay. However valuable such a survey would undoubtedly prove in a scientific point of view, it is by no means indispensable to the laying of a cable or to its effectual maintenance. Cables have been laid, and successfully laid, when no such comprehensive surveys have been effected; indeed, the best information goes to show that a large proportion of cables at present submerged have been laid without any precise and detailed knowledge of the sea-floor. The majority of such cables are, I believe, in good working order, and few of them have ever required any great expenditure for repairs. Be all that as it may, the Government is now in possession of definite offers from firms of the highest standing and widest experience to lay the Pacific cable on any one of the eight routes specified. All the soundings required for securely and successfully laying the cable are to be made by the contractors themselves during the time occupied in manufacturing it, and so satisfied are they on this and all other points that they are quite ready to enter into contract to complete the undertaking, and guarantee its maintenance for three years for a definite sum.

There are four regular tenders according to Form "A," accompanied by ample details and full information on all essential points. After carefully and critically examining and comparing them I beg leave to submit the following abstract:—

Regular Tenders.

Form A. The cable to be owned and controlled by Government; to be worked under Government authority; and to be kept in repair by the contractor for three years.

No. 1. From Siemens Bros. & Co., 12, Queen Ann's Gate, Westminster, London.

No. 2. From the Fowler-Waring Cable Co., North Woolwich, London.

No. 3. From the W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Co., 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon-street, London, and North Woolwich.

No. 4. From the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., 106, Cannon-street, London, and Silvertown.

These tenders are based on the general conditions prescribed; they include in each case the manufacture and laying of the cable; the providing of station buildings and instruments for the use of the operating staff; likewise the maintenance and repair of the entire length of the cable for a period of three years after the whole line shall have been completed and put in operation.

The parties tendering are prepared to enter into contract for the sums placed opposite the name of the firms, in each case as follows:—

Route No. 1.

Commencing at Vancouver Island with mid-stations at Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, and with branches from Norfolk Island to New Zealand and New South Wales—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,517,000
No. 3. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,826,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	2,170,000
No. 2. Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,350,000

Route No. 2.

Commencing at Vancouver Island with mid-stations at Necker Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, and with branches to New Zealand and New South Wales—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,316,000
No. 3. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,743,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	2,140,000
No. 2. Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,210,000

Route No. 3.

From Vancouver to Bowen (Queensland), with mid-stations at Necker Island and Onoatua (Gilbert Group), branching at Onoatua *via* Fiji to New Zealand and *via* San Christoval (Solomon Group) to Bowen—complete in each case, including maintenance for three years.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,403,000
No. 3. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,723,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	2,240,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,341,000

Route No. 4.

From Vancouver Island to Bowen (Queensland) direct, with mid-stations at Necker Island, Apamana (Gilbert Group), and San Christoval (Solomon Group)—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,068,000
No. 3. The W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,554,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	1,710,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,125,000

Route No. 5.

Vancouver Island direct to New Zealand *via* Necker Island and the Fiji Group—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,291,000
No. 3. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,658,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,010,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	2,050,000

Route

Route No. 6.

Vancouver Island to Norfolk Island, with mid-stations at Honolulu and Fiji. At Norfolk Island, branches to extend to New Zealand and Australia proper—complete, and including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,391,000
No. 3. The W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,740,000
No. 1. Siemens Bros. & Co.	2,120,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	2,130,000

Route No. 7.

From Vancouver Island to Bowen (Queensland), with mid-stations at Honolulu, Onoatua (Gilbert Group), and San Christoval (Solomon Group)—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,081,000
No. 3. The W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,589,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	1,880,000
No. 1. The Siemens Bros. Co.	1,900,000

Route No. 8.

From Vancouver Island direct to New Zealand, with mid-stations at Honolulu and Fiji—complete, including maintenance for three years in each case.

	£
No. 4. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,243,000
No. 3. The W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co.	1,655,000
No. 2. The Fowler-Waring Cable Co.	1,910,000
No. 1. The Siemens Bros. Co.	1,970,000

The cost of maintenance is variously estimated by the several firms, the highest being that of the W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Co., who place the cost at £115,000 per annum, or £345,000 for the three years. This is subject to a reduction if the spare cable provided for the purpose be not used. The Siemens Bros. Co. include in their offer for the purpose of maintenance £270,000, being at the rate of £90,000 per year; this also is subject to a reduction if the actual repairs cost less than the sum named. This mode of charging for the maintenance and repair of the cable has an obvious advantage. The Fowler-Waring Co. stipulate that a fixed sum, £300,000, be allowed to guarantee maintenance and repair for the three years. The India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co. make no special charge for guaranteeing the maintenance and repairs, and as their offer for laying the cable on each one of the eight routes is the lowest, it is well to make this point perfectly clear by quoting from their proposal as follows:—

"The contract prices given hereunder for the different routes include the erection at each cable-landing place of a suitable dwelling-house and operating-room for the working staff, with duplicate sets of all proper instruments at each station; also the use of two steamships fitted with cable tanks and all necessary machinery for repairing the cable, and the cost of maintaining these ships, as well as the cables themselves, for three years." The contract prices for which this firm is prepared to manufacture, lay, and maintain the cable for three years on any one of the eight routes are as follows:—

	£
Route No. 1	1,517,000
Route No. 2	1,416,000
Route No. 3	1,303,000
Route No. 4	1,068,000
Route No. 5	1,291,000
Route No. 6	1,391,000
Route No. 7	1,081,000
Route No. 8	1,243,000

This company states that if entrusted with the contract, they will undertake to manufacture the cable at the rate of 20 miles a day, and will proceed to ship and lay it with the least possible delay.

An examination of this tender and accompanying documents shows that this company propose to use an approved type of cable; the core on the long section (Route No. 1) is to have a copper conductor weighing 533 lb. per knot, insulated with gutta-percha weighing 365 lb. per knot, the sheathing to be the same as the deep-sea type of cable adopted by the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. in the newest Trans-Atlantic cable laid this year. The shore ends and intermediate cables to be similar in character and weight to those generally adopted under like circumstances.

There is one apparent omission in this tender in connection with shore end and shallow water cables. I can find no special mention of a metallic protection against "teredos." In the opinion of the undersigned, the core of the cable should be enveloped in a brass tape. The additional cost is not great, and before any contract is entered into with this or any company it should be clearly stipulated that this effective means of protection against the ravages of marine life should be provided.

The Honorable Mackenzie Bowell,
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

I have, &c.,
SANDFORD FLEMING.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON TENDERS.

Sir,

Ottawa, December 11th, 1894.

I have the honor to report on the letter addressed to you by the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, of date the 22nd November, 1894, on the subject of the tender of that firm for manufacturing, laying, and maintaining the Pacific cable.

In my report on the tenders of date November 20th, 1894, I mentioned in the last paragraph that in my opinion it was expedient to make provision for protecting the core of the cable, under certain conditions, from the ravages of marine life. The letter of the abovenamed company which you have referred to me gives the assurance that all types of cable proposed to be laid by that firm will be provided with proper protection; that in fact all cables laid in less than one hundred fathoms are to have the core sheathed with metallic taping as a protection against the teredo. This assurance removes the objection which I raised.

In my report of November 20th all the tenders referred to were for the supply of cables having a speed capacity of 12 words per minute. For route No. 1 the price of the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company is, including maintenance for three years, £1,517,000. In the letter of this company of the 22nd November it is stated that higher-speed cables will be furnished for this route at the following prices, viz.:—

- A 15-word per minute cable for £1,672,000.
- An 18-word per minute cable for £1,880,000.

Compared with estimates previously made these prices must be held to be moderate. My own estimate for a cable on this route (No. 1) as given in your report on the mission to Australia (page 69) is £1,978,000; and the estimate furnished the Colonial Office, London, by the General Post Office authorities (see Appendix to the same report, page 79) is £2,924,000. Neither of these estimates includes maintenance for three years; moreover, the estimate from the General Post Office does not include a connexion with the mainland of Australia, which would probably be estimated at £200,000 additional.

We thus have in the tender of the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company a definite offer to lay and maintain for three years a cable from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand with a speed capacity 50 per cent. higher than the cable referred to by the General Post Office authorities, and for a sum £1,244,000 less than their estimate, without any allowance for maintenance.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

I have, &c.,
SANDFORD FLEMING.

APPENDIX C.

THE PACIFIC CABLE AS A PUBLIC UNDERTAKING OWNED BY GOVERNMENT.

(a.)

Extracts from Mr. Fleming's Address at the Colonial Conference, 1894.

"There are two distinct methods by which the Pacific cable may be established, viz. :—

"1. Through the agency of a subsidised company.

"2. Directly by Government as a public work.

"I have given this branch of the subject long and earnest attention, and I have arrived at conclusions which to my mind are confirmed by every day's experience.

"At one time I favoured the first method. It has been customary to have enterprises of this character carried out by companies, and it seemed to have been assumed that there was no other way by which the work could be accomplished. However, when it is considered that in the United Kingdom, in India, in the Australian Colonies, and in a great many foreign countries the telegraphs are owned and worked by Governments, there appears no good reason why Government ownership should be confined to land telegraph. No doubt it would give least initial trouble to Government to offer liberal subsidies in order to have the telegraph across the Pacific laid and owned by a company; but I am perfectly satisfied that in the long run the second method will be found in every respect more advantageous. The interests of a company and the public interests are not identical; they are in some respects the very opposite. While the primary object of a company is to exact from the public as much profit as possible, the interests of the public, on the other hand, are to secure cheap telegraphy, and to have it as free and untrammelled as possible. Suppose, for example, that a large subsidy be granted, such a subsidy as Sir John Pender has declared to be necessary, and that the whole undertaking passed over to the Eastern Extension Company to carry out, would not the effect be to confirm and perpetuate the telegraphic monopoly which at present exists between Australia and the outer world? Would it not simply shut out all prospect of obtaining the reduced charges to which we may confidently look forward? Would it not contract intercourse, instead of providing the fullest opportunity for its free and full expansion, so much to be desired? I look forward to the time, and I do not think it is far distant, when, if a wise and prudent course be followed, the telegraph will ramify in many directions under the ocean to all the principal colonial possessions, and that, in the not distant future, there will be a greater reduction in charges on messages than has taken place in letter postage during the past fifty years.

"Speaking for myself, I have arrived at the conclusion that the true principle to follow, looking solely at the public interests, present and prospective, is to establish the Pacific cable as a Government work. In my judgment it would be a grave and irremediable mistake to give it to the existing company on their own terms, or perhaps on any terms. Even to hand the work over to a new company entirely distinct from the Eastern Extension Company would scarcely mend matters. It would be impossible to prevent the two companies combining in some form to advance their common advantage to the detriment of the public interest.

"I have elsewhere endeavoured to show the advantages derivable from the establishment of the Pacific cable as a public work directly under Government control. It is a matter of constant experience that the promoters of companies, as a rule, set out with the determination to make large sums of money, that investors are promised large returns, and they are not satisfied unless they are forthcoming. In consequence 9 per cent., and in some cases much more than 9 per cent., is paid for money raised for private companies, while, on the other hand, Governments can borrow capital at 3 per cent. Hence it is possible under Government ownership to reduce charges on telegraphy much below the rates charged by private companies.

"With the proposed cable under Government control, it is not easy to assign a limit to the reduction in charges for transmitting messages, and with low charges there will arise, without any appreciable extra cost in working, a great expansion in the business of the telegraph. Thus the public will be benefited to an extent which would not be possible if the cable became the property or passed under the control of a private company.

"I had hoped to have seen present at this Conference His Excellency Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas. He would, I am sure, have given the best testimony in favour of the plan of Government ownership. Less than two months ago I had a letter from him in which he furnished indisputable evidence as to the superiority of the principle of Government control. The Bahamas are connected with the mainland by a cable owned by Government. The first idea was to have it carried out by a company under a subsidy of £3,000 a year for twenty-five years. Fortunately it was decided to make it a Government work; the cable is entirely so established, and the policy of its operation is dictated primarily by the commercial requirements of the Colonies. Profits are of course desired, but these are held to be a subordinate consideration. This policy would have been reversed had the cable been controlled by a company, the interests of the company *per se* would have remained paramount. Sir Ambrose Shea informs me that even in a financial aspect it has proved fortunate that they kept the cable under Government control. Instead of paying £3,000 a year in the form of a subsidy, the charge on the Colony is already reduced to £1,800 after fully providing for a sinking fund to cover renewals as well as interest on the cost, and all other charges. Beyond the question of money, the Governor attaches much importance to the power held by the executive for adapting the policy of the cable management to the growing and varying wants and conditions of the Colony.

"It appears to me that in bringing two of the leading divisions of the Colonial Empire into telegraphic connexion, we cannot do better than place before us the experiment to which I have referred as having been so successfully tried. Great importance must be attached to the views and ripe judgment of Sir Ambrose Shea, strengthened in a matter of this kind by the experience of the Bahama cables. Every commercial object points to the expediency of retaining the Canada-Australian cable under Government ownership; and, apart altogether from commercial considerations, there is no reason to warrant that so important a work, undertaken for national purposes, should be removed from the effective control of the Governments by whose authority alone the great principles of its establishment would be fully observed."

(b.)

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

Extract from Mr. Fleming's Memorandum, Sydney, October 11, 1893.

"In many cases it is difficult, owing to the lack of information, to form estimates of the probable revenue of a projected undertaking. In this instance, however, the best data is available for our guidance. We have the published statistics of telegraph business by the existing line between Australia and Europe for a number of years, and it is fair to assume that on the establishment of the Pacific cable, rates and all other things being equal, the business will be equally divided between the two lines.

"I am unable to ascertain the business for the past year, but I gather from the published returns that the number of words transmitted in the year ending May 1, 1892, was 1,275,191. If we divide this into equal parts we have 637,595 words as a basis for estimating the revenue of the Pacific cable.

"In examining the returns for the previous years some striking peculiarities are apparent. During the eight years from 1882 to 1890 the telegraph business between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain increased on an average 54,441 words each year, equal to 14 per cent. per annum. This may be viewed as the normal increase under a high tariff, inasmuch as throughout these eight years the charges on ordinary messages were never less than 9s. 4d. per word. On May 1st, 1891, the rate was reduced from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, and within the twelve following months the business increased by 448,913 words—an increase of 54 per cent. on the business of the previous year, and 831 per cent. over the normal annual increase during the preceding eight years. The further expansion of business will no doubt for the present be disturbed and retarded by an increase in the charges on messages on the 1st January last; but there remains the experience of the year 1891-92 to establish the remarkable effect of a low tariff in stimulating telegraphy. In that single year the increase in the number of words transmitted under a 4s. rate was greater than the growth of the business during the whole of the preceding eight years under a 9s. 4d. rate.

"One of the direct benefits to the public from the Government ownership of the Pacific cable will be the reduction in charges for transmitting messages. I have already mentioned that with a full and efficient staff, such as the estimate for working expenses provides for, it will cost no more to do a large business than a small. There will, therefore, be no reason for preventing the freest expansion of telegraphy by the new line, by lowering the charges. In my humble opinion, the rates across the Pacific should be lowered to 2s. per word immediately on the cable being laid, in order that the public may have the advantage of cheaper communication at the earliest moment.

"The

"The proposed rate of 2s. per word for transmitting messages across the Pacific would reduce charges between Australia and England to 3s. 3d. in place of 4s. 9d. as at present. Moreover, messages from Australia received at Vancouver would be forwarded to all parts of Canada and the United States for an average charge not exceeding 2s. 9d. per word in place of 6s.—the present charge.

"I wish to avoid extravagant statements and too sanguine estimates. I would, in submitting my ideas, particularly desire to keep strictly within reasonable probabilities. If we base estimates on the existing volume of business merely, we must anticipate that there will be no great advance over the business of 1891-92 for a few years if the charges on messages are again raised as they already have been to some extent. In the calculations which follow, I shall, therefore, assume the business to be at a standstill for three years; that is to say, I shall assume that the business in 1894 will not be greater in volume than it was in 1891-92, and that thenceforth the normal increase of not more than 14 per cent. per annum shall apply. The number of words transmitted in 1891-92 was 1,275,191. It is assumed that the Pacific cable would, if in operation in 1894, obtain one-half of this business.*

Year.	Number of Words per Annum.	Earnings of the Cable at 2s. per Word.	Year.	Number of Words per Annum.	Earnings of the Cable at 2s. per Word.
1894	637,595	£ 63,759	1900	1,173,176	£ 117,318
1895	726,858	72,686	1901	1,262,439	126,244
1896	816,122	81,612	1902	1,351,703	135,170
1897	905,386	90,539	1903	1,440,967	144,097
1898	994,649	99,465	1904	1,530,230	153,023
1899	1,084,913	108,391			

"In connection with the estimates of revenue I have pointed out from statistical returns two elements of increase of business—(1) a normal increase under an exceedingly high tariff; (2) a very much greater increase under a lower tariff. There will be a third increase, which will be due to the development of traffic with Canada and in bringing the Australian Colonies into direct telegraphic touch with the whole telegraph system of North America. At present, telegraphic intercourse is insignificant, but with a 2s. or 2s. 6d. rate across the Pacific in place of a 6s. rate by a circuitous route, the circumstances will be favourable to the growth of telegraph business between the two continents, and in consequence the revenue to the Pacific cable from this source will rapidly develop to large proportions.

"In the foregoing estimates of revenue, I have reckoned only the normal increase under a high tariff, and take no account of the greater increase which certainly will result from the charges being lowered, as proposed. I have likewise added nothing from the Australasia-North American business, the whole of which would flow to the Pacific cable. I am quite warranted, therefore, in expressing the opinion that the estimates of revenue I have presented are not exaggerated or unreasonable, and that the Pacific cable, established by Government in the manner proposed, would effect very important results. It would practically extinguish all subsidies now paid, and render guarantees unnecessary. It would permanently establish low rates for ocean telegraphy. It would yield a revenue which, after paying working expenses, and providing for maintenance and renewals, would make good all interest charges on the whole cost of the undertaking from the beginning, and in a very few years would furnish large surplus earnings. I venture to think, then, that if the resolution passed by the Postal and Telegraph Conference in March last be generally assented to in these Colonies, the Governments need not hesitate in incurring the comparatively small, almost nominal, liability necessary to secure a telegraph connection across the Pacific, which every British subject will recognise to be of the greatest national and commercial value."

(c.)

Extract from Mr. Fleming's Letter to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, July 20th, 1894.

"With respect to the revenue: If it will take three years to establish the cable, 1898 will be the first year of its full operation. On pages 70 and 71 of the report on the mission to Australia will be found an estimate of the proportion of business which would fall to the share of the Pacific cable for that year—1898. The estimate was made a year ago and based on the assumed telegraphic business for 1893 between Australia and Europe, which has been exceeded by actual results. See footnote, p. 71. Correcting the estimate in this respect, the business for 1898 may be set down at 1,105,000 words, which, reckoned at 2s. a word, would yield a gross revenue for the first year's operation of the Pacific cable of £110,000. It will be borne in mind, moreover, that this estimate is for European business, and includes nothing for the business between Canada, the United States, and Australia, at present significant, but which, in a few years, with greatly improved facilities, will undoubtedly develop to considerable proportions. For these reasons I am satisfied that the estimates submitted will be fully realised and more than confirmed by actual results.

"Bearing on these estimates, a friend wrote me from London a few weeks back, as follows:—'I have been looking over the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887, where a memorandum of yours is given, dated April 1886 (page 101). In it you show a probable traffic for the year 1893 of 133,000 messages, equal to 1,330,000 words. The actual business for the past year, according to Sir John Pender, was 1,306,716 words, and according to Australian returns, 1,401,292 words. In either case the prediction made eight years ago is approximately correct.' I mention this merely to bring out the fact that the principles on which the estimates are formed are sound, and that the estimates themselves may generally be considered safe.

"With respect to the charges on revenue, viz. :—

1. Interest on capital.
2. Working staff and management.
3. Repairs and maintenance.

"The first and second are constant, the third is variable. Experience goes to show that failure and interruptions in cables, due to defects in manufacture or causes connected with laying, generally take place within the first year or two. For this and other reasons I propose that the manufacturers should be asked to undertake to keep the cable in efficient working order for three years; we may thus eliminate from revenue account for that period all charges for repairs and maintenance.

"Assuming that the cost of the cable and its maintenance for three years will be, in round figures, £2,000,000, the revenue account for the year 1898 would stand as follows:—

Earnings, as estimated.....	£	£
Interest on £2,000,000 at 3 per cent.....	60,000	110,000
Staff and management	30,000	
		90,000
Surplus revenue.....		£20,000

In the above I have taken Mr. Siemens' estimate of the cost of staff required for stations, and office expenses at each point, viz., £24,000. I have increased Mr. Siemens' allowance for general management to £6,000, the two making in all £30,000 per annum. This charge will be constant, and will suffice, as pointed out by Mr. Siemens, for a business more than six times greater than that estimated for the year 1898, and, by introducing duplex working, for a traffic ten or twelve times greater. "I

* At the date of going to press (May 1894) it has been ascertained that the traffic for 1893 between Europe and Australia consisted of 1,306,716 words, showing that Mr. Fleming's estimate is considerably within actual results. If merely the normal increase of 14 per cent. under a high tariff be added to existing business, the number of words for 1894 in the table of estimated earnings which follows, should be 744,328 in place of 637,599, and the earnings for the same year £74,483 in place of £63,759, thus establishing that the estimates of revenue presented in this memorandum are in no way exaggerated.

"I have pointed out elsewhere that the average normal increase of telegraph business between the Australas an Colonies and Europe was 14 per cent. per annum, during the period when the high rates charged for a period of eight years were in force—that is to say, under a tariff rate of 9s. 4d. per word from 1882 to 1900. Manifestly, under the low rates proposed to be charged by the Pacific cable, the normal increase will be greater than 14 per cent. per annum; more especially as the whole North American business will receive a great incentive from direct communication, and all this additional and constantly growing traffic must find its way by the Pacific cable to and from Australia. I venture to think that it would not be too sanguine an estimate to place the annual increase of business at 18 or 20 per cent., but to be perfectly safe I shall limit it to 15 per cent. in the calculations which follow—that is to say, only 1 per cent. more than the average annual increase realised under the high tariff for the eight years previous to 1890.

" ESTIMATE

"of the business of the Pacific cable for ten years after its completion, calculated on the basis of 1,100,000 words, for the year 1893, an average normal increase of 15 per cent. per annum thereafter :—

	Gross Earnings.	Interest and Working Expenses.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
1898	110,000	90,000	20,000
1899	126,500	90,000	36,500
1900	143,000	90,000	53,000
1901	159,500	90,000	69,500
1902	176,060	90,000	86,060
1903	192,500	90,000	102,500
1904	209,600	90,000	119,600
1905	225,000	90,000	135,500
1906	242,000	90,000	152,000
1907	258,500	90,000	168,500

"As we have eliminated all but the fixed charges on revenue for the first three years, an examination of the above table will show that the surplus up to the fourth year will have accumulated to £109,500, which sum, together with the annually increasing surplus thereafter accruing, would be sufficient to meet all charges for repairs and maintenance and leave a balance to be carried to a cumulative reserve, for renewals at some future day.

"I may mention that I have submitted in outline this financial scheme to the delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, with whom I have had the advantage of frequent consultations since the Conference rose, and I have the satisfaction to state that it finds favour with each of them. That feature of the scheme by which all the uncertain charges for repairs and maintenance would be embraced in the contract with the manufacturers of the cable, would not only have a tendency to secure a cable of the very best make and character, but it would defer all charges against revenue which revenue could not fully meet until a date later than the payment of the last annual subsidy to the Eastern Extension Company. The Australian Governments now contributing to that subsidy could then, with greater ease, make up any possible shortage which may arise in connection with the new cable. The estimate, however, shows clearly that under this scheme there is every prospect of the Pacific cable being self-sustaining from the first.

(d.)

Letter from George Johnson, Esq., Dominion Statistician.

Dear Sir,

Office of the Statistician, Ottawa, 29 November, 1894.

I have examined your statements before the Intercolonial Conference in re the Pacific cable, and have the following remarks to make :—First, respecting the growth of business; and second, respecting the proportion the new route could hope to secure.

I.

Taking the statistics of growth I find the following :—

Year.	No. of words transmitted.	Increase.			Tariff per word.
		Actual	Per cent. for period.	Per cent. yearly.	
1875.....	235,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	353,348	118,188	50	10·0	9s. 4d.
1885.....	537,355	184,007	55	11·0	9s. 4d.
1890.....	827,278	289,923	54	10·8	9s. 4d.
1891.....	1,275,191	.....	.....	54·0	9s. 4d. and 4s.
1892.....	1,321,412	.....	.....	3·6	4s.
1893.....	1,401,293	.....	.....	6·0	4s. 9d.

The actual increase in the three years 1891-93 over 1890 was 574,015.

The number of words transmitted is taken from returns submitted to the Postal and Telegraph Conference held in Adelaide in May, 1890, in Queensland in March, 1893, and in New Zealand, in March, 1894.

They show that during fifteen years (1875-90) of high tariff (9s. 4d. per word) the increase in the number of words was 251·8 per cent., and that during the three years 1891-92-93, in which period the rates were reduced to 4s. and 4s. 9d., the increase over 1890 was 69·2.

For the whole period covered by these statistics the increase is 496 per cent.

From these figures of percentage it appears: 1st, that during the period 1875-90 the growth of business under a 9s. 4d. tariff was equal to an annual average of 16·8 per cent.; 2nd, that under a 4s. and 4s. 9d. tariff the average annual growth from 1890 to 1893 (three years) was 23 per cent.

Your estimate of 14 per cent. increase appears, in the light of these facts, to be a very conservative one.

II.

How much of the business could a cable competing with the existing one hope to secure?

(a.) A telegram from Melbourne to London by the existing line has to travel 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles is in Australia, and is, therefore, land wire. The land wire in Asia is, I judge, about 1,000 miles more of wire.

A telegram from Melbourne to London via Canada would travel 14,414 miles, of which 3,764 would be land wire.

In respect to the greater danger of stoppage and delay from land wire, the two lines would be, practically, on an equality.

(b.) Your estimate is that one-half of the words sent by cable between Australia and the rest of the world would be sent via the line across Canada.

According to the return of 1892 there would be, on this estimate, 660,706. But some portion of the total of 1,321,412 words must be Asiatic business, since Australia imports of tea alone 33,000,000 lb. a year, direct from Asia. From various data I estimate the Asiatic business at one-eleventh of the whole. Deducting this, we have 1,191,000 words to represent European business, of which the new proposed route would stand a fair chance to secure one-half. I would, therefore, place the estimate at 595,000 (or 600,000) words instead of 637,595.

Taking this estimate and applying to it the 16·8 per cent. increase, the estimate for 1895 would be 695,000 words, or 31,860 less than your estimate. For 1896 it would be 811,760 words, or 4,362 less. In 1897 it would be 948,000 words, or 42,000 more than your estimate. My calculation would give fewer words for 1895 and 1896 and more words for 1897, and still more in succeeding years.

I

I have taken the percentage of the period when the tariff was 9s. 4d. per word. If the percentage under a 4s. tariff were taken, the growth would be much greater, and undoubtedly the result of reduction in the rates would be an increase in messages, as the table above given shows.

I have not dealt with the development of business between North America and Australia, which must in the nature of things be very great when facilities are provided, and will also be tributary to the Pacific cable.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G., C.E.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician.

(e.)

Letter from J. M. Courtney, Esq., Deputy Minister of Finance.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Department of Finance, Ottawa, 1 December, 1894.

I have read over very carefully and, I may say, with a great deal of pleasure the blue books and documents you left with me for perusal in connection with the scheme for laying a Pacific cable to connect this country and Australasia. Both from the fact that it is the pioneer Pacific cable scheme and also from the magnitude of the work itself, the consideration of the subject is to me exceedingly interesting, especially as it has such an intimate bearing on the expansion of the Empire.

In writing to you now, however, I wish to be very careful, and to guard the position I take from misconceptions. I can, of course, have nothing to do with the policy of the Canadian Government, and in the present financial condition of the Continent I could not, if the matter were referred to me, on general principles, recommend any scheme that would increase the liabilities of the Dominion either directly or indirectly. From the examination of the facts and figures, however, submitted by you, I may say I have arrived at the same conclusion as yourself as to the cost of laying down the cable, and, in my judgment, the conclusion arrived at cannot be regarded as oversanguine or forced in any way.

As to the calculations of revenue, I have, of course, taken your own method, and have divided by two the number of words sent in 1892, taking one-half to come over the new cable. But, as it appears from the documents submitted, the cable could not be in operation for three years yet, or until 1898, even if commenced at once, and taking the average annual increase in the messages at 15 per cent., the estimate of the work to be done is, to my mind, very low.

It would follow, therefore, judging by the expenditure and by the revenue that, as far as I can see, with the limited knowledge at my disposal in the matter, and under the conditions named, the cable line could be laid down and a revenue derived which would meet all the charges.

Of course, in all this, it must be understood that I am looking at the financial features of the scheme from the documents before me, and that I have no personal or direct knowledge of the laying or working of cable lines. I do not know that a separate line may not be necessary, or that other contingencies may not arise which I have no means of anticipating or foreseeing.

Yours, &c.,
J. M. COURTNEY.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., Ottawa.

(f)

Letter from W. Hepworth Mercer, Esq., Colonial Office, London.

Dear Mr. Sandford Fleming,

Rideau Club, Ottawa, 11 October, 1894.

Before leaving Ottawa, I desire to congratulate you on the evidence which is now in the possession of the Canadian Government that your views as to cost of laying the proposed Pacific cable were moderate and reasonable. It must be a matter of great gratification to you to find after so many years of controversy and opposition that your estimates are more than borne out by the practical offers now received.

With regard to the question of the prospective revenue of the cable, I have carefully examined the data and studied the principles upon which you have formulated the estimates contained in your memorandum dated Sydney, 11th October, 1893, and your letter to Mr. Bowell, of 20th July, 1894, and I have satisfied myself that your conclusions are thoroughly sound. Assuming that the cable is to be a Government enterprise, participated in by Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia, I think that the estimates of revenue would at least be fully borne out by actual results.

It seems to me that there is now an excellent case for presentation to the various parties interested, and the Australasian Colonies in particular will no doubt look forward to the accomplishment of an enterprise which will, we may fairly hope, give them an unprecedentedly low telegraphic tariff in return for a smaller expenditure than they have been paying for a comparatively high one.

I hope, speaking for myself, that in a matter of such wide concern, and involving, besides the direct commercial benefits, results the importance of which cannot be estimated in figures or weighed in a balance-sheet, the Australasian, the Dominion, and the Imperial Governments will all be able to join in the project.

I am, &c.,
W. HEPWORTH MERCER.

No. 4.

Précis.

THE following is a précis of subsequent action taken in New South Wales in connection with the Pacific Cable project:—

A Ministerial Postal and Telegraphic Conference took place in Melbourne on the 1st March, 1897, at which the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Tasmania were represented, when the following resolution was adopted by all except West Australia, whose representative would not bind that Colony, namely:—

‘Resolved.—This Conference hereby expresses its great satisfaction that the Pacific Cable Commission has decided to recommend the adoption of the proposals formulated at the Sydney Conference, and, in view of the great importance to the Empire of the construction of the cable, expresses the hope that means may at an early date be found for its speedy realisation.’

On 26th June, 1897, the Sydney Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Hon. the Postmaster-General, Sydney, intimating that at the Conference of Chambers of Commerce of Australasia, held in Sydney, 17th to 22nd May, 1897, the following resolution was carried, namely:—

“Pacific Cable.—That this Conference is of opinion that the early establishment of telegraphic communication with the mother country *via* the Pacific Ocean and the Dominion of Canada, under Imperial control and passing through British Possessions only, is a necessity not only in commercial interests but for Imperial strategic reasons, and will materially assist, not only the great cause of Australian Federation, but will also form a strong bond of union between Great and Greater Britain. Further, that it be a recommendation to the Governments of the various Colonies represented at this Conference to urge upon the Imperial Government to carry out the laying of the Pacific Cable at the joint expense of the Governments interested with the least possible delay.”

It should, at this stage, be mentioned that, on the 22nd March and 12th November, 1897, the Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) addressed letters to the Imperial Government, making proposals respecting the construction of a cable touching only at British Possessions from (1) England to Perth, in Western Australia, by way of Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Ascension, St. Helena, the

the Cape, and thence by land to Durban, Mauritius, Rodriguez and Keeling Cocos Islands, with a branch from the Seychelles (already connected with Mauritius) by Diego Garcia, to Galle, in Ceylon; and (2) Gibraltar to Capetown, by Sierra Leone, Ascension and St. Helena.*

In March, 1898, a deputation from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, waited upon the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, to urge that the Pacific Cable be no longer delayed.

The following cablegram was forwarded by the Acting Agent-General for New South Wales in London to the Colonial Treasurer, dated 26th March, 1898:—

"I am informed that some doubt still prevails in Colonies as to the attitude of the Imperial Government towards Pacific Cable scheme. If this be so, please understand that Chancellor of Exchequer has clearly intimated the decision of Imperial Government not to take any part in the Pacific scheme, as I advised you in telegram of 22nd instant."

The message of the 22nd referred to seems to have miscarried, and the letter confirming it was not received until the 5th May, 1898, some weeks after the close of the Postal and Telegraphic Conference at Hobart in March-April, 1898, at which the following resolution was adopted:—

"That this Conference reaffirms the opinion that, in the interests of Australasia, the Pacific Cable project should be consummated as speedily as practicable, and that the Governments of the various Australasian Colonies be requested to represent to the Imperial and Dominion Governments the foregoing opinion, together with the proposal of the Premiers, as agreed to at their recent Conference held in Melbourne, viz.:—That if Great Britain and Canada would each contribute one-third of the cost, the Colonies would be prepared to contribute the remaining one-third."

In a despatch dated 27th May, 1898, the Acting Agent-General for New South Wales stated that the intimation conveyed in his cable of the 26th March should read, "The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not prepared to advise Her Majesty's Government to take any part in the scheme for laying a cable across the Pacific, between British North America and the Australasian Colonies."

On 20th July, 1898, a cablegram was received by the Premier from the Agent-General of New South Wales, in the following terms:—

"Canadian Postmaster-General now in London. Have ascertained that Canadian views on Pacific Cable friendly, but indefinite. It is proposed to arrange informal conference between Imperial Government, Canada, and Agents-General for New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria, and self, with a view to facilitate adoption some scheme. No binding decision to be arrived at, but opinions of Conference to be forwarded to respective Governments. If you concur, please telegraph full authority for me to act."

The Acting Agent-General was duly authorised to represent New South Wales at the informal Conference.

On 29th July, 1898, the following cablegram was received from the Acting Agent-General in London, viz.:—

"Pacific Cable.—Informal Conference held to-day. Canada represented by Postmaster-General and High Commissioner for Canada; New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, by Agents-General. Canadian representatives suggested Canada would probably guarantee two-ninths of total cost, but not more. Her Postmaster-General undertook to do his best for scheme on this basis. Imperial Government contribution will certainly not exceed one-third. Can Australian Colonies guarantee remaining four-ninths? Please telegraph reply before 10th proximo. Please inform other Governments."

On 30th July, 1898, the Acting Agent-General further cabled:—

"Referring to my telegram of 29th July, I beg to point out that Imperial Government, Western Australia, and Tasmania were not represented at informal Conference."

The Acting Agent-General's cables were repeated to the Premiers of the Australasian colonies, and the following replies received:—

From the Right Hon. the Premier of South Australia, 2nd August, 1898:—

"Your telegram of yesterday received. As you are aware, we are erecting second wire, Port Darwin, at cost £50,000, and whatever Colonies decide *re* Pacific Cable, we only ask that South Australia may, as promised, be safeguarded from loss."

From the Right Hon. the Premier of Tasmania, 3rd August, 1898:—

"Tasmanian Agent-General was asked co-operate with Victoria *re* Pacific Cable Conference."

From the Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand, 4th August, 1898:—

"Pacific Cable. Your message first received. Kindly let me know replies from other Colonies, and what your Colony prepared to do. New Zealand strongly favours the Pacific Cable."

From the Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria, 4th August, 1898:—

"Pacific Cable.—Referring to your telegram of 1st instant, Postmaster-General states matter too important to be settled off-hand. Australasian Governments would have to discuss matter thoroughly before answer can be sent. As Imperial Government was not represented on Conference, there is no guarantee as to its taking any share in undertaking."

From the Premier of Queensland, 10th August, 1898:—

"Pacific Cable.—Queensland is prepared to join with other Colonies in guaranteeing four-ninths of cost of construction. Shall be glad to learn decision of your Government in the matter."

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Cook) then wrote the following minute:—

"The Right Hon. the Premier,—This matter might, perhaps, be discussed at the projected Premiers' Conference. Personally, I would be prepared to guarantee, in conjunction with other Colonies, four-ninths of the capital cost. It is important also that some definite communication be made with the E. E. Company on the question of the Cape proposal. The present subsidies expire next year, and the Company declines to consider proposals for reduction in rates until a definite reply has been given on their Cape scheme.—J.C., 12/8/98."

The following cable, dated 12th August, was received from the Acting Agent-General:—

"* * * With regard to the Pacific Cable, Secretary of State for the Colonies stated (in House of Commons the previous night) Imperial Government had received no proposals from Canada, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and until formal and definite proposals are received from the Governments concerned, Imperial Government cannot proceed further in the matter." The

* These proposals form the subject of a separate set of papers laid before Parliament.

The Premiers of the Australian Colonies having concluded their sitting, the following cable was dispatched to the Acting Agent-General on 26th August, 1898 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Conference of Premiers New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, just held Sydney, agreed that if Great Britain and Canada paid five-ninths, and New Zealand one-ninth, then New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, will contribute one-ninth each.”

(NOTE.—Mr. Cook, Postmaster-General, relinquished office on the 26th August, 1898, and Mr. Varney Parkes took office on the 27th idem.)

A deputation from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce waited on the Postmaster-General on the 13th October, 1898, and again urged the necessity for the construction of a Pacific Cable under Government control, and passing through British possessions. The Postmaster-General informed the deputation that until a reply was received from the Imperial Government respecting the terms proposed in the Cable message of the 26th August, nothing further could be done.

The Agent-General, London, cabled to the Premier, Sydney, on the 13th April, 1899, as follows :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Secretary of State for the Colonies agrees to publication of Report of Committee; but any acceptance scheme by Imperial Government must not be implied. *Please defer publication of annexures. Corrected copies will be sent as soon as possible.”

Cablegram from Agent-General, London, to the Premier, Sydney, dated 3rd May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Imperial Government conveyed to me their decision. Opinion that cable of minor importance to United Kingdom; therefore, consider construction and working should be borne by Canada and Australasian Colonies. Only offer twenty years' subsidy not exceeding twenty thousand pounds (£20,000) in any year. Colonies construct and maintain line. Imperial Government to approve all rate charges. Government messages at half rates. Treasury to pay five-eighths of amount by which net receipts short of expenses, subject to maximum limit of £20,000. Agents-General interested have together considered Government letter. I think terms unreasonable and unacceptable and substantially different to assumed basis of previous negotiations, which, I understand, was joint contributions, not subsidy value. Subsidy outweighed by onerous conditions. We are communication with Secretary of State for the Colonies. Letter to follow.”

The following telegram was sent by the Postmaster-General of New South Wales to the Postmasters-General of Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland on the 11th May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Presuming you have notification of Great Britain's decision, do you think any action should be taken out here and so strengthen the hands of Agents-General, who are apparently trying to get better terms. Would a Conference of Postmasters-General be desirable at this stage?”

The Victorian Postmaster-General replied 11th May, 1899 :—

“ Greatly disappointed at Imperial attitude towards cable; think it absolutely necessary that we should meet to discuss cable question and agreement with Eastern Extension Company. The sooner we meet the better. Would you like the meeting to be in Sydney or Melbourne or where?”

The Postmaster-General, New Zealand, replied 12th May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Am of opinion that prompt and vigorous action should be taken to impress upon Imperial authorities that decision arrived at is unsatisfactory, and that we consider Great Britain should be joint owner with Canada and the Colonies. Suggest your communicating with Canada, and acting with her. Conference would emphasise protest; but, as our session begins next month, regret I would be unable to go to Australia. Recommend Conference being held in New Zealand. Assume you are communicating with other Colonies.”

The Postmaster-General, Queensland, replied 13th May, 1899 :—

“ Queensland Premier has not yet received any notification from Imperial authorities *re* Pacific Cable. Must await official intimation. Has your Premier been communicated with?”

The following telegram was forwarded by the Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales to the Premiers of New Zealand, Victoria, and Queensland, on 20th May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—As a Conference could not be arranged without some delay, I advise that a message be sent to our Agents-General expressing great disappointment at Imperial Government's decision; that we fully expected that Great Britain would have agreed to share in the actual cost of this important work in the proportions recommended at Premiers' Conference in August last, namely :—Great Britain and Canada, five-ninths; New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, remaining four-ninths. Strongly urge on Government a reconsideration of decision. Please say if you concur in above, and, if so, whether we should send instructions to our respective Agents-General.”

The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand replied, 22nd May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—Concur in views expressed in your message of twentieth. In addition to sending instructions to respective Agents-General, I think that each Colony should send message to Secretary of State, through its Governor, urging importance of Imperial partnership.”

The Premier of Queensland replied, 20th May, 1899 :—

“ *Re* your telegram to-day. I cordially approve of apportionment of contributions recommended at Premiers' Conference, and stated by you, and demur to the reported attitude of Imperial Government in this connection, but have not yet received official information of their views. Have you received such? I am now telegraphing our Agent-General, to learn why no advice has reached us and what decision is.”

The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria replied, 22nd May, 1899 :—

“ Pacific Cable.—I approve of your suggested message to Agent-General. I think each Colony should instruct its own Agent-General, and I have cabled accordingly to ours to-day.”

The following message was then cabled by the Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales to the Agent-General, London, under date of 25th May, 1899 :—

“ This Government desire to press most strongly on the favourable consideration of the Imperial Government that the original project of partnership in the proposed Pacific Cable should be adhered to.”

Further reply from the Premier of Queensland, dated the 26th May, 1899 :—

“ Further *re* your telegram twentieth instant. Have now received from Agent-General report of decision of Imperial Government, and have instructed him to join other Agents-General in expressing disappointment and urging reconsideration with view of obtaining agreement to terms recommended by Premiers' Conference, and recapitulated in your telegram.”

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* MEMO.—The whole of the Report and annexures have since been published by the Imperial Government.

The following Cable from The Right Honorable The Secretary of State for the Colonies was received by His Excellency The Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 28 April, 1899.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents-General for the Australasian Colonies, from which you will learn the nature and extent of the assistance which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to render to the Canadian and Australasian Governments in connection with the Pacific Cable scheme.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 April, 1899.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to convey to you the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived as to the form and extent of the assistance which they are prepared to give to the scheme for connecting Canada with Australasia by a direct submarine cable across the Pacific.

I am to remind you that in the various communications which have been from time to time addressed to the Colonial Governments on this subject, Her Majesty's Government have never concealed their opinion that the construction of a Pacific Cable is a matter of much greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom; and they would not have themselves been disposed to recommend Parliament to aid it, but for their desire to afford the support and assistance of the Mother Country to her great self-governing Colonies in a project the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity. For this reason they consider that the responsibility for constructing and working the cable should be borne by the Governments of Canada and Australasia, to whom any profits which may hereafter accrue from the undertaking would consequently fall; and that the aid to be given by the United Kingdom should take the form of an annual subsidy, which has hitherto been adopted by Parliament in promoting the establishment of important lines of telegraphic communication between different parts of the Empire.

In considering the question, Her Majesty's Government have had regard to the report of the Committee of 1897. The estimate of initial cost and annual expenses put forward by that Committee was £1,500,000 for original cost, and £144,900 for total annual expenses. Against this it was anticipated, on the basis of the latest returns available, that the traffic receipts in the first year would amount to £132,000, leaving a deficit of £12,900, diminishing annually until it ceases altogether at the end of the third year.

It is not, however, possible to act with certainty on these estimates, for the prices of materials have risen since they were made, and in other respects the cost of establishing the cable may possibly exceed the estimate of the Committee.

Her Majesty's Government have accordingly decided to offer, for a period not exceeding twenty years, an annual subsidy, calculated on the basis shown below, not exceeding a maximum limit of £20,000 in any year, on the following conditions:—

1. That the Canadian and Australasian Governments undertake to construct the line, and to provide in each year any further sum that may be necessary for its efficient maintenance and working.
2. That the subsidy runs only from the opening of the cable for traffic, and so long as it is so open, with the allowance of a reasonable time for repairs in the event of interruption of communication.
3. That the cable is, in accordance with a specification and samples, to be approved by the Treasury and to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Treasury for that purpose, constructed, submerged in proper working order, and established with proper stations and offices, at such places as the Treasury may approve, and effectually worked with a sufficient staff of proper and efficient officers, being British subjects.
4. That messages of the Imperial Government are transmitted in priority to all other messages at rates not exceeding one-half of those charged to the general public.
5. That all rates charged to the general public, whether for messages to, from, or between intermediate stations, or for through messages between this country, Australia, and New Zealand, are approved by the Treasury.
6. That an account, duly certified and audited, is rendered annually to the Treasury, as soon as possible after the anniversary of the opening of the cable, showing:—
 - (a) The net traffic receipts in the past year for messages sent over the line, after the deduction of money paid out for the further transmission of messages on other lines.
 - (b) The expenses incurred in the same year, including interest, sinking fund, maintenance and repairs, and working expenses.

The Treasury will cause this account to be duly examined, and will pay over to such persons as the associated Governments of Canada and the Australasian Colonies may nominate in their behalf, five-eighteenths of the amount by which the net receipts shown by this account, after examination, shall fall short of the amount of the expenses, subject to the maximum limit named above.

7. That the cable is worked in accordance with the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, of the 10th (22nd) July, 1875, and the Regulations in force for the time being thereunder.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the liberal arrangements proposed will meet the views of the Colonies, and that it will be accepted as a proof of their cordial desire to co-operate with the Colonial Governments in any undertaking of general concern, even though the Colonial interest in the matter may be more direct and apparent than that of this country.

Agents General for the Australasian Colonies.

The

The Agent-General for New South Wales forwarded to the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, under date of the 12th May, 1899, a copy, as under, of the joint letter of the Representatives of the Colonies interested in the Pacific Cable to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the despatch from the Imperial Government on the subject:—

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,

Sir,

17 Victoria-street, London, S.W., 9 May, 1899.

We beg to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the form and extent of the assistance which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to give to the scheme for connecting Canada with Australasia by direct submarine cable across the Pacific.

It has always been contemplated that the construction and operation of the cable would be under the joint control of the Mother Country and the Colonies, and that there would be a joint ownership on some conditions to be agreed upon. Her Majesty's Government now appear, however, to have in view a departure from this principle, and we venture to express the hope that the matter may be further considered, as the proposals communicated to us are certainly open to the gravest objections so far as Canada and the Australasian Colonies interested are concerned.

You observe that in considering the question Her Majesty's Government have had regard to the Report of the Committee of 1897; but in this connection we may be allowed to quote from the Report of that Committee upon the question of the ownership of the proposed cable:—

"71. The Committee are of opinion that the cable should be owned and worked by the Governments interested.

"72. In arriving at this conclusion, they do not underrate the importance of allowing all commercial undertakings to be carried out, whenever possible, by private enterprise unassisted by Government. But in this present case there seems to be no probability that private capital will be forthcoming for the purpose of laying a Pacific cable without a larger subsidy than the Governments interested in the project would be prepared to grant.

"73. If Government assistance in some form or other is necessary, the Committee think that a scheme under which the cable would be constructed and owned by the Governments interested is much to be preferred to a private company working under a Government subsidy."

It will at once be seen that the proposal now submitted is very different in its nature from the course recommended by the Committee. What is suggested is that Canada and Australasia should construct and operate the cable, and that they should be responsible for raising the necessary funds. On the other hand, it is proposed that the Mother Country should simply contribute an annual subsidy for twenty years of five-eighths of any deficiency between the receipts and expenses, the amount of such contribution not, however, to exceed £20,000 in any one year.

In consideration of this offer, Her Majesty's Government imposes conditions which will, in effect, give them the control of the undertaking. They stipulate, among other things:—

- (a) That the cable is, in accordance with a specification and samples to be approved by the Treasury, and to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Treasury for that purpose, constructed, submerged in proper working order and established with proper stations and offices at such places as the Treasury may approve, and effectually worked with a sufficient staff of proper and efficient operators, being British subjects.
- (b) That all rates charged to the general public, whether for messages to, from, or between intermediate stations, or for through messages between this country and Australia and New Zealand, are approved by the Treasury.
- (c) That messages of the Imperial Government are transmitted in priority to all other messages at rates not exceeding one-half of those charged to the general public.
- (d) That the accounts are to be subjected to the supervision of the Treasury.

In connection with the attitude now taken by her Majesty's Government, you point out that:—

- (1.) Her Majesty's Government have never concealed their opinion that the construction of a Pacific cable is of greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom, and that they would not have been disposed to recommend Parliament to aid it but for their desire to afford the support and assistance of the Mother Country to her great self-governing Colonies in a project the success of which cannot fail to promote Imperial unity.
- (2.) That her Majesty's Government consider the responsibility for constructing and working the cable should be borne by the Governments of Canada and Australasia, to whom any profits which may hereafter accrue from the undertaking would consequently fall.

The question of the relative interest of the Colonies and the Mother Country in the matter is open to argument, but the dominating principle which has governed Canada and Australasia is that the scheme "cannot fail to promote Imperial unity"—a principle which we are glad to notice is accepted by Her Majesty's Government. The cable affords an alternative route to the East, passing entirely through territory under British control; its importance from a strategical point of view is manifest; and the possession of the first cable across the Pacific appears to be a matter of the highest commercial importance. And again, there is the question of connecting Canada and Australasia. If, as we believe, the cable cannot fail to promote Imperial unity, and Her Majesty's Government share that opinion the proposal certainly seems to justify the principle of joint ownership and control, which has formed the keynote of the discussions and negotiations for so many years.

The opinion seems to be very generally expressed, as the result of the presentation to Parliament of the recent correspondence, that the responsibility of constructing and working the cable should be borne by the different parts of the Empire interested, including, of course, the Mother Country, and that to them jointly should accrue any profits, direct or indirect, which may arise from the undertaking. From no point of view in any case can the proposal now submitted be regarded as either satisfactory or equitable to Canada and the Colonies we represent. It may be pointed out that if the loss on the undertaking during the first three years of working the cable were to largely exceed the sum estimated by the Committee of 1897, the total contribution of Her Majesty's Government even then might be less than £20,000 spread over that period; and, as already mentioned, a very large measure of the control over the enterprise is demanded in consideration of the offer to accept this small contingent liability.

But

But the serious part of the proposal is that Canada and Australasia would be called upon to raise the money on their own responsibility. It is evident that this could not be arranged by them on such favourable terms as if Her Majesty's Government were associated with the enterprise, and that their abstention would add materially to the expenses of constructing and working the cable. It cannot be questioned that the reduction of the annual outlay for these services would operate to the advantage of the Mother Country as well as to the Colonies, and it is this aspect of the case that we desire to commend to the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

We trust that you will give us an opportunity of discussing this matter with you, in the hope that Her Majesty's Government may be disposed, after reconsideration, to join the Colonies in raising funds for the cable, and in constructing and operating it. Such a decision would practically involve little or no more liability than the suggestions you have made to us. At the same time we feel justified in stating that Canada, at any rate, and we think the Australasian Colonies also, would not be prepared, as we are advised, to proceed with the matter on the lines laid down in the communication now under acknowledgment.

We are, &c.,

STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada.
JULIAN SALOMONS,
Agent-General for New South Wales.
ANDREW CLARKE,
Agent-General for Victoria.
W. P. REEVES,
Agent-General for New Zealand.
HORACE TOZER,
Agent-General for Queensland.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following cablegram was received from the Agent-General dated the 9th June, 1899:—

“Pacific Cable.—Secretary of State for the Colonies now writes willing to consider matter on the basis of utilising credit United Kingdom providing capital; but as this makes necessary discussion on mode raising capital, construction, and control, suggests Colonial Governments appoint delegates to meet Chancellor of Exchequer, and, or Chamberlain. Letter to follow.”

The following reply to the above was sent by the Premier:—

“Pacific Cable.—You are authorised to act as New South Wales delegate to discuss matter with Chancellor of Exchequer.”

The Agent-General for New South Wales, under date of 19th May, 1899, forwarded the following copy of a further joint letter, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the London representatives of the Colonial Governments interested in the proposed Pacific Cable:—

Sir,

London, 18 May, 1899.

At the meeting you were good enough to grant us on the 15th instant, we placed before you our views on the proposals for connecting Canada with Australasia by direct submarine cable across the Pacific, very much on the lines of our letter of the 9th instant, in reply to the communication you caused to be addressed to us on the 28th ultimo.

What we have stated so far, in writing, relates chiefly to the commercial aspect of the proposals in question. We have pointed out the belief that has all along been held in the Colonies, that the construction and working of the cable would be undertaken jointly by the Governments interested. This view was also adopted by the Pacific Cable Committee, and we think it is not surprising that the proposition Her Majesty's Government have communicated to us should have caused some dismay in Canada and the Colonies we represent.

The abstention of the United Kingdom would inevitably add greatly to the cost of raising the capital required for the work, and consequently on the annual interest payment; and the suggestion to contribute for twenty years a proportion, not to exceed £20,000 annually, of any deficiency that might arise, cannot be regarded as adequately meeting the requirements of the case. The loss, part of which Her Majesty's Government are prepared to meet, can only be large (according to the estimate placed before the Committee after full inquiry) if the credit of England is withheld when the capital is being raised. Otherwise the obligations Her Majesty's Government are ready to assume, must be considered as in the nature of a contingent liability, and any adverse balance in the first few years would need to be very much greater than has been estimated, to require the payment of a sum such as that mentioned—even spread over a period of years. It can scarcely be considered by the Colonies as satisfactory that the Imperial Government should in effect first create a deficiency much larger than has been contemplated as probable, by increasing the annual cost of the requisite capital, and then offer to defray a certain proportion of the loss. It certainly seems to us more desirable that the object to be kept in view should be to reduce as far as possible both the initial and the subsequent cost of the undertaking to the taxpayers of England and the Colonies.

Therefore, on commercial grounds, it would not, in our opinion, be possible to accept the scheme as submitted, apart from the fact that the offer of the subsidy carries with it conditions virtually placing the construction and working of the cable under the control of the Treasury. Amongst the terms we would draw special attention to the veto reserved upon rates to be charged for messages, a condition which we venture to think would meet with the strongest objection in the Colonies.

But there is an aspect of the question, other, and even more important, than the commercial. It is undoubtedly the feeling in Canada and the Colonies concerned, that the proposed cable is an Imperial work, and that its success cannot fail—as stated in your letter—to promote Imperial unity. Indeed, the desire of the Colonies for the cable has been in no small degree based on the belief that the enterprise would be an Imperial undertaking. The Colonies concerned have relied on the co-operation of the Mother Country, and it will be a great disappointment if the Imperial Government do not accept the share of the responsibility which we venture to think properly attaches to the Mother Country in the matter, in virtue of her position as the head of the Empire.

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The cable, as already mentioned, is destined to provide an alternative route to the East, entirely through British territory, and under British control. It will be important for commercial and for political reasons, apart altogether from its value as bringing Australasia and Canada into closer connection, and it is not necessary to dwell at any length on the advantages that must accrue to the Empire from the fact that of the first cable across the Pacific being in British hands. These facts are fully recognised in the outlying parts of the Empire, which take the warmest possible interest in the question of Imperial unity; and it will cause widespread regret and disappointment if anything should be allowed to occur to prevent the scheme being carried to a satisfactory conclusion in the near future. We are gratified to notice that similar views, according to the Press, appear to be entertained very largely in the United Kingdom.

It is for these reasons, as well as for those that have been referred to in our previous letter, that we earnestly commend the matter to the attention of Her Majesty's Government; and we feel every confidence that they will, on reconsideration, adopt the recommendations made by the Pacific Cable Committee after a very thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the whole question.

We are, &c.,

STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada.
JULIAN SALOMONS,
Agent-General for New South Wales.
ANDREW CLARKE,
Agent-General for Victoria.
W. P. REEVES,
Agent-General for New Zealand.
HORACE TOZER,
Agent-General for Queensland.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing-street, S.W.

The following cables (2) were received from the Agent-General for New South Wales on the 7th July, 1899:—

Pacific Cable.—“Meeting, Tuesday, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Chancellor of the Exchequer with High Commissioner for Canada and Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland. Imperial Government now offer to co-operate fully with Colonies in raising capital for cable, and in construction and management; proposes this should be carried out by Board of Commissioners located in London selected by contributing Governments as follows:—The United Kingdom three members, Canada two, Australia and New Zealand together, three. England asks for this proportion of representatives as proposes virtually provide the capital any annual deficiency for interest, and perhaps sinking fund being met in proportion already agreed upon. Imperial Government suggests preliminary steps should be taken by provisional board thus appointed to invite tenders, arrange scheme of management, settle rates, and other preliminaries with a view to preparing for legislation. Imperial Government suggests that rates should be unanimously agreed to at outset, subsequent changes to be authorised by a fixed majority of board. If you generally agree to scheme thus provisionally outlined desirable that members of board be notified promptly, and should be capable business men. This message to be communicated by you to three Colonies interested.”

The second cable is as follows:—

Pacific Cable.—“Message cabled to-day previously seen by Secretary of State for the Colonies and cabled by High Commissioner to Canada. It was agreed at suggestion of Secretary of State that should be left to Australia and New Zealand Governments to decide whether one of three Australian delegates should be specially representative of New Zealand. Please inform other Governments interested.”

Copies of the messages duly forwarded to the Governments interested.

The Premier of Queensland replied 11th July, 1899:—

“Referring to your telegram of yesterday embodying two messages received from your Agent-General communicating results of Pacific Cable Conference I am strongly of opinion that each contributing Colony should have a separate representative on the proposed Board of Commissioners, making four for Australia and New Zealand, and that the representation of the other contributaries should be proportionally increased.”

The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand replied, 12th July, 1899:—

“Re Pacific Cable, New Zealand Government agrees to suggestion Imperial Government that provisional board should be appointed for the purpose of inviting tenders, arranging scheme of management, settling rates and preliminaries, that rates should be unanimously agreed to at outset, and that subsequent changes be authorised by fixed majority of permanent board, it would be a graceful act on the part of Australian Colonies and be much appreciated if they would agree to one of the three representatives on the board specially representing New Zealand.”

The Agent-General for New South Wales, under date of 9th June, 1899, forwarded the following copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the joint letters (2) of the 9th and 18th May, 1899, signed by the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents General for Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales:—

My Lord,

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 6 June, 1899.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of the letters of the 9th and 18th ultimo, signed by your Lordship and the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, in reference to the offer of Her Majesty's Government to assist the scheme for connecting Canada with Australasia by a submarine cable.

2. Mr. Chamberlain desires me to point out in reply that though the proposal that the construction and operation of the cable should be under the joint control of the Mother Country and the Colonies concerned was advocated by the committee of 1897, and was adopted by the Colonies, Her Majesty's Government had distinctly stated that they were not in any way committed to that or any of the other recommendations of the committee.

3. In approaching the question of what assistance they should render to the project, Her Majesty's Government had to consider—as was pointed out by the Secretary of State at the Conference with the Premiers in 1897—that it was not one which the Imperial Government regarded as urgent, or in which, apart from their desire to afford the support and assistance of the Mother Country to the Colonies, they would have been anxious to take part.

4. They had also to bear in mind that the cable will be remote from this country, with one of its terminals in Canada and the others in Australasia, and that it must be worked by the Postal Administrations of the Colonies where it is landed.

5. It appeared to them, therefore, that it was preferable—as likely to avoid any possible friction in the management—that Her Majesty's Government should refrain from seeking any active participation in the construction and control of the cable, and should give their support to the scheme, untrammelled by any conditions except such regulations of a general nature as are generally considered advisable in connection with any cable project in which they give assistance.

6. The arrangement submitted on behalf of the Colonies was for the joint ownership and control of the cable, the Imperial Government guaranteeing five-eighteenth's of any loss on the working and receiving the same proportion of any profits, the Colonies guaranteeing the remaining thirteen-eighteenth's, and taking a similar proportion of profits.

7. Her Majesty's Government accepted without hesitation the estimate of the Colonial Governments of the proportion of the annual cost of the undertaking to be allotted to them as their share, and in offering therefore to guarantee the proportion asked for of any deficiency on the working and payment of interest and sinking fund, while foregoing any share in possible profits, and any active control over the cable, Her Majesty's Government considered that they were proposing an arrangement which might be more acceptable to the Colonies, as leaving them a free hand in the management of an enterprise more intimately affecting their interests, and which was at least as favourable to them from a pecuniary point of view as that which had been submitted on their behalf.

8. If the original outlay would have been, as you anticipate, considerably increased by this arrangement, it must be remembered that, while the United Kingdom would have had to bear its full share of any deficiency so created, the whole of any profits would have been left to the Colonies immediately interested and responsible for the efficient working of the cable, which, subject to the general conditions laid down, they would have been entirely free to work in the manner which appeared to them to serve their own interests best.

9. But although Her Majesty's Government are unable to admit that their previous offer was other than fair or even generous, they feel the force of the considerations based upon higher grounds than mere commercial expediency which are emphasised in your letter of the 18th ultimo. You point out that it is the feeling in Canada and the Colonies concerned, that the proposed cable is an Imperial work, and that its success cannot fail to promote Imperial unity, in the furtherance of which the Colonies are warmly interested; you say, further, that the desire of the Colonies for the cable has been in no small degree based on the belief that the enterprise would be an Imperial undertaking, that the co-operation of the Mother Country has been relied upon, and that great disappointment would be felt if Her Majesty's Government do not accept the share of the responsibility which attaches to the Mother Country, in virtue of her position as head of the Empire.

10. Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate the sentiments which have prompted the Colonies concerned to urge the close co-operation of the Mother Country with themselves in a work of great importance to the Empire. They are, therefore, willing, in order to meet the wishes of the Colonies, to consider the matter on the basis of utilising the credit of the United Kingdom in the provision of the capital necessary for the undertaking. But, as the adoption of this principle must involve the previous discussion of many questions relating to the mode of raising the capital, and to the construction and control of the cable, I am to suggest that for this purpose the Colonial Governments should appoint delegates to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Chamberlain.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

The following telegram was addressed to the Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales by the Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand, on the 22nd July, 1899:—

"I intend asking House of Representatives next week to authorise the Government to proceed with Pacific Cable question on basis of agreement indicated in Agents-General's telegrams sent through you, our share of cost to be as set out in our committee's report of last year, which assumed that Colonies share would be four-ninths, New Zealand's not to exceed one-eighth of whole cost. I shall be much obliged if you will advise other Premiers. Kindly inform me what you and other Premiers intend doing."

On 26th July, 1899, the Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales replied as follows:—

"*Re* Pacific Cable. We are awaiting complete replies from other Colonies concerned before replying to Agent-General's message. With regard to your share may I remind you that although your committee recommended that you should join with other Colonies on basis of guarantee of four-ninths of the cost, your proportion not to exceed one-eighth of the whole cost, your letters of 30th September and 1st October stated that when the committee's report was being considered the Government would recommend that New Zealand should guarantee one-ninth of the liability. Would like to know clearly whether your final decision is one-eighth or one-ninth."

The Agent-General for New South Wales, under date of 23rd June, 1899, forwarded to the Right Hon. the Premier, the following copy of a joint letter, which was addressed to the Colonial Office, signed by the High Commissioner for Canada, the Agents-General for Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, and himself, notifying Her Majesty's Government that they had been formally requested by their respective Governments to confer on the subject, as desired:—

Sir,

17, Victoria-street, S.W., 16 June, 1899.

We beg to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant, with reference to the scheme for connecting Canada with Australasia by a submarine cable.

We observe with the liveliest satisfaction that you refer to the proposed work as one of great importance to the Empire, and that the considerations we ventured to bring to your notice have induced Her Majesty's Government to adopt, in effect, the recommendations of the Pacific Cable Committee to regard the enterprise as an Imperial undertaking, and to accept the share of the responsibility which attaches to the Mother Country, in virtue of her position as head of the Empire. It

It gave us great pleasure to communicate, by telegraph, to the Governments we represent, the willingness of Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in your letter, to meet the wishes of Canada and the Colonies concerned, and to consider the matter on the basis of utilising the credit of the United Kingdom in the provision of the capital necessary for the undertaking; and further, its readiness to discuss the questions relating to the mode of raising the capital, and to the construction and control of the cable, which the adoption of this principle must involve.

Replies have now reached us with reference to the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter that delegates should be appointed by the Colonial Governments, and we have been formally requested to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and yourself on the subject as desired. In the meantime, we desire to express our appreciation of the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and of the terms in which it has been communicated to us, which we feel sure will also cause much gratification in the portions of the Empire we have the honor to represent.

We are, &c.,

STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner for Canada.
JULIAN SALOMONS,
Agent-General for New South Wales.
ANDREW CLARKE,
Agent-General for Victoria.
W. P. REEVES,
Agent-General for New Zealand.
HORACE TOZER,
Agent-General for Queensland.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 5.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 27th July, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable. Have now decided that our share of cost shall be fixed at one-ninth.

No. 6.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 28th July, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable. I will consult Cabinet. Is it understood that agreeing to the appointment of representatives commits us to joining in the scheme which may be agreed upon;—if so, it will, I consider, be necessary to get Legislative sanction. Do you propose to do so?

No. 7.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales to The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria, dated 29th July, 1899.

PLEASE say if you concur to the following cablegram being sent to the Agent-General:—

“Agree with scheme proposed *re* Pacific Cable, but think Board should comprise nine members, one to represent New South Wales, one Victoria, one Queensland, one New Zealand. Nomination of New South Wales representative would be made if above suggestion approved. Other Colonies agree. Queensland suggests representation of other contributors be proportionally increased.”

No. 8.

Telegram from Premier of Queensland to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 29th July.

PACIFIC Cable. Our Agent-General fears delay in constitution—joint committee may endanger project. Rather than run the risk I would consent to proposed representation of Australia, but I should be glad of a prompt reply to my telegram on this subject of 11th inst.

No. 9.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 1st August, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable matter has been discussed in Cabinet, and it has been decided to bring subject before Parliament as soon as possible.

No. 10.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. The Premier of New South Wales to The Agent-General, on the 3rd August, 1899.

WE agree to your proposals regarding Pacific Cable. We think it advisable that Board should consist of nine members—New South Wales one, Victoria one, Queensland one, New Zealand one. New Zealand and Queensland concur. Victoria will submit matter to Parliament as soon as possible. Is understood with regard to New South Wales recommendations of provisional Board must be subject to approval. We are quite prepared to nominate representatives.

No. 11.

Cablegram from The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, dated 9th August, 1899.

REGRET to learn through Agent-General that your Government object to proposed representation of Australasia on Pacific Cable Board by three members. Question was closely considered here, and it was on acceptance of proposed scale of representation that Her Majesty's Government agreed to take an active part in undertaking as desired by the Colonies. Unless therefore your responsible advisers, and other Australasian Governments, waive their objections, and accept representation on basis proposed the whole question must be re-opened, and position of project seriously prejudiced.

Repeat the above message to Governments of Victoria and Queensland.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 12.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 11th August, 1899.

LAST night Assembly passed resolution authorising co-operation in construction Pacific Cable.

No. 13.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 11th August, 1899.

SECRETARY of State cables that unless Australasian Governments waive their objections, and accept prepaid (proposed?) Pacific Cable terms as regards representation, entire subject will have to be opened and reconsidered, no doubt prejudicing seriously the position. What do you propose to do?

No. 14.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 16th August, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. We have telegraphed to our Agent-General as follows, viz.:—It is very inconvenient for four Colonies to have to choose three representatives, but, rather than delay matters, we will accept the proposed number. Glad to know, however, what is objection to increase of representatives from eight to eleven. Communicate to Secretary of State for Colonies.

No. 15.

Telegrams from The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales in the following terms were despatched to The Hon. the Prime Ministers of Victoria and New Zealand on 16th August, 1899.

URGENT. Consider that four Colonies should not re-open question of representation Pacific Cable since strong objection made, and that we should proceed to nominate. Dickson suggests, I concur, that probably best way out of difficulty would be that New South Wales and Queensland nominate one, Victoria and New Zealand one, and that the two agree upon a third.

No. 16.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 17th August, 1899.

Re Pacific Cable. In respect to this question, New Zealand took initiative. As stated in previous telegrams, it would be gracious act on part yourself, Premiers Queensland and Victoria to permit New Zealand to appoint one of the three representatives to the Board. This was practically conceded at the Conference in London, but, in deference to the wishes of your Agent-General, the appointment was left to the several Australasian Colonies interested to determine. We cannot delegate our powers, as suggested by the Premier of Queensland. Hope you, Dickson, and Turner may see your way to appoint two, and leave New Zealand to nominate the third, you agreeing to such nomination, and I, on the other hand, agreeing to the two you nominate.

No. 17.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 18th August, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. We are satisfied that we should proceed at once to nominate representatives, but as to Dickson's suggestion we would prefer that the four Colonies agreed as to the three representatives. It would be as easy for this to be done as for the Colonies grouped as Dickson suggests to agree upon one, and more satisfactory. Our Postmaster-General still thinks a confidential meeting of the Postmasters-General of the Colonies interested should be held to settle this question and arrange the numerous details that will have to be decided by the representatives when selected. Mr. Duffy is also anxious that the proposal of the Eastern Extension Company should be discussed by the Postmasters-General before final decision.

No. 18.

Telegram from The Premier of Queensland to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 19th August, 1899.

SIR George Turner has sent me a copy of his telegram to you on subject of Pacific Cable, and I have replied as follows:—

"Pacific Cable. I see no necessity for meeting of Postmasters-General to decide on the formation of the preliminary Board, and am quite agreeable to the four Colonies electing the three representatives. I distinctly object to Mr. Duffy's proposal as to discussion of Eastern Extension Company's scheme, which would merely delay necessary action. I take it that final decision has been already announced save as to Colonial members of preliminary Board."

No. 19.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 28th August, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable representatives. You do not suggest any method of selecting representatives, and discussing points of necessary agreement between Colonies interested. In absence of any suggestion our Postmaster-General is still of opinion that a meeting of Postmasters-General should be held. In any case the representatives should be chosen without delay, and Victoria's position to the Eastern Extension Company finally determined, as any act by Victoria in a direction sought may prejudice other Colonies. Delay at this juncture goes to prejudice the Pacific Cable scheme.

No. 20.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 31st August, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable. Suggest as solution of difficulty appointment Agent-General, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand to represent Australia on Provisional Board for first time. By united action later on we should get four representatives instead of three.

No. 21.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor to The Right Hon. the Prime Minister of New South Wales, dated 8th September, 1899.

ADVERTING to the enclosure to my letter of the 11th ultimo, I have now to transmit, for the information of my Ministers, the subjoined copy of a further telegraphic despatch which I have this day received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"My telegram of 9th August, anxious to know whether Australasian Colonies are agreed in accepting representation of Australasia on Pacific Cable Board by three members. Serious difficulties caused by delay in settling matter, and early answer necessary.

"I shall be pleased to have an early decision in the matter from my Ministers in order that I may communicate the same to Mr. Chamberlain."

No. 22.

Minute of The Prime Minister of New South Wales to His Excellency the Governor, dated 9th September, 1899.

THE Prime Minister presents his humble duty to His Excellency the Governor, and begs to state, in answer to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State's cablegram, that the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand have consented that they should have only three representatives.

(NOTE.—A cable and despatch in terms of the Prime Minister's minute were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 11th September, 1899.)

No. 23.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Right Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 11th September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Committee. Our Postmaster-General suggests that the three Australian Colonies allow one representative to New Zealand, and that the other two representatives be balloted for. Each Australian Colony nominating one. Australian interests practically identical. Please reply whether you agree, as urgent necessity exists for making appointment without delay.

(NOTE.—A change of Government took place on the 13th September, 1899, Mr. Lyne taking office as Premier and Mr. Crick as Postmaster-General.)

No. 24.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor to The Prime Minister of New South Wales, dated 13th September, 1899.

THE Governor has to transmit, for the information of his Ministers, the subjoined copy of a telegraphic despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

“Referring to your telegram of 11th September, Pacific Cable Board, received with much gratification. Hope to hear shortly names of representatives.”

No. 25.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 15th September, 1899.

I HAVE sent following to Premier, Queensland:—“Pacific Cable Board Press message published here to effect that when speaking at Wynnum you said, as means of solving difficulty, you approved New South Wales and Queensland conjointly appointing one representative, New Zealand appointing another, and that these two should name the third.” Kindly say if these are your views, and if message should not read Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

No. 26.

Minute of The Hon. the Postmaster-General, New South Wales to The Hon. the Premier, New South Wales, dated 18th September, 1899.

I CONCUR with the Premier of Victoria, that the appointments to the Provisional Board to consider the Pacific Cable question should be no longer delayed.

I also concur with the Postmaster-General of Victoria, that New Zealand be allowed one representative, and that the three Australian Colonies, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, nominate the other two, and that these be balloted for.

It might be desirable, in the first instance, to get Queensland's acquiescence *re* the appointment of delegates.

No. 27.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Hon. the Premier, New South Wales, dated 19th September, 1899.

Re Pacific Cable Board. Hope you will see your way to assent to proposition made by Premier, Victoria, to which I understand Premier, Queensland, has already agreed, that New Zealand be allowed one representative, and that the other two be balloted for by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. I hope this may be agreed to; it would be much appreciated here. Imperial authorities are pressing for final decision, and further delay may imperil realisation of scheme.

No. 28.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 20th September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. Do you agree to proposal in my telegram of the 11th instant, that one representative be allowed to New Zealand and that the other two representatives be balloted for by New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, each Colony nominating one. Premier of Queensland wires that he will agree to this course if all contributing Colonies concur. New Zealand also concurs. An early expression of your views will oblige, as there is an urgent necessity for an immediate decision.

No. 29.

Telegram from The Hon. the Premier, New South Wales to The Right Hon. the Premier, Victoria, dated the 21st September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable. I concur that one representative be allowed New Zealand and two to New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. These two to be chosen by ballot, each Colony nominating one. Will you arrange ballot? If so, we will send our nomination to you under sealed cover. Queensland to be asked to do the same.

No. 30.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. Your telegram received, approving New Zealand having one representative and of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland balloting for the other two. I will arrange ballot as you propose. I think best plan will be for you to telegraph the name of your nominee, and for Queensland to do the same. I will then have each name along with that of your nominee placed in separate envelopes exactly alike, will then place the three envelopes in a ballot box and will myself draw out two, and the two so drawn to be accepted by us all as the representatives of the three Colonies. I have telegraphed similarly to Queensland.

No. 31.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. Premier of Queensland has given me name of his nominee. Can you let me have yours, so that ballot may be taken? It is very desirable that representatives should be appointed at earliest possible moment.

No. 32.

Telegram from The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales to The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria, dated 27th September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. We accept your offer to conduct the ballot for the representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. This Colony's nominee is Sir Julian Salomons, Agent-General.

No. 33.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 28th September, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Board. The nominations for the Board were, by New South Wales, Sir Julian Salomons; the Agent-General, by Queensland, Sir Henry Norman, and by Victoria, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Agent-General. I accordingly caused three sealed envelopes containing, respectively, the words New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria to be placed in a ballot-box, and I then drew out two, which proved upon being opened to be New South Wales and Victoria. The nominees of those two Colonies, viz., Sir Julian Salomons and Sir Andrew Clarke, are, therefore, the chosen representatives to act with the representative of New Zealand. Sir Andrew Clarke is at present absent from England, but will be back shortly. I am, therefore, cabling to ascertain when the Board proposes to sit, and if I find that the sitting must be held before Sir Andrew Clarke can be back, then we must name someone else in his place. I purposely put the names of the Colonies, and not the names of the representatives, in the ballot-box, so that what was balloted for was as to which Colonies' nominees should be on the Board without binding any Colony as to its nominee, as there was, and still is, a doubt Sir Andrew Clarke being back in time. I presume you will approve of this, and accept the result.

No. 34.

Minute of The Hon. the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1899.

I ADVISE that His Excellency the Governor be asked to cable to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland have agreed to be represented by the Agents-General of New South Wales and Victoria at the Pacific Cable Committee, it being, of course, understood that recommendations thereof shall be subject to approval of Governments concerned.

The Agent-General for New South Wales should be requested, by cable, to act as proposed.

The Premier of Victoria should also be told what action New South Wales is taking to give effect to the recent selection by ballot of the representatives in question.

W.P.C., 5/10/99.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—S.H.L., 5/10/99.

Urgent.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Deputy Postmaster-General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 October, 1899.

With reference to your blank cover communication of 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been duly requested to advise the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the appointment of the Agents-General of Victoria and New South Wales to represent Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales on the Pacific Cable Committee.

The Agent-General for this Colony has also been informed of his appointment as a representative, and the Right Honorable the Premier of Victoria has been advised of the actions taken.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Note.—Cable and confirming despatch were duly forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 11th October, 1899.

No. 36.

Telegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1899.

I HAVE introduced Bill authorising effect be given to resolutions *re* as to Pacific Cable maximum cost fixed at £1,700,000, as is done in the Canadian Act. Shall be glad to have your opinion on this.

No. 37.

Minute of The Hon. the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, dated 10th October, 1899.

I BELIEVE it was considered by the late Premier, and by the late Postmaster-General, that nothing need be done in the matter of obtaining legislation, or of putting the matter before Parliament, until the Pacific Cable Board—lately appointed to prepare estimates, invite tenders, suggest tariff, &c., with a view of preparing for legislation—had furnished its report. Mr. Reid distinctly stated to the Imperial Government that, so far as this Colony was concerned, any proposals must be subject to the approval of our Parliament.

I recommend that, in reply to his cablegram of the 5th instant, the Right Hon. the Premier of New Zealand be informed in the foregoing terms, and that it be stated that this Government concurs in this view of the matter.

W.P.C., 10/10/99."

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—S.H.L., 10/10/99.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Deputy Postmaster-General.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 12 October, 1899.

Referring to your blank cover communication of the 10th instant, in the matter of the Pacific Cable, I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the Honorable the Postmaster-General's request, the Right Honorable the Prime Minister of New Zealand's cablegram of the 5th instant has been replied to as per copy message attached.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Copy of Message referred to.

YOUR cablegram of 5th, Pacific Cable. The late Government considered that nothing need be done in matter of obtaining legislation or putting matter before Parliament until Board appointed to prepare estimates, invite tenders, suggest tariff, &c., with a view of preparing for legislation, has furnished its report. Imperial Government were distinctly informed that, so far as this Colony was concerned, any proposals must be subjected to approval of our Parliament. We concur in our predecessor's view of the matter.

No. 39.

Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales.

14 December, 1899.

PACIFIC Cable Committee met to-day. The questions submitted by Colonial Office considered next meeting, 8th January. See my letter of 5th (? 8th) instant.

No. 40.

Telegram from The Hon. the Premier of Victoria to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 13th January, 1899.

THE following is copy of our Agent-General's telegram asked for by you, namely, London, 9th January, Pacific Cable. Agents-General for New Zealand and Queensland and myself most strongly deprecate accepting proposals of Eastern Extension Cable Company, as, in our opinion, result would seriously cripple Imperial Pacific Cable. High Commissioner for Canada emphatically concurs with this view. Agent-General for New South Wales cabling separately.

A. McLEAN.

No. 41.

The Agent-General to the Hon. The Premier of New South Wales.

ON the 30th January, 1900, the following letter was received from Sir Julian Salomons:—

PACIFIC CABLE COMMISSION.

Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street,

Westminster, S.W., 8 December, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing me of my appointment as a member of a Committee to further examine and elaborate the scheme for laying a Telegraph Cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australia, which was submitted by the Pacific Cable Committee, and reported upon in 1896.

This

This is the Report, copies of which were transmitted to you from this Department, on the 4th May last.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter, you will observe, encloses a copy of the instrument of appointment (copy herewith), and asks upon what date it would be convenient for me to attend the first meeting. I have replied to this communication stating that I shall have pleasure in attending the meeting upon receiving timely notice.

Up to the time of writing this, I have received no reply.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN SALOMONS,

(per S.Y.).

The Honorable the Postmaster-General.—W.J.L., Jan. 27, 1900. The Deputy Postmaster-General.—F.K., 29/1/00. Seen.—W.P.C., 31.

Colonial Office to Agent General.

Downing-street, 30th November, 1899.

The Agent-General for New South Wales,—

Sir,—

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that he has appointed you to be a member of a Committee to further examine and elaborate the scheme for laying a Telegraph Cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australia, which was submitted by the Pacific Cable Committee which reported in 1896, and I am to enclose a copy of the instrument of appointment.

2. I am to enquire at what date it would be convenient for you that the first meeting should be held.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

I hereby appoint—

The Right Honorable William Waldegrave Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,

Sir George Herbert Murray, K.C.B., Secretary to the Post Office,

The Right Honorable John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.,

The Right Honorable Donald Alexander Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada,

Sir Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C., Agent-General for New South Wales,

Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Agent-General for Victoria, and

The Honorable William Pember Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, to be a Committee to further examine and elaborate the scheme for laying a Telegraph Cable between British North America and the Colonies of Australia, which was submitted by the Pacific Cable Committee which reported in 1896.

Sir Francis Mowatt will act as Chairman.

The first duty of the Committee will be to consider the following points:—

1. The cost of (a) laying and (b) maintaining the line, and whether as a single or duplicated cable.

In order to arrive at a conclusion on this point, the Committee will be at liberty, if they think proper, to advertise for tenders on the understanding, however, that no tender can be accepted without reference to the several governments concerned.

2. The rates to be charged for messages, and the revenue which the cable may be expected to earn therefrom.

3. The steps which should be taken in order to secure that all messages between this country and Australasia should be sent solely through British territory or through cables owned and worked by British Companies.

4. The framing of a scheme for the permanent administration and working of the cable when laid.

The conclusions arrived at by the Committee on these points will be laid before the several governments concerned, who will then decide what further steps should be taken.

All questions as to the mode of raising the capital necessary for the undertaking are reserved for the Imperial Government alone.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

November 25th, 1899.

No. 42.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Canada to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 22nd January, 1900.

WOULD sincerely hope that project of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will not be accepted. Any kind of delay at this moment might be fatal.

No. 43.

Minute of The Hon. the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, dated 31st January, 1900.

I WOULD advise that the following reply be sent to the cablegram from the Right Honorable the Premier of Canada to the Honorable the Premier, Sydney, dated the 22nd January, 1900:—

“If the Eastern Extension Company alter their proposals as suggested by Premiers' Conference, acceptance of same, it is considered, would not seriously affect building of Pacific Cable.”

W.P.C.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—S.H.L., 31/1/00.

No. 44.

Cablegram from The Right Hon. the Premier of Canada to The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales, dated 5th March, 1900.

HAVE ascertained from best manufacturers Pacific Cable can be made and laid within eighteen months. Its advocacy has already greatly reduced Australian cable rates; its completion will doubtless occasion further reductions, and (if) Governments concerned stand together will lead to further cable extensions likely to meet Australia's and other Governments cable requirements beyond anything private capital likely to afford. Deeply regret appear opposing temporary advantage offered Australia. Hope Australian colonies will postpone consideration proposals Eastern Telegraph Company until Pacific Cable in operation.

No. 45.

Memo.

THE Pacific Cable Committee's Report has reached the Government, but is marked "Secret and Confidential." The following figures show the financial estimates of the Committee, and the probable liabilities of this Government:—

	£
Estimated cost of single cable	1,800,000
Annual interest and sinking fund	70,000
Annual working expenses	25,000
Annual maintenance	55,000
Total...	<u>£150,000</u>
Estimated annual receipts based on a 2s. a word tariff	96,000
Estimated annual loss	54,000
Estimated New South Wales share of interest on sinking fund, working expenses, and maintenance	16,667
Estimated New South Wales share of revenue	10,666
Estimated New South Wales share of loss	6,000

The two shillings a word provides only for the cable rate; the one shilling a word is the estimated tariff beyond.

[One Map.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE,

From 1 July, 1899, to 30 June, 1900.

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1901.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND
SEWERAGE.

(TWELFTH REPORT—FROM 1 JULY, 1899, TO 30 JUNE, 1900.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

7 November, 1900.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works,—

Sir,

The Board of Water Supply and Sewerage have the honor to submit to you their Twelfth Report, embracing the period from 1 July, 1899, to 30 June, 1900.

WATER SUPPLY.

2. The average daily consumption of water per head of estimated population supplied was 41·62 gallons, as against 41·72 gallons during the year 1898–9. The average daily supply was 19,885,953 gallons, and the estimated population supplied 478,000.

3. During the year, 2,822 houses were connected to the Water Supply, making a total at present supplied of 95,192 houses. The total number of properties, including vacant land, liable for water rates is 117,654.

4. The total length of trunk and reticulation mains laid was 31 miles 649 yards; and 14 miles were cleaned. Of the mains laid, a distance of 2,323 yards was of 30 inches in diameter, and 837 yards of 24 inches diameter, 527 ball, 17 screw-down, and 15 spring hydrants were fixed.

The total length of water-mains, exclusive of trunk mains, now under the Board's control, is 1,130·33 miles, with 1,910 screw-down and 19,786 ball and 15 spring-valve hydrants.

5. During the year the catchment area has been regularly patrolled, and the settlement thereon systematically inspected by the Board's Ranger.

The Board have steadfastly refused to acquiesce in the granting of applications to mine on the area or to approve of the establishment of any industry which would in any way induce further settlement, and thereby increase the chances of pollution.

Although it may be, and indeed has been, said that the Board by their action in reporting against these applications are crippling an important industry, it must be remembered that the trust imposed upon the Board of maintaining the supply of water to half a million of people in its present state of purity is of far greater national importance from a health point of view than the benefit of the comparatively few who would derive a livelihood by mining operations on the reserve.

No doubt the time is not far distant when the question of acquiring the whole of the lands on the area which were alienated by the Crown before the initiation of the present water supply scheme will have to be seriously considered.

The canal, tunnels, and aqueducts are in a satisfactory condition.

6. The work of strengthening the walls of the upper canal was continued at intervals during the year, the total length dealt with being 11,132 lineal feet.

Two unimportant slips occurred, which were promptly attended to.

7. The works for the supply of water to the town of Camden from a point on the canal near Kenny Hill were completed in October, when the water was turned on and the scheme has given every satisfaction since.

The supplies to the towns of Liverpool, Campbelltown, Smithfield, and Richmond were also efficiently maintained.

8. All the works at the Prospect Storage Reservoir are in excellent order. Tree-planting was continued briskly, and it is the intention of the Board to make forestry an important feature in this locality.

In the early part of the year, when the water-level was at its lowest, a subsidence on the inner slope of the reservoir embankment took place at Transverse Section, No. 44. To remedy this, the toe of the slope was weighted by the deposition thereon of blue metal from the Board's quarry close by, and the puddle core was restored to its original height. The whole of the work was completed in August, 1899, since which date no sign of movement is apparent.

A new road has been constructed below the bank, and all traffic is now excluded from the bank itself.

9. The canal, including the long brick aqueduct between Prospect and the pipe-head basin at Guildford, has been cleaned and repaired.

The duplicate 6-foot steel main between pipe-head basin and Pott's Hill Reservoir has been completed by the Government, and is being made use of by the Board, although not yet formally transferred to their control.

10. Advantage was taken, when the Pott's Hill Reservoir was emptied for the purpose of connecting up the duplicate trunk main, to carefully examine the bottom and sides thereof, which were found in good condition. All submerged iron-work was cleaned and painted.

The screening chamber at Pott's Hill is working efficiently, and twelve new screens have been placed in position, in place of old ones, which had been in for many years.

11. A new arterial main, from the Centennial Park Reservoir, to improve the supply to the high-level zones of the districts of Glebe, Balmain, Petersham, and portions of the City, has been completed, and the supply to the following districts has been augmented :—Petersham, Enfield, Paddington, and Woollahra.

12. The number of water meters fixed was 1,974. Of these, 1,903 were issued on the rental system, and 71 were purchased. The total number now in operation is 9,567, and of these, 5,542 are the property of the Board.

13. The work of testing water fittings at Crown-street Reservoir is increasing year by year; the number dealt with being 114,194, as against 72,102 during the previous year.

14. The pumping machinery at the various stations has been maintained in an efficient condition.

The cost of pumping 1,000 gallons of water 100 feet high, as compared with former years, was as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.
Crown-street ...	d. ·75	d. ·70	d. ·48	d. ·32	d. ·35	d. ·347	d. ·345	d. ·387	d. ·339	d. ·290
Ryde	·324	·312	·422	·373	·377
Chatswood	1·025	·805	·615	·671
Carlton	·984	1·149	·844	·917
Richmond	1·452	1·788	1·308	1·300

15. The total quantity of water pumped within the Metropolitan Area was, 4,296,401,968 gallons, being an increase of 529,984,192 gallons, and representing 59·19 per cent. of the total discharge from Prospect, whereas last year the percentage was 54·9.

It is satisfactory to note that, although the quantity of water pumped during the year was 14 per cent. more than that so dealt with during the previous year, the consumption of coal was 2 per cent. less.

16. The various reservoirs and tanks have been maintained in good condition.

A concrete reservoir of a capacity of 500,000 gallons is in course of construction at Pymble. From this reservoir the districts between Pymble and Chatswood will be served, which will reduce the abnormal pressure at present existing by reason of the supply being from so great a height as Wahroonga.

17. An additional block of land forming portion of the old Botany Water Reserve has been leased at a satisfactory figure for a term of ten years for wool-scouring and fellmongering purposes to the Sydney Wool-scouring Company (Limited).

There are now six establishments of this kind carrying on operations on the Water Reserve, resulting in considerable accession of revenue to the Board.

The usual return of the results of analyses by Mr. William M. Hamlet, Government Analyst, of samples of water taken from different points of supply, is appended hereto, showing that the quality is pre-eminent.

For the facilities afforded of obtaining these valuable analyses monthly, the Board desire again to thank Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Chief Medical Officer and President of the Board of Health.

SEWERAGE.

SEWERAGE.

19. During the year, 12·92 miles of sewers were transferred from the Government to the control of the Board, and 59·48 miles of reticulation sewers were constructed by the Board. The total length of sewers now under the jurisdiction of the Board is 461·41 miles.

20. 3·10 miles of storm-water ducts were also handed over to the Board by the Government, ·01 miles were constructed by the Board, who also took over 0·26 miles built by municipal councils. The total length of these channels now under the Board's control is 25·678 miles.

21. The sewage outfall works at North Sydney were transferred to the Board early in the year by the Government.

22. The number of houses connected to the sewers during the year was—in the City, 631, and Suburbs, 8,709. The total number now connected is 68,060, representing a population of 340,300.

23. The whole of the storm-water channels, main outfall and reticulation sewers have been maintained in an efficient condition.

The flushing and ventilation arrangements instituted by the Board have proved very effective; this is testified to by the fact that the health of the men engaged underground in the cleansing and maintenance of these works has been uniformly good.

24. The total quantity of silt removed from the sewers was 1,000 tons, and from the storm-water channels, 9,260 tons.

25. The quantity of sewage lifted into the main southern outfall sewer by the Shone Ejector Plant at Alexandria was 202,572,000 gallons, being a daily average of 556,000 gallons.

Now that the low-level pumping station is approaching completion it is intended shortly to dismantle this machinery, which was only erected some five years ago as a temporary expedient, pending erection of the permanent plant.

26. The pumping plant at Double Bay is working well.

27. Although the low-level pumping station at Marrickville has not yet been formally transferred from the Government, the machinery is being run by the Board's staff, in order that they may become thoroughly conversant with the mechanical details connected therewith prior to transfer.

28. At the North Sydney outfall works, it was found that the tank accommodation was insufficient to meet the requirements of the rapid expansion of the sewerage system; additional works were therefore authorised, and are in progress.

The methods for the proper disposal of the sludge at these works have proved unsatisfactory as well as expensive. Various experiments for improvement have been tried, as detailed in the report of the Engineer, and recently, profiting by the experience of experts in other parts of the world, it was decided to convert one of the precipitation tanks into a bacteria bed, on the Scott-Moncrieff principle, and it is confidently hoped that this will be the means of satisfactorily solving the difficulty.

29. The average daily flow of sewage on to the Botany Farm was 3,000,000 gallons, as against 2,376,000 gallons during the previous year.

30. Tree-planting has been made an important feature on the Botany and Rockdale Sewage Farms, over 700 osier cuttings having been put in under the advice of Mr. Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens,

Five new workmen's cottages have been erected.

The revenue received from agistment, sale of produce, and live stock, &c., was £210 0s. 3d., as against £197 8s. 6d. during the previous year.

The whole of the leaseholds comprised within the farm area are in a satisfactory condition.

31. In the last report of the Board it was mentioned that it was intended to construct a tank for experimenting with the treatment of sewage from the main southern outfall on biological principles, but the Board regret that the then Minister did not see his way to approve of the necessary expenditure, in view of the works which had then just been carried out at Rookwood.

The results at the latter place have, however, proved of little use to the Board, as the class of sewage is entirely different.

As there can be little doubt, in the light of the experience gained in England and on the Continent, that the biological treatment of sewage is the most modern approved scientific principle, the question of making the necessary alterations at the Botany and Rockdale Outfalls, in the interests both of public health and economy, must shortly form a subject for the serious consideration of the Board.

32. The total number of premises connected to the sewers by the Board Contractors was 431, of these 297 were dealt with under the compulsory clauses of the Act, and 134 under the Deferred Payment System.

33. There are in the city still a considerable number of houses the drainage of which is defective and dangerous to the health of the occupants.

A good many, as a result of the plague visitation, were attended to, but these only formed a small proportion of those requiring attention.

As pointed out so often in previous reports, the Board are unable, owing to defects in the Acts under which they work, to proceed compulsorily except in a very cumbersome and round-about way through the Board of Health and the local authority.

The Board cannot too strongly urge upon the Minister the vital importance of passing into law before the present session of Parliament closes the Amending Water and Sewerage Bill now with him, which contains so many valuable provisions for safeguarding the health of the community, as they view with alarm the lamentable consequences likely to ensue should the dread plague, of which such sad experience was gained last year, recur.

34. The number of official certificates issued on completion of plumbing and drainage works was 5,917, as compared with 3,011 during the previous year, showing that the public are beginning to fully appreciate the value of this provision made in their interests.

35. One thousand and twelve ventilating shafts were erected, and three automatic combined flushing tanks and induct sprays completed; the quantity of steel tubing used was 42,632 lineal feet.

A large brick ventilating shaft is also in course of erection at Percival-road, Petersham.

36. The total length of sewers now ventilated is 430 miles, and the quantity of tubing comprised in the shafts 189,243 lineal feet.

FINANCIAL.

WATER SUPPLY.

37. The following table shows the working of the Water Branch:—

Year.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.	Capital Cost, excluding item City Council's Water Fund.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Capital Cost.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Cost.	Interest on Capital Cost after Paying Expenses.
	£	£	£	£				
1888	125,486	19,205*	3,004,557	2,623,837	20·40	0·97	4·78	3·81
1889	138,923	36,568	3,088,068	2,707,500	26·32	1·35	5·13	3·78
1890	145,990	34,788	3,189,080	2,808,412	23·82	1·23	5·19	3·96
1891	165,831	38,291	3,306,649	2,925,987	23·09	1·30	5·66	4·36
1892	155,886	45,078	3,394,581	3,013,919	28·91	1·49	5·17	3·68
1893	157,426	37,141	3,409,731	3,029,059	23·59	1·22	5·19	3·97
1894	161,167	39,274	3,440,614	3,059,957	24·36	1·21	5·26	4·05
1895 for six months.	85,364	19,693	4,078,979	3,698,323	23·06	1·06	4·60	3·54
1895-6	174,357	37,495	4,154,261	3,776,879	21·50	0·99	4·61	3·62
1896-7	175,984	40,821	4,244,550	3,867,168	23·19	1·05	4·55	3·50
1897-8	178,881	45,220	4,327,543	3,950,161	25·27	1·14	4·52	3·38
1898-9	194,332	47,147	4,398,945	4,021,563	24·26	1·17	4·83	3·66
1899-1900	195,618	47,040	4,541,499	4,164,117	24·04	1·12	4·69	3·57

* For nine months only.

38. There is an increase in the revenue of £1,268 over that of the previous year. Of this sum the assessment rates are responsible for £1,150, which is a healthy sign, showing as it does that the gradual fall in values which has been going on for some years has ceased.

39. The working expenses are less by the sum of £107, which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, when it is remembered that each year the mileage of water-mains to be maintained is considerably increased.

40. The capital cost has been increased by the sum of £142,554, representing the value of new works constructed.

41. The revenue was £195,618, and the working expenses £47,040, or 24·04 per cent. of the gross revenue, leaving a net revenue of £148,578, or a return of 3·57 per cent. upon the capital cost.

42. The following tables in connection with the towns of Campbelltown and Liverpool speak for themselves, and call for no particular comment:—

CAMPBELLTOWN WATER SUPPLY.

Year.	—	Annual Instalment required to pay off Cost of Reticulation and Interest thereon in 100 years.	Maintenance (including proportion of Head Office expenses).	Charge for Water supplied from Canal, 32 gallons per head per day at 3d. per 1,000 gals.	Total Charges.	Revenue.
1889	Reticulation, £2,175..... } Population supplied with water, 144..... }	£ s. d. 78 13 0	£ s. d. 129 8 0	£ s. d. 21 0 6	£ s. d. 229 1 6	£ s. d. 128 18 0
1890	Reticulation, £4,353..... } Population supplied with water, 561..... }	157 8 1	222 17 0	81 18 1	462 3 2	346 16 0
1891	Reticulation, £4,433..... } Population supplied with water, 686..... }	160 5 11	234 17 0	100 3 1	495 6 0	408 15 0
1892	Reticulation, £4,433..... } Population supplied with water, 748..... }	160 5 11	222 0 6	109 10 1	491 16 6	357 1 1
1893	Reticulation, £4,454..... } Population supplied with water, 820..... }	161 1 1	168 2 9	119 14 4	448 18 2	401 14 7
1894	Reticulation, £4,457..... } Population supplied with water, 844..... }	161 3 3	171 10 4	123 4 5	455 18 0	398 8 4
1895 (six months.)	Reticulation, £4,457..... } Population supplied with water, 853..... }	80 11 7	79 1 8	62 5 5	221 18 8	191 7 2
1895-6	Reticulation, £4,502..... } Population supplied with water, 877..... }	162 14 4	150 2 3	128 7 10	441 4 5	383 15 0
1896-7	Reticulation, £4,741..... } Population supplied with water, 901..... }	171 8 8	175 4 6	131 10 11	478 4 1	386 17 11
1897-8	Reticulation, £4,741..... } Population supplied with water, 926..... }	171 8 8	176 2 4	135 3 11	482 14 11	400 8 7
1898-9	Reticulation, £4,741..... } Population supplied with water, 926..... }	171 8 8	145 17 11	135 3 11	452 10 6	396 2 6
1899-1900	Reticulation, £4,741..... } Population supplied with water, 965..... }	171 8 8	118 0 11	140 17 9	430 7 4	334 6 5

LIVERPOOL WATER SUPPLY.

Year.	—	Annual Instalment required to pay off Cost of Reticulation and Interest thereon in 100 years.	Maintenance (including proportion of Head Office Expenses).	Charges for Water supplied from Canal, 32 gallons per head per day at 3d. per 1,000 gals.	Total Charges.	Revenue.
1891	Cost of Reticulation, £11,885..... } Population supplied with water, 1,244..... }	£ s. d. 429 15 2	£ s. d. 134 9 8	£ s. d. 181 12 5	£ s. d. 745 17 3	£ s. d. 236 18 3
1892	Reticulation, £12,773..... } Population supplied with water, 1,527..... }	461 17 5	853 6 5	223 11 0	1,538 14 10	1,004 4 4
1893	Reticulation, £12,997..... } Population supplied with water, 1,661..... }	469 19 5	312 15 0	242 10 1	1,025 4 6	956 15 3
1894	Reticulation, £13,120..... } Population supplied with water, 1,857..... }	474 8 4	332 14 3	271 2 5	1,078 5 0	947 8 0
1895 (six months.)	Reticulation, £13,274..... } Population supplied with water, 1,923..... }	240 0 1	157 16 1	140 7 7	538 3 9	473 14 3
1895-6	Reticulation, £13,258..... } Population supplied with water, 2,035..... }	479 2 1	365 11 5	297 18 4	1,142 11 10	983 10 10
1896-7	Reticulation, £13,264..... } Population supplied with water, 2,111..... }	479 12 6	369 16 2	308 4 1	1,157 10 9	906 2 7
1897-8	Reticulation, £13,543..... } Population supplied with water, 2,137..... }	489 14 3	364 1 8	312 0 0	1,165 15 11	924 8 9
1898-9	Reticulation, £13,620..... } Population supplied with water, 2,137..... }	492 10 0	213 16 9	312 0 0	1,018 6 9	840 2 5
1899-1900	Reticulation, £13,624..... } Population supplied with water, 2,109..... }	492 12 10	210 5 2	307 18 3	1,010 16 3	912 16 1

43. The financial result of the Richmond Water Supply Works still continues unsatisfactory, and, as pointed out in previous reports, must remain so until the Amending Water and Sewerage Bill, properly vesting the scheme in the Board and clothing them with the usual powers of rating, is passed into law.

RICHMOND WATER SUPPLY.

(Date of Transfer to Board, 26 May, 1893.)

Year.	Capital Cost.	Annual Instalment required to pay off Cost of Works and Interest in 100 years.	Maintenance (including proportion of Head Office Expenses).	Total Charges.	Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1893	12,340 0 0	446 4 3	314 16 1	761 0 4	399 15 3
1894	12,340 0 0	446 4 3	638 7 10	1,084 12 1	438 18 6
1895	12,352 2 6	223 6 6	178 6 2	401 12 8	337 3 2
(for six months)					
1895-6	12,480 7 0	451 5 9	529 10 1	980 15 10	547 11 11
1896-7	12,637 7 4	456 19 3	383 9 0	840 8 3	658 5 7
1897-8	12,658 11 2	457 14 7	417 13 5	875 8 0	676 19 7
1898-9	12,725 7 2	460 2 8	454 3 0	914 5 8	744 11 10
1899-1900.....	12,736 12 0	460 11 1	492 1 11	952 13 0	599 1 5

SEWERAGE.

44. The following table shows the working of the Sewerage Branch :—

Year.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.	Capital Cost, exclusive of Items on which Interest is not charged.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Capital Cost.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Cost.	Interest on Capital Cost after paying Expenses.
	£	£	£	£				
1890	81,800	22,249	1,281,045	1,177,614	27.19	1.88	6.94	5.06
1891	81,302	25,411	1,447,287	1,343,856	31.25	1.89	6.05	4.16
1892	87,927	27,305	1,605,948	1,503,517	31.05	1.81	5.84	4.03
1893	93,661	27,092	1,691,462	1,588,031	28.92	1.70	5.89	4.19
1894	93,134	28,053	1,745,120	1,641,689	30.12	1.70	5.67	3.97
1895	43,110	14,250	1,831,611	1,728,180	33.05	1.64	4.98	3.34
(six months)								
1895-6	85,486	30,304	1,892,256	1,788,825	35.44	1.69	4.78	3.09
1896-7	87,652	29,680	2,018,120	1,914,689	33.86	1.55	4.57	3.02
1897-8	89,688	30,564	2,116,306	2,012,875	34.07	1.51	4.45	2.93
1898-9	103,955	32,433	2,699,426	2,426,495	31.19	1.33	4.28	2.94
1899-1900...	116,816	37,678	3,073,871	2,803,806	32.25	1.34	4.16	2.82

45. The revenue shows an increase of £12,861, due to the extension of sewerage facilities to new districts.

46. The working expenses have increased by the sum of £5,245, which may be regarded as moderate, when it is remembered that over 72 miles of sewers and other new works have to be maintained, over and above those in existence during the preceding year.

47. The capital debt has increased to the extent of £397,311, representing the value of main works transferred by the Government and reticulation sewers constructed by the Board.

48. The revenue was £116,816, and the working expenses, £37,678, or 32·25 per cent. of the gross revenue, leaving a net revenue of £79,138, or a return of 2·82 per cent. upon the capital cost.

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

49. The following table shows the working of the two Branches taken together:—

Year.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.	Capital Cost, exclusive of Items on which Interest is not charged.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Capital Cost.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Cost.	Interest on Capital Cost after paying Expenses.
	£	£	£	£				
1890	227,790	57,037	4,470,125	3,986,026	25·03	1·43	5·71	4·28
1891	247,133	63,702	4,783,936	4,269,843	25·77	1·49	5·78	4·29
1892	243,813	72,383	5,001,529	4,517,436	29·68	1·60	5·39	3·79
1893	251,087	61,233	5,101,183	4,617,090	25·53	1·39	5·43	4·04
1894	251,301	67,327	5,185,734	4,701,646	26·17	1·43	5·40	3·97
1895 (6 months).	128,474	33,943	5,910,590	5,426,503	26·42	1·24	4·72	3·48
1895-6	259,843	67,799	6,046,517	5,555,704	26·09	1·21	4·67	3·46
1896-7	263,637	70,502	6,262,670	5,781,857	26·74	1·21	4·56	3·34
1897-8	268,569	75,784	6,443,849	5,963,036	28·21	1·27	4·50	3·23
1898-9	298,287	79,580	7,098,371	6,448,058	26·67	1·23	4·62	3·39
1899-1900	312,432	84,718	7,615,370	6,967,923	27·11	1·21	4·48	3·27

50. The total revenue was £312,432, and the working expenses £84,718, or 27·11 per cent. of the gross revenue, leaving a net revenue of £227,714, or a return of 3·27 per cent. upon the capital cost.

51. The amount required to pay interest, calculated at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., upon municipal debentures taken over by the Board, and 3·5 per cent. on moneys provided out of loans raised by the Government for general purposes, is £241,297 7s. 2d., to which must be added £4,942 10s. 2d. for depreciation in the value of machinery, working plant, buildings, &c., and £84,718 16s. 5d. working expenses, making the total expenses of the Board £330,958 13s. 9d., whilst the revenue actually receivable was £312,432 16s. 11d., leaving a net deficiency of £18,525 16s. 10d. on the year's transactions.

52. As pointed out in previous reports, the revenue receivable does not represent by any means the total earnings, as by Statute the Board are compelled to supply, free of charge, large quantities of water, nearly all of which is pumped and consequently expensive, to charitable institutions and public hospitals, and to municipal councils for street watering, &c. The value of this water is estimated at over £20,000. If, therefore, credit were taken for this sum, as it should be, the deficiency would entirely disappear.

53.

53. Moreover, the construction of water supply and sewerage works, such as those under the jurisdiction of the Board, cannot be looked upon and dealt with in a purely commercial sense, but must be regarded rather as national undertakings, carried out as much for the benefit of posterity as for the present generation; consequently, much larger provision must be made to meet the requirements of the future. Viewed in this light it must be expected that for some few years an annual deficiency must be faced, which will disappear in time to come when the main works are completed and the population increases.

54. Another point which must not be lost sight of is that the construction of these works has reduced the death rate and improved the health rate of the general community to such an extent that, if the value of the lives saved could be reduced to figures, the annual deficiency would sink into insignificance.

With this aspect before the Board sewerage works are frequently extended to serve sparsely-populated districts, which will not immediately return a revenue sufficient to meet requirements.

55. The amount of revenue outstanding to 30th June, 1900, was £32,017 9s. 1d., or £9,761 0s. 5d. less than the arrears at the end of the previous year. This result is a matter for great congratulation, the arrears being less now than at any period since the inception of the Board. The principal items are:—Meters, representing consumption to 30th June, accounts for which have only just been issued, £13,650; churches and charities, £10,354; vacant lands, £4,872; house properties, £2,603.

56. The receipts paid into the Consolidated Revenue, exclusive of Richmond, amounted to £320,147 10s. 7d., as against £293,580 0s. 6d. during the previous year, or an increase of £26,567 10s. 1d.

57. The gross receipts paid into the Treasury since the inception of the Board are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water	2,037,213	9	7
Sewerage	957,542	14	2
	<hr/>		
	£2,994,756	3	9

58. Legal proceedings were taken for the recovery of £5,022 5s. 1d.

59. The total amount expended by the Board, exclusive of Richmond, was £259,103 19s. 6d., made up as follows:—

	Water.			Sewerage.		
Chargeable to Loans ...	£66,427	4	11	£111,153	1	6
Chargeable to Revenue ...	£45,158	12	11	£36,365	0	2

60. The number of premises which became liable for water rates was 2,169; sewerage rates, 13,398; and drainage rates, 44; making the total number, including vacant land now rated,—water, 117,654; sewerage, 75,348; and drainage, 3,803.

61. Rate notices to the number of 323,416 were delivered.

62. The value of goods received by the Comptroller of Stores was £25,904 6s. 9d., and issued £26,544 5s. 10d. The value of stock on hand was £12,843 4s. 9d.

63. Several interesting reports by the Medical Adviser (Dr. T. Mailler Kendall) on the health of the metropolis, as affected by the works of the Board, also in regard to the health of the employees, are attached hereto.

64.

64. On 22nd March the President (Hon. Jacob Garrard) was re-appointed for a period of four years.

On the same date Alderman John Taylor, Vice-President, was re-elected as a city member; and Alderman J. G. Griffin, as a suburban member, in place of Alderman J. Ahern, whose period of office had expired.

Mr. James Ward was also appointed an official member, *vice* Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, who had occupied the position since 10th April, 1895.

65. In addition to the usual weekly meetings at the Board's offices, at which the attendance of members was as recorded below, the Board paid frequent visits of inspection to works in progress and completed.

MEETINGS OF BOARD FROM 1 JULY, 1899, TO 30 JUNE, 1900.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.		
Meetings held ...	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	7	4	54 meetings.	
													Present.	Absent.
Hon. J. Garrard ...	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	51	3
Alderman J. Taylor...	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	1	7	4	51	3
David Davis ...	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	...	...	41	13
Henry Chapman ...	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	7	4	52	2
G. A. Mansfield ...	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	...	...	...	37	17
Jno. Ahern ...	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	...	...	...	38	16
J. Macpherson ...	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	7	4	54	Nil.
J. Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	4	14	2
J. G. Griffin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	7	4	16	Nil.

Hon. J. Garrard re-appointed President, 22nd March, 1900. Messrs. Mansfield (official member) and Ahern (suburban representative) retired by effluxion of time, 22nd March, 1900. Mr. Taylor (Vice-President) re-elected as city representative, 22nd March, 1900. Mr. Ward appointed official member, 22nd March, 1900. Mr. Griffin elected as suburban representative, 22nd March, 1900.

On 19th April the Board granted six months leave of absence to Mr. David Davis, suburban representative, to enable him to visit Great Britain and Europe, and from advices received from that gentleman, who is devoting a considerable amount of time and attention in inquiring into various water and sewerage systems, particularly with respect to the treatment of sewage on biological principles, the Board anticipate—although he has been absent from their counsels round the Board table—receiving on his return a fund of useful information to guide them in their future deliberations.

66. The balance-sheets prepared by the Accountant, and reports by the Board's Chief Engineer (Mr. J. M. Smail, M.Inst.C.E.) and other officers, are attached.

J. GARRARD,
President.

WILLIAM HOLMES,
Secretary.

Description

Description of Sydney Water-works at end of June, 1900.

THE Nepean, Cordeaux, and Cataract Rivers are the sources from which the Sydney Water-works are supplied. The combined catchment areas of the three rivers enjoy a copious and regular rainfall, and extend over an area of 354 square miles. By the aid of a dam, 10 feet high, built of concrete, across the Nepean River, a portion of the flow is diverted into the tunnel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which conducts it into the Cataract River.

Across this river a similar dam to that on the Nepean is built, just below the outlet of the Nepean tunnel, and the water is thence conveyed by another tunnel about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and, afterwards, through a series of open canal and tunnels, making in all about $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the source, to the Prospect Reservoir. Of this distance, $11\frac{3}{8}$ miles are in tunnel, and $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles in open canal. Several creeks of considerable magnitude are crossed on the way, some by inverted siphons and others by pipe aqueducts.

Prospect Reservoir.

When the reservoir is full the surface of water covers an area of 1,297 acres, and has a gross capacity of 11,392,713,000 gallons. The earthen dam is 7,300 feet long. The maximum height is 85.67 feet, with slopes of 3 to 1 on the water side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, with two 15 feet berms, on the outer side, and is 30 feet wide on the top. When quite full there are available by gravitation 7,324,343,000 gallons.

The water is drawn off from the reservoir through a valve-tower by cast-iron pipes, enclosed in a brick tunnel, carried outside and round the northern end of embankment, and is discharged into a basin, at the end of which is a gauge-weir, measuring the volume passing over daily. From thence it proceeds by canal, 5 miles in length, to the Pipe Head Basin, situated $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Sydney. It is then conveyed for a further distance of 5 miles by two wrought-iron pipes, 6 feet in diameter, to Potts' Hill Reservoir.

Potts' Hill Balance Reservoir.

This tank, having a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons, is built partly in excavation and partly in bank. The bottom is lined with hydraulic lime concrete, and the sides, laid to a slope of 1 to 1, are lined with dry-coursed rubble masonry. This work is designed to tide the city over any interruption of supply from Prospect, and to prevent fluctuation of pressure.

Screening Tank and Trunk Mains.

The screening-tank at Potts' Hill is built of brick in two concentric rings. The water is delivered into the outer ring, and passes through a series of copper-gauze screens of 840 meshes to the inch. These screens are arranged so that the orifice which they fill can be closed by the insertion of a dummy, and the screens taken out and cleaned. From this tank the water proceeds towards the city in two 48-inch cast-iron mains.

The first laid main is 48-inch as far as Lewisham, whence it bifurcates, one branch (48-inch) leading to Petersham Reservoir, the other (42-inch) to Crown-street Reservoir. The new 48-inch main, completed in 1893, continues of the same diameter to Crown-street Reservoir.

The two trunk mains are connected at New Canterbury Road, Petersham.

Crown-street Reservoir and Pumping-station.

The Crown-street Reservoir is built of brick, and holds 3,250,000 gallons. The top-water level is 141 feet above high-water mark. Here is situated the main pumping-plant, consisting of three pairs of compound high-duty pumping-engines. No. 1 Worthington pumping-engines are capable of raising 400,000 gallons per hour to the Centennial Park Reservoir, a height of 104 feet above the pumps; No. 2 Worthington pumping-engines are capable of raising 210,000 gallons per hour to Woollahra Reservoir, a height of 140 feet above the pumps, and also of raising 200,000 gallons per hour to Waverley, a height of 220 feet above the pumps; No. 3 pumping-engines, of the horizontal compound condensing rotative direct-acting type, designed and erected by the Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, are capable of raising 100,000 gallons per hour to the Waverley tanks.

Four 142-h.p. boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type are used.

Centennial Park Reservoir.

The Centennial Park Reservoir, built by the Public Works Department, was completed in the early part of 1899, and handed over to the Board. It is constructed of brickwork, roofed in with coke-concrete groined arches. It has a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons, and a top-water level of 245 feet above high-water mark, a height of 31 feet superior to that of Paddington Reservoir, which tank has since been abandoned.

Woollahra Reservoir.

Woollahra Reservoir, with a top-water level of 282 feet above high-water mark, or 141 feet above Crown-street, is built of brick, and contains 1,000,000 gallons, supplied by a $24\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wrought-iron main from Crown-street, and distributes the water through a 20-inch main.

Waverley

Waverley Reservoir.

Waverley Reservoir, with a top-water level of 360 feet above high-water mark, is built of brick, and contains 1,087,000 gallons. Water is distributed therefrom through two outlets of 24-inch and 15-inch diameter respectively. Supplemental tanks in Waverley Park, erected at an elevation of 20 feet above the present reservoir, supply the upper zones of the district.

Petersham Reservoir.

This reservoir is built of brick, and contains 2,157,000 gallons. The top-water level is 166 feet above high-water mark. It receives its supply by gravitation from Potts' Hill. Water is distributed therefrom through one 20-inch and two 18-inch outlets.

Ashfield.

Part of Ashfield being too high to receive a supply by gravitation from Potts' Hill, the more elevated parts are supplied from the Woollahra Reservoir by a main, which conveys the water to a 100,000-gallon wrought-iron tank, erected on a brick circular support, at an elevation of 223 feet above high-water mark.

Hurstville, Kogarah.

The bulk of the supply to Kogarah is by gravitation through a 12-inch main connected with the Petersham Reservoir. The higher portions of this district are supplied from Penshurst, where is erected an elevated steel tank having a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and also a 20,000-gallon cast-iron tank, built on brick piers. The tanks are filled from the Carlton pumping-station. The pumping-plant consists of small Blake's duplex pumps, having a capacity of 12,000 gallons per hour, and Worthington compound high-duty pumps, having a capacity of raising 30,000 gallons per hour.

Rookwood, Granville, and Auburn.

Rookwood and Auburn receive their supply through an 18-inch main along Joseph-street from Potts' Hill Reservoir.

Granville is supplied through a 15-inch main laid along Woodville-road for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, connected with the 6-foot trunk main immediately below Pipe Head Basin; and also by an 18-inch and 15-inch main laid along Parramatta-road from John-street, Rookwood.

North Sydney Supply—Ryde Pumping-station, Ryde Hill Tank, and Chatswood Tanks.

North Sydney receives its supply from Potts' Hill, delivered through a 24-inch and 20-inch diameter pipe into Ryde Pumping-station Reservoir, which contains 2,116,000 gallons, from whence the water is pumped through a 24-inch wrought-iron main into a 1,000,000-gallon tank at Ryde village, 234 feet above high-water mark, and, by a continuation of the same main, into a pair of steel tanks of a joint capacity of 3,000,000 gallons at Chatswood, at an elevation of 370 feet above high-water mark.

From the Ryde village tank the whole of Ryde, Gladesville, and Hunter's Hill get their supplies. A 9-inch main extends over the Parramatta River and Iron Cove Bridges to supply the heights of Balmain.

The tanks at Chatswood supply Lane Cove, Willoughby, North Sydney, and Mosman.

Gordon, Wahroonga, Hornsby, Thornleigh, and Beecroft.

This district, extending from Chatswood to Beecroft, *via* Hornsby, and adjacent to the Milson's Point Railway and Northern Railway Lines, is supplied by Chatswood pumps, which lift water into the Wahroonga tanks, one a steel tank having a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and the other a wrought-iron tank of 40,000 gallons, the smaller one being specially reserved to supply the high zone in its immediate environment. These tanks are at a height of 720 feet above sea-level.

The pumping-main from Chatswood to Wahroonga, which is also used as a main distributory, is 10 in. in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; a further extension, also of same diameter, is laid to Hornsby. From Pierce's Corner an 8-in. steel main branches off this 10-in. pipe, and supplies Thornleigh, Beecroft, &c. About $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles of reticulation mains of 6-inch and 4-inch diameters have been laid along such roads and streets in the various centres of population as are sufficiently built upon to warrant the outlay.

Campbelltown.

Campbelltown is supplied by gravitation direct from the main canal, through a 6-inch pipe from the canal laid to the town, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the reticulation mains being 4 inches in diameter. The offtake is at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nepean.

Liverpool.

Liverpool receives its supply by a 9-inch pipe from the main canal at Cecil Hills, which is extended as far as Mount Young, and thence by a 6-inch main to the town. In order to tide over any possible interruption to the flow in the canal a 4,000,000-gallon earthen reservoir has been constructed close to the canal, and is filled therefrom.

Camden.

Camden.

The Camden Water-works were completed and officially opened in November, 1899. They cost £8,200 and will benefit a population, principally located in the towns of Camden and Narellan, of about 1,600. A concrete tank, having a capacity of 100,000 gallons, has been built alongside the main canal of the Sydney Water Supply at Kenny Hill. Into this tank water is conducted by a 15-inch pipe. A drop-bar weir has been built across the canal to ensure a reserve of water should the supply from the Nepean be shut off at any time. From the tank to Camden, *via* Narellan, is laid an 8-inch pipe. At the crossing of the Nepean River the pipe is reduced to 6-inch, and branch pipes 4-inch, diameter are laid throughout the township. About $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles have been laid.

Smithfield.

The Smithfield Water-works, completed in July, 1895, were designed to supply the township of Smithfield, which is situated on the Prospect Creek, about 3 miles south-east of the reservoir. The works included may be briefly summarised as under:—

An off-take on the main canal, about 3 miles below Prospect Reservoir; a circular concrete tank on the bank of said canal, having a capacity of 100,000 gallons; a 4-inch main to the township; and mains totalling about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the same diameter laid in all streets occupied by dwellings. The works cost about £2,900, and supply a population of 300.

Richmond.

In July, 1893, the Board assumed the temporary management of the Richmond Water-works, which were completed in 1892, and had since then been worked locally by the Richmond Municipal Council. The scheme, which is entirely unconnected with the Sydney supply system, consists of a small pumping-plant—two horizontal 6-horse power engines, coupled and geared, working two brass-lined single-barrel deep-well pumps (Tangye's), fixed 61 ft. 6 in. below floor of engine-room—erected on the left bank of the Hawkesbury River, just below the confluence of the Grose and Nepean; a circular brick service tank, 60 feet in diameter, having a capacity of 225,000 gallons; a 6-inch supply main to Richmond, 4 miles in length; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of reticulation mains, 3-inch and 4-inch diameter, within the town.

Description of the Metropolitan Sewerage System.

City.

THE Metropolitan Sewerage System, now under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, comprises the old and new systems. The old system was initiated by the City Commissioners in 1853, and continued by their successors, the present City Council, since their incorporation in 1857.

The City Council had control of the water and sewerage works in the city until the year 1888, when the water-works were transferred to the Board. The transfer of the existing sewerage-works followed in 1889.

The old system of sewerage was designed on the principles of what is known as the "combined system." It comprised four main outfalls, with subsidiary sewers along the principal streets; these in turn received the reticulation sewers of the minor thoroughfares. The four main outfalls discharged the city sewage of the city into the harbour at Blackwattle Bay, Darling Harbour, Fort Macquarie, and Woolloomooloo Bay respectively. The pollution of the harbour, and the consequent menace to public health, led to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the best means of diverting the sewage from the harbour, and its disposal when thus diverted. The new intercepting system was the outcome of the labours of the Commission.

The new system adopted is on the lines of the partially "separate system," and intercepts all sewage from the gravitation zone, *i.e.*, all above a contour line about 40 feet above high-water mark. The sewage from the low-level areas, *i.e.*, those below that contour line will eventually be pumped into the gravitation sewers.

The system consists of two main outfalls, the northern and southern respectively. The northern outfall discharges into the Pacific Ocean, at a point named "Ben Buckler," near Bondi, and will, when the low-level systems are complete, take all sewage previously discharged into the harbour.

The southern outfall discharges into the sewage farm at "Webb's Grant," and provides for the remainder of the city, together with some of the suburbs.

The main works were constructed by the Government, and on completion were transferred, with all other existing works, to the control of the Board by Act of Parliament. The works are of considerable magnitude, and have not been constructed without considerable difficulty and outlay.

Northern Outfall.

The northern system commences at "Ben Buckler," where a large chamber is constructed in the sandstone rock. From this chamber two channels bifurcate, so as to ensure a free discharge during either northerly, easterly, or southerly gales. Above the chamber a shaft has been erected for ventilation and escape of air when the sea breaks into the discharge channels. The dimensions of the main outfall at the chamber are 8 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in., and decreases by decrements to 6 ft. 10 in. x 5 ft. 10 in. at the Oxford and Liverpool Streets junction.

Between these places it receives the discharge of the following branch sewers:—

- (a) The Waverley and Bondi branch, now in course of construction and approaching completion, which will drain the sea slopes of Waverley and Bondi.
- (b) The Woollahra and Waverley branch, extending along the eastern side of Double Bay Valley, passing under Edgecliffe-road, and terminating in Denison-street, Waverley. This sewer drains the northern watersheds of Woollahra and Waverley.
- (c) The Darling Point branch, joining the main outfall near Harris-street, Paddington, and extending along the eastern side of Rushcutters' Bay, with a sub-branch running towards Double Bay, into which the Double Bay low-level sewage is now pumped. This branch sewer drains portions of Paddington and Woollahra.
- (d) The Elizabeth Bay branch, joining the main outfall at Great Barcom Street and extending along the western bank of Lacrozia Creek and Rushcutters' Bay, intercepting sewage formerly discharged into both these places.
- (e) The Potts' Point branch sewer, commencing at Bourke-street, near Darlinghurst Gaol, and extending along that street for some distance, then passing along Victoria-street, and terminating at Challis Estate, intercepting a considerable quantity of sewage previously discharged into Woolloomooloo Bay.
- (f) Riley-street branch, extending northwards along Riley-street, a little past Stanley-street, and intercepting portion of sewage prior to its construction discharged into Woolloomooloo Bay.

The Double Bay Creek storm-water channel and an overflow sewer discharging into Rushcutters' Bay are connected with the main outfall to carry off surplus water during heavy rainfalls. The Rushcutters' Bay overflow was carried across low-lying ground on arches and circular piers; the latter were constructed on the same principle as that adopted in India.

At the large chamber at Oxford and Liverpool Streets three different branches discharge into the main outfall sewer:—

1. The northern branch, passing under Hyde Park to Castlereagh-street, where it bifurcates, one sub-main terminating in Macquarie-street below the tram terminus, and intercepting sewage formerly discharged into harbour at Macquarie Point; the other sub-main terminating in Argyle-street and intercepting sewage previously discharged into Sydney Cove.

2. The western branch, which extends along Liverpool and Kent Streets to Miller's Point, intercepting sewage which formerly discharged into Darling Harbour.

3. The south-western branch, passing under Belmore Gardens, Benevolent Asylum, and along George-street West to Carlton-street, where it bifurcates into two sub-mains, one passing through Darlington, University Grounds, and Camperdown, terminating at Liberty-street, Newtown, and intercepting old city sewers and draining new areas at Darlington, Camperdown, Newtown, and Petersham. The other sub-main passes along George-street West by a long syphon, on account of a depression in the ground. Connected with the syphon is a scour-chamber and valves for periodic cleansing. This branch extends through the Glebe, Annandale, and Leichhardt, to Balmain, being carried across Johnstone's and White's Creeks on aqueducts. At Foucart-street the sewer bifurcates, one branch draining the south-eastern slopes of Balmain, the other branch, now almost completed, draining the north-western slopes of the same suburb. This sub-main drains the Glebe, portions of Annandale, Leichhardt, and Balmain. The scheme for the drainage of the low-level areas in Balmain and Leichhardt is now in course of construction.

The work in connection with the whole of these sewers was carried through varying formations—in some instances the stratum was indurated sandstone; in others, shale, clay, and water-charged drift-sand. Concrete enters largely into the construction of the works, the lining of rock tunnels being principally bluestone concrete rendered with cement mortar. Wherever the outfall sewer crossed natural creeks or watercourses, offset and scour valves were provided.

Southern Outfall.

The southern main outfall commences at the inlet chamber on the north side of Cook's River, near its junction with Botany Bay. The sewer is 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter, constructed of concrete, with brick lining rendered with Portland cement. In places the sewer is above the level of the adjoining ground; in others it passes through low sandhills and swampy ground. Where natural watercourses are passed over, concrete culverts and overflow chambers and valves are provided. Some distance to the south of Bourke-street the Macdonaldtown and Alexandria branch discharges into the main outfall. This branch is carried on aqueduct over low-lying ground at Alexandria, and receives the sewage from portions of Alexandria, Erskineville, and Newtown.

At Botany-road the main outfall receives the discharge of a branch running along that road, and draining portion of Waterloo.

The main outfall continues along Bourke-street to Phelps-street, Surry Hills, receiving on its way the discharges from the Elizabeth-street branch, draining large portions of Waterloo and Redfern, and several small branches draining parts of the Surry Hills portion of the city.

Inlet House.

The sewage passes from the main outfall to the screening-chambers of the inlet house. The chambers are in duplicate and controlled by valves, so that when one series is in use the other is being cleaned out. The sewage in each series is strained by means of three circular screens, which are worked by one central shaft, with suitable gearing fixed on the platform at one end, the meshes varying from 3 inches to 1 inch, which intercept all extraneous matter before the sewage passes to the siphon-well. The sludge thus intercepted is grabbed out of the various chambers and deposited in trucks to be conveyed on to the farm, *via* the temporary bridge now crossing Cook's River. The grab is operated by means of "Capitaine" oil-engine, working on an overhead traveller. Owing to the cost of keeping the temporary bridge in an efficient state of repair being excessive, it has been decided to force the sludge across the river through a submarine line of ball and socket pipes by means of compressed air, and the necessary plans are approaching completion, when tenders will be invited for carrying out the work. Owing to the exposed situation of this house, it was deemed necessary to protect it against being struck by lightning, and a contract was let to erect the necessary conductors, and it is now considered practically lightning-proof. From the siphon-well the sewage passes under the bed of Cook's River by a cast-iron inverted siphon, 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, laid in a trench and surrounded with concrete. The siphon is connected with a well in the outlet house on the south side of river, from which the sewage flows along a main carrier, and is distributed over the irrigation-beds and settling-tanks by valves of simple construction, and the distribution of the sewage is easily controlled by the farm manager. Both the inlet and outlet houses are provided with storm offset valves, to allow the superabundant storm-water to pass direct into Cook's River. The outlet house is also treated in a similar manner to the inlet house as regards lightning conductors.

Botany and Rockdale Sewage Farms.

The Sewage Farm is situated on a neck of land called Webb's Grant, on the eastern end of which the southern outfall discharges, while the western outfall discharges on the western end. The formation is raw drift-sand, originally covered with low dense scrub, that portion adjoining Muddy Creek being submerged at high water until the fascine training-banks were built there by the Public Works Department.

For agricultural purposes, to be worked at a profit, this land is useless, except on the eastern end, which has been a number of years in use, and upon which fair crops can be grown if the sewage is applied to it in a state capable of being assimilated by plant-life. That being the case, it is evident some course of treatment is necessary for this particular class of sewage, which contains a large amount of grease from the boiling-down establishments, before it can be utilised for agricultural purposes.

The southern main carrier runs through the centre of the neck of land, the northern side of which is laid out in irrigation beds, at different levels, so as to allow the manager to command the whole area. On this area the sludge, which is dredged from the inlet house, is conveyed in trucks by a small locomotive to the various beds, and used as manure. This sludge is also used as a top dressing to the newly-formed sandbanks to prevent them being demolished by the wind. It is the intention, when the new system of pumping the sludge on to the farm comes into vogue, to pump it into a tank, from which it will be distributed over the farm by means of the loco. or specially-built carts. At the end of the irrigation area three new filter-tanks have been constructed with mains for distributing the sewage evenly over their surface. As soon as these tanks are underdrained they will be brought into active operation.

On the southern side of the main carrier the ground is laid out in a series of these filter-tanks, and to facilitate filtration some of these beds have been underdrained, with satisfactory results, and at times, when circumstances admit, they are cultivated, which assists in keeping the ground clean and improves the soil as a filter. Numerous types of underdrains have been tried, and the one finding most favour at present consists of a coir mat wrapped around each joint and sewn on. Cattle and pigs are reared on the surplus products of the farm. The pig-styes are built of concrete, and kept clean by daily washing. Cattle and horses are also taken for agistment. The average daily discharge on to the eastern or Botany farm for last year was 3,000,000 gallons, and disposed of over 71 acres of land prepared to receive same, the effluent water discharging above high-water mark into Botany Bay.

Five new cottages have been built at the end of the southern carrier and midway between Botany and Arncliffe for the accommodation of farm labourers.

The sewage from the Western Suburbs is conveyed to the western end of the farm, where it has all paper and rags separated from it before being distributed over the filtering area, of which about 127 acres have been prepared for the purpose. A gauging weir is about to be constructed on the open carrier for the purpose of estimating the rate of flow, which is still of small proportions in dry weather, though a gradually increasing quantity.

Most of the land on the southern side of this carrier has been underdrained, is performing its work well, and a contract has just been accepted by the Board for the underdrainage of the land on the northern side.

A series of tanks, for the experimental treatment of sewage on the Scott-Moncrieff system, has been constructed and are now ready for receiving the sewage, the results of which will, no doubt, be looked forward to with interest.

The land in the immediate neighbourhood of these tanks has all been reclaimed and is in its virgin state. An area of about 2 acres will be properly prepared for agricultural purposes, and irrigated with the filtrate from this source.

Western Outfall.

The sewerage system for the Western Suburbs is being carried out by the Government Sewerage Branch under a special Act of Parliament and vote as regards the main ducts.

The main western outfall sewer commences at a receiving chamber in the Rockdale end of the Sewage Farm. From thence it runs in open channel, 8 ft. 8 in. x 5 ft. 3 in., across portion of the Sewage Farm to another receiving chamber, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Muddy Creek. From this chamber it continues in 6-foot circular triplicate sewers to a penstock chamber in Premier-street, Marrickville, being carried on aqueducts over low-lying ground near Arncliffe Station and over Woollli Creek and Cook's River. Over the Premier-street penstock chamber a lofty ventilating shaft has been erected. This chamber receives the combined discharges of the following three main branch sewers, viz. :—

(1.) The eastern main branch sewer which passes along the Illawarra-road (partly in syphon, owing to a depression in the ground), then across Marrickville and Petersham, passing under the suburban railway near Stanmore Station to the Parramatta Road, and from thence along Ferris-street, terminating at Collins-street, Annandale.

A scour discharging into the low-level system is connected with the syphon in Illawarra-road, and is used occasionally for cleansing.

This main branch sewer receives the discharges of the following sub-mains:—

- (a) The Renwick-street sub-main, draining portion of Marrickville.
- (b) The Camden-street sub-main, meeting the main branch at Emily-street then passing along that street, and Sarah-street, and terminating at Union-street, Newtown. This sub-main, with two short branches in Tupper-street and Edgeware-road, drains portions of Newtown and Marrickville.
- (c) The Parramatta-road sub-main, leaving the main branch at Corunna-road and passing along Parramatta-road, terminating at Johnstone's Creek, drains portions of Annandale, Camperdown, and Petersham. The Nelson-street sub-branch, running along Nelson-street and terminating at Booth-street, discharges into this sub-main and drains portion of Annandale.

The area sewered by the eastern main branch and its sub-mains included portions of Marrickville, Newtown, Petersham, Leichhardt, Annandale, and Camperdown.

The work in connection with the scheme for draining low-level areas in St. Peters, Newtown, Erskineville, Alexandria, and Marrickville is now practically complete. The sewage therefrom will be pumped into the eastern main branch sewer at a point near Marrickville Station.

(2.) The northern main branch sewer which crosses Marrickville, passing under the Belmore Railway, near Livingstone-road, along Wardell-road; through Petersham, crossing the suburban railway near Lewisham Station; through Leichhardt, passing along Flood, James, and Church Streets, terminating at Glover-street.

On its way the following sub-mains discharge into it, viz. :—

- (a) The Marrickville-road sub-main, draining portion of Marrickville.
- (b) The Livingstone Road sub-main, draining a portion of Marrickville.
- (c) The Dobroyde sub-main which joins the main branch sewer at Frazer's-road, Petersham, passes under the suburban railway, west of Lewisham Station, crosses Long Cove Creek on aqueduct, and terminates in Sloane-street, Summer Hill. This sub-main receives the discharges of the Canterbury Old Road and Long Cove Creek sub-branches. The latter sub-branch joins the sub-main in Dover-street, Summer Hill, crosses the suburban railway, and extends along the western bank of Long Cove Creek to Pigott-street. This sub-main and its branches sewer portions of Petersham, Summer Hill, and Ashfield.
- (d) The Station-street sub-main, draining portion of Petersham.

The area sewered by the northern main branch and its sub-mains includes portions of Marrickville, Petersham, Summer Hill, Ashfield, and Leichhardt.

The sewage from the low-level areas adjoining Long Cove Creek will be pumped into this branch when the scheme is carried out.

(3.)

(3.) The western main branch, which passes through Marrickville crossing the Belmore railway near Wardell-road Station; through Ashfield, crossing the suburban railway near Croydon Station; through Burwood, passing along George-street, again crossing the railway about midway between Burwood and Strathfield Stations, then passing along Morwick-street; through Strathfield, passing along Margaret-street and Albert-road, terminates in that road about half a mile to the west of Homebush-road.

(On its way this branch sewer will receive the discharges of the following sub-mains, viz. :—

- (a) The Canterbury sub-main, terminating for the present in Terrace-road, Marrickville.
- (b) The Frederick-street sub-main, which joins the main branch sewer in Walter-street, Ashfield, passes under the suburban railway at Albert Grove, and terminates in Henry-street, Ashfield. This sub-main sewers portion of Ashfield.
- (c) The Carshalton-street sub-main, which joins the main branch in Milton-street, Ashfield, passes along Milton and Carshalton Streets, terminating in Arthur-street, and drains portions of Ashfield and Enfield.
- (d) The Webb-street sub-main, which joins the main branch in Webb-street, Burwood, passes under the suburban railway, and terminates near Devonshire-street. This sub-main sewers portion of Burwood.
- (e) The Five Dock sub-main to be constructed in the future.
- (f) The Elsie-street sub-main, which meets the main branch sewer in Elsie-street, Burwood, passes through Burwood Park, and along the Parramatta-road, and terminates in that road near Bourke-street, Concord. The area to be sewered by this sub-main includes portions of Burwood and Concord.

The western main branch sewer and its sub-mains will sewer portions of Marrickville, Petersham, Summer Hill, Ashfield, Croydon, Burwood, Strathfield, Canterbury, Enfield, Five Dock, and Concord.

Coogee Outfall.

The Coogee outfall sewer discharges into the Pacific Ocean to the north of Coogee Bay. From thence it runs to Dolphin-street, then along that street to Melody-street, from thence to Rainbow-street, passing along that street and Bunnerong-road to its termination in Eastern Avenue.

This outfall sewer, when complete, will sewer Randwick, Coogee, and Kensington.

North Sydney Sewerage.

On 2nd August, 1899, the outfall works situated at Long Bay, Middle Harbour, were completed by the Public Works Department and transferred to the Board for management, thus completing the North Sydney system as far as this outfall is concerned, with the exception of a sub-main draining the Middle Harbour slopes.

The outfall works were designed to treat the sewage from an area of 2,328 acres by a system of lime precipitation and intermittent land filtration, the configuration of North Sydney being such that a suitable area of land could not be found within reasonable distance for broad irrigation.

The scheme was practically initiated in 1891 by the construction of the main outfall sewer from Milson's Point to Willoughby Bay, a distance of nearly 2 miles, and, on its way, it receives the discharges of the following sub-mains :—

- (a) The Willoughby sub-main, joining the main near the outfall works, and extending to a creek near the junction of West and Marks Streets.
- (b) The Ernest-street sub-main.
- (c) The Neutral Bay and Mosman sub-main, extending along the foreshores of Neutral Bay at the head of Shell Cove, crossing Mosman's Bay and Little Sirius Creek.
- (d) The High-street sub-main.
- (e) The Lavender Bay and Blue's Point sub-main, the former terminating at Dumbarton-street, the latter at East Crescent Road.
- (f) Two small sub-mains in McDougall and Willoughby Streets respectively.
- (g) Glen-street sub-main, joining the main in Broughton-street, and extending to Glen-street.

The sewage, on reaching the outfall, has the larger solids removed from it by screens (such solids being afterwards burnt), and is then treated with milk of lime to the extent of practically 1 ton of lime per million gallons of sewage.

The sewage, after receiving its dose of lime, is run into settling tanks, where it is allowed to subside, the supernatant water then being decanted and distributed over the sand filters, from whence it finds its way into the tidal waters of Long Bay.

Sludge.—After the supernatant water has been decanted, the remaining sludge is run into two steel cylinders, each of 900 gallons capacity, where a fresh dose of lime is applied in order to facilitate pressing. Compressed air of 80 lb. pressure above the atmosphere is now applied, and the sludge is forced through filter presses, thus reducing the moisture from 90 per cent. to about 50 per cent. or 55 per cent.

When the presses are fully charged they are opened, and the resultant cakes removed in trucks, and either buried in sand or burnt in suitably designed destructors, a certain amount of fuel being necessary for complete combustion.

Sufficient land was resumed to enable tanks and other works to be erected, and an additional area reclaimed from the harbour waters, the whole amounting to about 13 acres, the reclaimed portion being about 8 acres.

Rates and Charges for Water, Sewerage, and Stormwater Drainage.

METROPOLITAN WATER RATES.

1. The following rates and charges are those which the owners and occupiers of houses, tenements, and lands shall pay in respect of water supplied by the Board, that is to say:—

For water supplied for domestic purposes otherwise than by measure.

2. (I.) In respect of lands and tenements of which the assessed annual value is £17 or under, 10s. per annum.
- (II.) In respect of lands and tenements of which the assessed annual value is over £17, a rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value up to £300 inclusive; 5d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value in excess of £300 up to £700 inclusive; 4d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value in excess of £700 up to £1,000 inclusive; 3d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value in excess of £1,000 up to £4,000 inclusive; and 2d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value in excess of £4,000.

3. The following rates shall be paid in each year in respect of lands and tenements which are not supplied with water for domestic purposes, and which are not more than 60 yards distant from a main constructed by or vested in the Board, that is to say:—

- (I.) In respect of lands and tenements of which the assessed annual value is £10 or under, a rate of 1s. in the pound.
- (II.) In respect of lands and tenements of which the assessed annual value is over £10, a rate of 10s. per annum up to the assessed annual value of £17 inclusive.
- (III.) In respect of lands and tenements of which the assessed annual value is over £17, a rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed annual value.
- (IV.) In respect of lands on which no building is erected for human habitation, a rate of 4d. in the pound of the assessed value.
- (V.) The like rates as those above mentioned shall be charged on all lands and tenements not included in any valuation by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney or Redfern, or of any Borough or Municipal District, and on all lands for the time being valued by the said Municipal Council of the City of Sydney or Redfern, or by such Borough or Municipal District, at a sum less than the true value thereof.
- (VI.) When any lands or tenements become liable to a rate, or to an increased rate, during the currency of any half-year by reason of the extension of a main or for any other reason whatsoever, then a part of such rate or increased rate, as the case may be, proportionate to the unexpired period of the current half-year, shall become due and be paid forthwith.

Supply of water by meter.—Charges for water supplied by meter.

4. The charge for water supplied by meter shall be 1s. per 1,000 gallons for all water consumed up to 20,000,000 gallons per annum, and 9d. per 1,000 gallons for all water consumed in excess of 20,000,000 gallons per annum: Provided that the minimum quantity of water to be charged for, where water is so supplied, shall be 10,000 gallons per annum. Her Majesty's ships will be supplied free of charge.

5. All charges for water supplied by meter shall, unless otherwise provided by a contract made between the Board and the person to be supplied, be paid within one month after service by the Board upon the person liable to pay such charge of a notice in writing setting forth the amount due for water so supplied, and demanding payment thereof within the period of one month aforesaid. Service of any such notice may be effected by serving the same personally on the person named therein, or by sending such notice through the post to the person named therein at his last known place of abode or business; and where the place of abode and the place of business of such person are unknown to the Board, by sending it through the post addressed to him at the lands and tenements to or in respect of which the water is supplied, or by leaving it on such lands and tenements.

For water for other than domestic purposes otherwise than by measure.

- (VI.) The charge for water supplied to gas-engines or oil-engines shall be 5s. per annum for each engine of two horse-power and under, and for every additional horse-power beyond two horse-power an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per annum for each horse-power.

(VII.)

(VII.) The charge for water supplied to steam-boilers shall be £1 per annum for each steam-boiler up to three horse-power, and for every additional horse-power beyond three horse-power an additional charge of 5s. per annum for each horse-power.

(VIII.) The charge for water supplied for actuating ventilators or refrigerators shall be by special fee, according to the following scale, namely:—

Class A.—Passing 60 gals. per hour at 65 lb. pressure—

1 nozzle,	£6 per annum.
2 nozzles,	£4 10s. per annum each.
3 ,,	£3 10s. ,,
4 ,,	and upwards, £3 per annum each.

Class B.—Passing 40 gals. per hour at 65 lb. pressure—

1 nozzle,	£3 15s. per annum.
2 nozzles,	£3 per annum each.
3 ,,	£2 10s. per annum each.
4 ,,	and upwards, £2 per annum each.

Supply for twelve hours only in each day.

Provided, however, that the supply of water under this By-law shall be for twelve hours only in each day, and no person having such supply shall continue to use the same for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Water for trade purposes, &c.

(IX.) The charge for water supplied for purposes of the under-mentioned or other trades shall be at such rates, upon such terms, and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon by the Board and the person requiring to be supplied, provided, however, that for any year or part thereof, the minimum charge for water supplied for the under-mentioned trades shall be that in each hereunder case set opposite the trade, viz. :—

Photography, and any like process...	...	...	5s. per annum.
Tripe-cleaning	...	...	5s. ,,
Tyring purposes	...	...	5s. ,,
Laundries	...	...	5s. ,,
Dyers	...	...	10s. ,,
Condiment-making	...	...	5s. ,,
Bottle-washing	...	...	5s. ,,
Small goods (sweets)	...	...	5s. ,,
Waterfalls and fountains	...	...	5s. ,,
Shop-fronts, by hose	...	...	5s. ,,

Washing Vehicles.

(x.) The Board may supply water for the washing of vehicles with a hose, without meter, at the rate of 5s. per annum for each vehicle.

In all cases where special fees are charged the Board reserve to themselves the right of insisting upon a meter being fixed at any time, notwithstanding the fact that the special fee may have been paid. All special fees are in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises on which such fees are charged, and are payable in advance. All premises on which water is used for other than domestic purposes, and upon which special fees are paid, shall be open for inspection by the inspectors of the Board at any reasonable hour.

2. Assessed rates shall be paid half-yearly in advance, whether a meter is used or not. In the case when a meter is used the meter account will be rendered only when it is in excess of the assessment. Cheques and Post-office orders will be received in payment of rates; but if the cheque tendered by any person as payment for rates due is dishonored, the Board may cut off his service, and proceed for the recovery of the amount by warrant for distress or otherwise. Cheques and Post-office orders must be crossed in favour of the Board.

3. The minimum charge for water, whether supplied through meter or otherwise, for domestic purposes and for purposes other than domestic, is the assessed annual rate. If the water is supplied by meter, and the meter account exceeds the assessment (calculated at the rate of 1s. per 1,000 gallons), then such excess shall be charged in addition to the assessment.

4. One meter may be allowed to supply several tenements when such tenements are occupied by one person or firm as a place of business or abode, and the meter account will be credited with the assessments of all such tenements. One service only will be allowed under these conditions, upon which the meter will be fixed, and all the water for such tenements must pass through such meter. Where peculiar circumstances entail a departure from the above, and two services are absolutely necessary, then there shall be a meter on each service pipe.

Building

Building Charges, &c.

- (XI.) The charge for water supplied for building and plastering purposes shall be at the rate of one half-penny per cubic yard on the cubical contents of each building. The Board will also supply water by meter at the rate of 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons (excepting Gordon and Richmond, which shall be 2s. per 1,000 gallons), or at the rate above mentioned per cubic yard on the cubical contents of each building, provided that the meter so used shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size; and the minimum charge in each case for water so supplied through meter shall be 15s.
- (1.) The charge for water supplied for plastering rooms only shall be 2s. 6d. for each room, and for the building of wash-houses, water-closets, coppers, and chimneys only, 2s. 6d. each.
- (2.) The charge for water supplied for making and mixing of concrete for foundations of wooden blocks, stone cubes, or other form of permanent roadway or pavement shall be at the rate of £1 1s. per 1,000 square yards by superficial measurement of road surface, and for all other concrete, brickwork, or masonry, at the rate of three half-pence per cubic yard, as measured on the work.
- (XII.) Any person who maintains horses or cows may be supplied with water, without meter, from the domestic service for the sum of 5s. per annum for each animal, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises on which such animal is maintained or supplied with water.
- (XIII.) All lands or premises actually supplied with water by the Board, on which any one or more head of horses or cattle shall be kept or maintained, shall be liable to an extra rate or charge (beyond and in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises) of 5s. per head for each head of horses or cattle kept or maintained on such lands or premises. And where such lands or premises are not actually supplied with water by the Board they shall be liable to an extra rate or charge (beyond and in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises) of 2s. 6d. per head for each head of horses or cattle kept or maintained on such lands or premises.
- (XIV.) The Board may supply water for gardens, which do not exceed 1,000 square feet superficial in area (and for such purpose may permit a hose and stand-pipe to be used), without meter, at the rate of 10s. per annum, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises to which such gardens belong or are attached.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES.

1. The following rates and charges are those which the owners and occupiers of houses, tenements, or lands shall pay for or in respect of sewerage, or for or in respect of the liability of such houses, tenements, or lands to rates and charges for sewerage, that is to say:—

- (I.) Where the premises are of the assessed annual value of £10 or under, a rate of 1s. in the £ per annum on the amount of the valuation.
- (II.) Where the premises are above the assessed annual value of £10, a rate of 10s. per annum up to the assessed annual value of £17 inclusive.
- (III.) Where the premises are above the assessed annual value of £17, a rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation.

2. The following rates shall be paid in each year in respect of vacant and unoccupied lands and tenements, on which no building is erected for human habitation, and which are not connected with any sewer or drain under the control of the Board, and which are situated within 150 feet from a sewer or drain belonging to the Board, that is to say:—

- (i.) A rate of 4d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the assessed value.

Western Suburbs Outfall Sewer, Rockdale.

The following rates and charges are those which shall be paid by the owners or occupiers of houses, tenements, or lands liable to be rated in respect of the Western Suburbs Outfall Sewer at Rockdale and reticulating sewers connected therewith, that is to say:—

A rate of 1s. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of such houses, tenements, or lands.

North Sydney Sewerage Works.

The following rates and charges are those which shall be paid by the owners or occupiers of houses, tenements, or lands liable to be rated in respect of the North Sydney Sewerage Works and reticulating sewers connected therewith, that is to say:—

A rate of 1s. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of such houses, tenements, or lands.

Double Bay Low Level Sewerage Works.

The following rates and charges are those which shall be paid by the owners or occupiers of houses, tenements, or lands liable to be rated in respect of the Double Bay Low Level Sewerage Works and Reticulating Sewers connected therewith, that is to say:—

A rate of 1s. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of such houses, tenements, or lands.

FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS IN COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

1. The following rates and charges are those which the owners and occupiers of houses, tenements, and lands shall pay in respect of water supplied by the Board, that is to say:—

For water supplied for domestic purposes otherwise than by measure.

- (I.) On every house, tenement, or land of £10 assessed annual value and under, 10s. per annum.
- (II.) On every house, tenement, or land above the assessed annual value of £10, a rate of 1s. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation.

2. The following rates shall be paid in each year in respect of lands and tenements which are not supplied with water for domestic purposes, and which are not more than 60 yards distant from a main constructed by or vested in the Board, that is to say:—

- (I.) On every house or tenement a rate of 1s. in the £ on the amount of the assessed annual value.
- (II.) On lands on which no building is erected for human habitation, a rate of 4d. in the £ on the assessed value.
- (IV.) The like rates as those above mentioned shall be charged on all lands, tenements, and hereditaments not included in any valuation by any Borough or Municipal District, and on all lands for the time being valued by any such Borough or Municipal District at a sum less than the true value thereof.

For water supplied by measure:—

- (V.) The charge for water supplied by measure shall be 1s. per 1,000 gallons for all water consumed up to 20,000,000 gallons per annum, and 9d. per 1,000 gallons for all water consumed in excess of 20,000,000 gallons per annum.

District of Gordon.

For water supplied for domestic purposes otherwise than by measure.

- (I.) On every house, tenement, or land, a rate of 1s. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation.
- (II.) In respect of vacant or unimproved lands not supplied with water, and which are not more than 60 yards distant from a main constructed by or vested in the Board, a rate of 6d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation.

For water supplied by measure.

- (III.) The charge for water supplied by measure shall be 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.
- (IV.) Any person who maintains horses or cows may be supplied with water, without meter, from the domestic service for the sum of 7s. 6d. per annum for each animal, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises on which such animal is maintained or supplied with water.
- (V.) The Board may supply water for gardens which do not exceed 1,000 square feet superficial area (and for such purpose may permit a hose and stand-pipe to be used), without meter, at the rate of 15s. per annum, in addition to the assessed annual rate of the premises to which such gardens belong or are attached.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE BY-LAWS.

Whereas by the "Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894" the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage is authorised and empowered to make, alter, and repeal By-laws: Now, the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, under and by virtue of the powers contained in the above-mentioned Act, do hereby make the By-laws following, that is to say:—

Assessment and Rates.

1. For the purposes of these By-laws the value of lands and tenements in each year shall be the value (if any) at which the same are for the time being assessed for rating purposes by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney or the Borough or Municipal District respectively in which such lands or tenements are situated, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July respectively, as the case may be, in each year; and such value shall continue to be the value of such lands or tenements for the purposes aforesaid during such year.

2. The rates which are respectively set opposite to the descriptions of stormwater drains hereunder mentioned are those which shall be paid by the owners or occupiers of the lands or tenements situated within the boundaries of the drainage areas respectively proclaimed in respect of such stormwater drains, and for the purpose of assessing such rates, the valuation of such lands and tenements by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney or the Borough or Municipal District respectively within which the same respectively are situated, shall be taken as the valuation thereof by the Board under the said Act. The minimum rate payable under these By-laws shall be in each case 1s. per annum:—

Rushcutters' Creek Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Willoughby Falls, Neutral Bay, and Careening Cove Drains.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Blackwattle, Glebe, and Denison Ward Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Beattie-street,

Beattie-street, Balmain, Drain.—A rate of 2d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of such lands or tenements.

Iron Cove Creek, Ashfield, Burwood, Enfield, and Canterbury Drain.—A rate of 6d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of all lands or tenements situated within the drainage area described as Class A, and a rate of 4d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of all lands or tenements situated within the drainage area described as Class B.

Shea's Creek, Waterloo, Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Iron Cove Creek Extended, Ashfield, and Burwood Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Homebush Creek, Burwood, and Strathfield Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Homebush Creek Extended, Strathfield, Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Long Cove Creek, Leichhardt, Ashfield, and Petersham Drain.—A rate of 3d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of all lands or tenements situated within the drainage area described as Class A, and a rate of 1d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of all lands or tenements situated within the drainage area described as Class B.

Erskineville and Munni-street, Newtown, Alexandria, and Erskineville Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Euroka Creek, North Sydney, Drain.—A rate of 2½d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Easton Park, Balmain, Drain.—A rate of 4d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

Double Bay, Woollahra, Drain.—A rate of 7d. for each pound sterling on the amount of the valuation of the lands or tenements.

3. All such rates as before-mentioned shall be paid in advance by equal payments on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, and the first payment shall be made at the time when an owner or occupier becomes liable to pay such rates.

Analyses.

WATER SUPPLY TABLE.

Year	Average Daily Supply	Total Supply for Year	Number of Houses supplied	Estimated Population supplied	Average Daily Supply during year		Mams	
					Per House	Per Head of Estimated Population	Mams laid	Mams cleaned.
	gallons	gallons			gallons	gallons	miles yds	miles yds
1888	8,144,169	2,972,021,023	61,718	296,246	132	27 49	53 893	4 89
1889	8,820,000	3,219,244,159	67,924	326,035	129	27 05	86 1,468	16 907
1890	8,436,034	3,097,402,486	71,501	343,204	118	24 70	75 866	7 273
1891	9,540,102	3,482,237,514	76,093	365,246	125	26 11	102 250	26 1,566
1892	12,129,152	4,439,273,890	78,926	378,885	153	32 12	89 915	29 741
1893	12,533,052	4,574,782,838	81,238	390,182	153	32 12	15 1,711	26 456
1894	13,738,874	5,014,689,009	83,621	401,980	164	34 23	46 1,262	4 295
1 Jan, 1895, to 30 June, 1896	16,645,014	9 194,922,372	85,059	408,282	196	40 76	98 1,563	3 1,623
1 July, 1896, " 1897	17,659,3a7	6,445,655,328	87,190	418,512	204	42 2	55 954	10 1,654
1 " 1897, " 1898	18,283,000	6,673,514,000	89,749	434,810	203	42	60 1,056	13 0
1 " 1898, " 1899	18,794,920	6,860,146,000	92,370	450,483	203	41 72	36 655	17 744
1 " 1899, " 1900	19,885,953	7,258,373,000	9a,192	473,000	208	41 62	31 649	14 0

WATER RATES.

Year.	Gross Revenue	Rates Cancelled	Discounts	Net Revenue	Net Revenue Collected	Revenue Outstanding
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1888	120,762 3 0	276 4 0		125 485 19 0	88,067 13 1	40,791 2 6
1889	141,531 3 0	2,607 4 9		133,923 18 3	140,539 9 0	34,055 17 5
1890	149 316 0 2	3,325 10 10		145 990 9 4	150,207 12 6	24,691 7 0
1891	171,445 17 5	5,614 16 6		165,831 0 11	164,666 4 3	26,028 4 2
1892	160,325 3 9	4,438 16 9		155 836 7 0	162,674 19 7	19,194 15 7
1893	158,963 12 5	1,537 0 7		157,426 11 8	158,473 1 2	18,067 14 1
1894	162,087 0 4	919 19 1		161,167 1 3	158,660 15 11	19,982 11 3
To June, 1895	91,849 12 6	491 19 8	5,992 16 10	85,364 16 0	80,893 15 2	24,145 15 7
" 1896	185,208 5 7	1,326 16 11	9,523 14 4	174,357 14 4	165,195 7 3	30,378 5 1
" 1897	183,404 9 5	1,705 18 0	1,764 0 3	17,984 11 2	173,093 5 9	33,979 17 7
" 1898	189,460 18 8	4,304 4 5	3,275 7 6	178,331 6 9	182,018 13 0	30,606 2 2
" 1899	197,622 7 3	3,290 6 10		194,032 0 5	189,670 5 4	33,465 14 1
" 1900	197,261 0 9	1,644 9 1		195,616 11 8	202,789 9 2	26,292 16 7

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Year	Maintenance of Mains and Works generally, including Wages	Coals	Rents	President and Board Fees	Salaries	Stationery and Printing	Advertising and Incidental	Total Expenses
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1888	8,534 10 5	901 14 5	767 6 8	1,253 10 3	6,099 18 10	1,303 7 1	625 6 4	19,205 14 0
1889	17 139 9 0	1,489 13 10	1,706 10 0	1,708 12 6	12,346 10 8	933 9 11	1,193 13 7	36,568 4 6
1890	17 312 12 5	2,272 11 11	960 16 9	1,242 10 0	10,912 0 2	965 6 9	1,122 12 0	34,788 10 0
1891	19,795 8 10	2,663 6 3	1,107 9 4	1,242 10 0	11,204 3 1	948 0 9	1,290 2 1	38,256 0 4
1892	28,260 10 8	1 729 17 5	1,100 4 0	1,041 18 8	10,747 17 6	641 14 4	1,556 3 10	45,078 6 5
1893	20,606 4 0	1,635 13 2	1,101 15 10	859 3 4	10,997 18 11	550 5 8	1,390 12 8	37,141 13 7
1894	22,067 5 5	2,024 6 5	1,131 4 8	847 10 0	11,060 3 8	799 4 1	1,344 5 6	39,273 19 9
To June, 1895 (6 months)	10 912 9 10	571 7 6	722 12 6	437 10 0	5,620 7 6	463 14 8	665 8 3	19,693 10 3
" 1896 (12 ")	20,134 12 3	1,936 3 8	1,293 10 5	1,011 6 6	10,531 8 5	622 17 3	1,291 7 8	37,495 6 2
" 1897 (12 ")	22 831 1 0	2,083 0 0	1,302 4 11	1 042 10 0	11,414 13 7	807 15 9	1,335 3 10	40,321 9 1
" 1898 (12 ")	26,449 11 8	2,741 4 1	1,263 11 7	1 047 10 0	11,701 17 4	507 5 3	1,500 3 10	45,220 3 9
" 1899 (12 ")	27,569 3 0	3,476 6 0	1,209 17 6	1,147 10 0	11,600 18 7	643 4 7	1,549 2 7	47,147 2 3
" 1900 (12 ")	25 558 2 1	4,518 12 10	1,181 17 6	1,021 0 0	12,348 3 4	864 4 5	1,544 1 9	47,040 1 11

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Year	Revenue	Total Maintenance	Total Management	Total Maintenance and Management	Interest		Total Interest	Depreciation	Total Expenses.
					On Loan Capital	On Debentures			
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1888	125,485 19 0	10,023 11 6	9,182 2 6	19,205 14 0	59,976 7 3	4,000 0 0	64,276 7 3		83,482 1 3
1889	138,923 18 3	20,385 12 10	16,182 11 8	36,568 4 6	101,477 5 5	4,150 0 0	105,627 5 5	2,446 8 8	144,641 13 7
1890	145,990 9 4	20,546 1 1	14,242 8 11	34,788 10 0	105,099 19 9	4,000 0 0	109,099 19 9	3,421 15 2	147,310 4 11
1891	165,831 0 11	23,571 4 5	14,684 15 11	38 256 0 4	107,981 11 8	4,000 0 0	111,981 11 8	3,916 18 0	154,154 10 0
1892	155,886 7 0	31,090 12 1	13,987 14 4	45,078 6 5	111,869 8 2	4,000 0 0	115,869 8 2	877 12 3	161,825 6 10
1893	157,426 11 8	23,343 13 0	13,798 0 7	37,141 13 7	115,187 0 10	4,000 0 0	119,187 0 10	2,511 15 2	158,840 9 7
1894	161,167 1 3	25,222 16 6	14,051 3 3	39,273 19 9	115,660 5 5	4,000 0 0	119,660 5 5	1,771 18 6	160,706 3 8
To June 1895 (6 months)	85,364 16 0	12,506 9 10	7,187 0 5	19,693 10 3	69,383 2 9	2,000 0 0	71,383 2 9	775 16 5	91,852 9 5
" 1896 (12 ")	174,357 14 4	23,714 6 4	13,730 19 10	37,495 6 2	137,098 5 2	4,000 0 0	141,098 5 2	3,481 16 5	182,075 7 9
" 1897 (12 ")	175,934 11 2	26,221 5 11	14,600 3 2	40,821 9 1	140,049 12 4	4,000 0 0	144,049 12 4	3,350 2 8	188,221 4 1
" 1898 (12 ")	178,381 6 9	30,460 7 4	14,759 16 5	45,220 3 9	143,496 0 5	4,000 0 0	147,496 0 5	3,548 4 8	196,264 8 10
" 1899 (12 ")	194,332 0 5	32,246 6 6	14,900 15 9	47,147 2 3	139,455 12 10	4,000 0 0	139,455 12 10	3,445 13 7	190,049 8 8
" 1900 (12 ")	195,616 11 8	31,648 8 8	15,391 13 3	47,040 1 11	141,288 6 7	4,000 0 0	145,288 6 7	3,214 13 7	195,543 2 1

SEWERAGE TABLE.

Year.	Number of Houses Drained.	Estimated Population served.	New Sewers Laid During the Year.		Existing Sewers.	Total Length of Sewers.	Storm-water Drains Laid.					Ventilating Shafts Erected.	Sewers Ventilated.
			By Board.	By Govt.			By Board.	By Govt.	By Municipalities.	Existing.	Total.		
1890	22,765	109,272	miles. 9.33	miles. 13.68	miles. 99.02	miles. 122.03	m. les. .77	miles. Nil.	miles. Nil.	miles. 2.38	miles. 3.15	feet. 12,639	miles. 14.5
1891	26,884	129,043	21.53	4.46	122.03	148.02	Nil.	1.23	Nil.	3.15	4.38	47,628	70.74
1892	31,402	150,729	22.50	2.42	148.02	172.04	.47	.77	Nil.	4.33	6.62	49,089	79.25
1893	36,062	173,097	4.35	5.05	172.94	182.34	.10	2.38	Nil.	6.62	9.10	50,239	81.43
1894	39,965	191,332	18.35	1.27	182.34	201.95	.06	.66	Nil.	9.10	9.82	54,405	92.50
1895-96	44,462	213,417	22.63	5.62	201.95	230.20	.00	4.60	Nil.	9.82	14.42	87,505	182.50
1896-97	47,593	228,446	25.56	Nil.	230.20	255.76	.766	2.42	.803	14.42	18.409	99,397	210.00
1897-98	51,425	257,125	50.95	10.29	255.76	320.25	.152	2.03	Nil.	18.409	20.591	124,201	270.00
1898-99	58,720	281,856	50.96	8.89	320.25	389.01	.08	.36	1.277	20.591	22.308	146,611	330.00
1899-1900	68,060	340,300	59.48	12.92	389.01	461.41	.01	3.10	.26	22.308	25.678	189,243	430.00

SEWERAGE RATES.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Rates Cancelled.	Discounts.	Net Revenue.	Net Revenue Collected.	Revenue Outstanding.
1890	£ s. d. 85,291 9 7	£ s. d. 3,491 13 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 81,799 11 0	£ s. d. 74,189 2 1	£ s. d. 7,610 8 11
1891	83,731 10 11	2,428 12 7	. . . . .	81,302 18 4	80,270 17 0	8,642 10 3
1892	89,031 18 4	1,104 19 6	. . . . .	87,926 18 10	86,554 11 5	10,014 17 8
1893	94,504 15 1	843 12 3	. . . . .	93,661 2 10	95,385 6 10	8,290 13 8
1894	93,721 13 0	587 4 4	. . . . .	93,134 8 8	93,356 16 10	8,068 5 6
June, 1895 (6 months)	47,123 16 6	213 7 2	3,800 7 7	43,110 1 9	43,372 17 0	7,805 10 3
June, 1896 (12 ")	91,082 15 10	260 0 5	5,337 1 0	85,485 14 5	84,355 2 6	8,936 2 2
June, 1897 (12 ")	91,366 4 5	495 16 5	3,217 12 6	87,652 15 6	87,206 2 9	9,322 14 11
June, 1898 (12 ")	91,881 12 10	521 15 3	1,671 10 4	89,688 7 3	90,744 2 8	8,266 19 6
June, 1899 (12 ")	105,172 19 4	1,217 8 3	. . . . .	103,955 11 1	103,909 15 2	8,312 15 5
June, 1900 (12 ")	117,304 10 4	488 5 1	. . . . .	116,816 5 3	117,701 1 11	7,427 18 9

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Sewers and S.W. Drains and Works generally, including Wages.	Sewage Farm Maintenance, Botany and Rockdale.	Rents.	President and Board Fees.	Salaries.	Stationery and Printing.	Advertising and Incidentals.	Total.
1890	£ s. d. 9,490 12 3	£ s. d. 913 2 10	£ s. d. 1,041 13 4	£ s. d. 1,427 2 6	£ s. d. 7,796 17 0	£ s. d. 1,110 6 3	£ s. d. 404 19 7	£ s. d. 22,249 13 9
1891	13,794 8 4	829 18 7	1,000 0 0	1,242 10 0	7,180 7 6	889 7 8	475 2 9	25,411 14 10
1892	14,492 18 9	887 17 1	1,002 0 0	1,041 18 8	8,533 13 5	611 18 6	735 2 4	27,305 8 9
1893	15,567 9 0	968 8 2	1,069 13 6	869 3 4	7,270 14 11	550 4 1	806 14 3	27,092 7 3
1894	16,181 8 10	890 18 9	1,116 3 0	847 10 0	7,428 3 3	658 1 9	930 16 2	28,053 1 9
To June, 1895 (6 months)	8,002 17 2	*64 6 6	559 2 6	437 10 0	3,927 4 2	410 2 10	849 10 0	14,250 13 2
To June, 1896 (12 ")	18,185 2 5	625 2 1	1,227 10 5	1,015 6 5	7,792 3 0	711 0 9	747 14 9	30,303 19 10
To June, 1897 (12 ")	16,802 0 8	884 4 9	1,232 7 5	1,042 10 0	8,140 13 3	687 18 3	890 16 10	29,680 11 2
To June, 1898 (12 ")	17,638 17 4	†936 3 3	1,232 7 5	1,047 10 0	8,369 16 10	418 11 2	921 5 11	30,564 11 11
To June, 1899 (12 ")	18,820 15 9	1,403 17 0	1,138 7 6	1,047 10 0	8,492 18 7	495 3 4	1,034 10 0	32,433 2 2
To June, 1900 (12 ")	22,503 7 4	1,976 5 5	1,138 7 6	1,025 0 0	9,001 16 8	775 5 8	1,253 11 11	37,678 14 6

* Farm leased during this period. † Rockdale Farm maintenance commenced.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Year.	Revenue.	Total Maintenance.	Total Management.	Total Maintenance and Management.	Interest.		Total Interest.	Depreciation.	Total Expenses.
					On Loan Capital.	On Debentures.			
1890	£ s. d. 81,799 11 0	£ s. d. 11,450 8 5	£ s. d. 10,799 5 4	£ s. d. 22,249 13 9	£ s. d. 36,141 10 1	£ s. d. 8,635 0 0	£ s. d. 44,776 10 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 67,026 3 10
1891	81,302 18 4	15,624 6 11	9,787 7 11	25,411 14 10	39,674 17 4	6,820 0 0	46,494 17 4	. . . . .	71,906 12 2
1892	87,926 18 10	16,332 15 10	10,922 12 11	27,305 8 9	45,196 19 0	6,820 0 0	52,016 19 0	220 12 10	79,543 0 7
1893	93,661 2 10	17,005 10 8	9,486 16 7	27,092 7 3	50,863 12 4	6,820 0 0	57,683 12 4	586 15 11	85,362 15 6
1894	93,134 8 8	18,188 10 7	9,864 11 2	28,053 1 9	53,821 12 7	6,820 0 0	60,641 12 7	541 19 10	89,236 14 2
To June, 1895 (6 months)	43,110 1 9	8,626 6 2	5,624 7 0	14,250 13 2	28,564 0 3	3,560 0 0	32,124 0 3	230 15 8	46,605 9 1
To June, 1896 (12 ")	85,485 14 5	20,037 14 11	10,266 4 11	30,303 19 10	60,458 15 11	6,970 0 0	67,428 15 11	1,016 3 0	98,748 18 9
To June, 1897 (12 ")	87,652 15 6	18,918 12 10	10,761 13 4	29,680 11 2	64,151 9 3	7,177 0 0	71,328 9 3	985 17 5	101,994 17 10
To June, 1898 (12 ")	89,688 7 3	19,807 8 0	10,757 3 11	30,564 11 11	67,216 8 9	7,384 0 0	74,600 8 9	1,217 11 3	106,382 11 11
To June, 1899 (12 ")	103,955 11 1	21,363 0 3	11,070 1 11	32,433 2 2	75,757 0 10	7,271 10 0	83,028 10 10	1,187 8 1	116,649 1 1
To June, 1900 (12 ")	116,816 5 3	26,293 12 6	11,385 2 0	37,678 14 6	88,775 0 7	7,234 0 0	96,009 0 7	1,727 16 7	135,415 11 8

Analysis of Approximate Cost of Water Supply Scheme, City and Suburbs, and Percentage of Revenue on same, to 30 June, 1900.

District.	Acreage.	Mileage of Mains.	Properties Liabie.	Houses Liabie.	Population	Capital Cost of Work.			Maintenance and Management and Depreciation.	Revenue.	Percentage of Net Return on Cap. Cost after paying Expenses.
						Local Reticulation.	Proportionate Charge for Main Works on Population Basis.	Total.			
Alexandria	1,024	12·87	2,451	1,935	9,675	£ 12,637	£ 70,434	£ 83,071	£ 920	£ 2,312	1·67
Annandale	333	10·73	2,004	1,721	8,605	8,219	62,644	70,863	784	1,953	1·64
Ashfield	2,018	37·24	3,753	2,915	14,575	35,546	106,306	141,852	1,570	4,346	1·95
Auburn	2,048	12·23	831	426	2,130	7,527	15,406	22,933	254	425	·74
Balmain	576	39·20	7,170	6,118	30,590	53,668	222,695	276,363	3,059	7,324	1·54
Bankstown .....	.....	1·8	21	12	60	1,000	437	1,437	16	55	2·71
Botany	2,163	7·00	662	532	2,660	5,099	19,365	24,464	271	934	2·71
Burwood	1,050	25·08	1,916	1,524	7,620	22,833	55,473	78,306	867	2,767	2·42
Camden and Narellan .....	.....	7·16	251	230	1,150	6,772	8,373	15,145	168	179	·06
Campbelltown .....	.....	5·7	226	206	1,030	4,670	7,498	12,168	135	284	1·22
Camperdown	435	12·04	1,688	1,547	7,735	9,326	56,311	65,637	727	1,614	1·35
Canterbury	7,104	15·47	1,042	567	2,335	10,985	20,639	31,624	350	593	·76
City of Sydney	2,880	172·01	23,221	27,360	111,800	170,169	813,904	984,073	10,894	72,905	6·30
Concord	2,560	15·47	804	535	2,675	11,609	19,474	31,083	344	1,493	3·72
Darlington	38	3·51	765	760	3,800	2,217	27,664	29,881	331	875	1·82
Drummoyne	512	9·48	1,113	592	2,960	6,833	21,549	28,382	314	794	1·68
Enfield	1,696	11·06	703	452	2,260	6,461	16,453	22,914	254	559	1·33
Erskineville	166	6·1	1,409	1,258	6,290	4,620	45,791	50,411	558	1,048	·97
Five Dock	1,412	9·6	436	241	1,205	10,450	8,772	19,222	213	414	1·04
Glebe	461	24·08	4,141	3,835	19,175	20,214	139,594	159,808	1,769	4,884	1·94
Gordon and Beecroft .....	.....	34·76	1,671	951	4,755	34,118	34,616	68,734	761	2,669	2·77
Granville and Guildford	2,830	23·63	1,719	964	4,820	22,607	35,089	57,696	639	1,280	1·11
Hunter's Hill	1,100	13·71	812	596	2,980	9,162	21,694	30,856	342	1,346	3·25
Hurstville	8,384	32·76	1,808	1,144	5,720	27,007	41,642	68,649	760	1,050	·42
The Islands .....	.....	1·2	33	32	160	3,250	1,165	4,415	49	459	9·08
Kogarah	3,648	17·69	1,268	708	3,540	14,498	25,771	40,269	446	865	1·04
Lane Cove	2,496	9·78	607	264	1,320	5,500	9,610	15,110	168	569	2·65
Leichhardt	1,120	35·88	4,046	3,404	17,020	36,104	123,905	160,009	1,771	3,141	·85
Liverpool	20,608	13·86	498	413	2,065	11,000	15,033	26,033	288	629	1·30
Marrickville	2,010	38·08	4,785	3,774	18,870	38,160	137,374	175,534	1,943	4,625	1·52
Mosman	2,048	20·29	2,017	1,019	5,095	16,478	37,192	53,670	594	2,089	2·69
Newtown	442	27·74	5,127	4,622	23,110	28,488	168,240	196,728	2,178	5,120	1·49
North Botany	2,176	10·68	821	640	3,200	4,844	23,296	28,140	311	599	1·02
North Sydney	2,067	40·45	5,424	4,409	22,045	40,400	170,487	210,887	2,334	6,677	2·05
Paddington	403	31·54	4,675	4,386	21,930	28,382	159,650	188,032	2,082	5,349	1·73
Petersham	762	33·67	3,565	3,121	15,605	31,000	113,604	144,604	1,601	3,958	1·35
Prospect and Sherwood	7,680	5·24	238	204	1,020	4,314	7,426	11,740	130	375	2·09
Parramatta	2,176	·5	20	14	70	850	509	1,359	15	57	3·09
Randwick	8,000	37·37	2,440	1,586	7,930	29,648	57,780	87,378	967	3,470	2·86
Redfern	435	26·96	4,804	4,724	23,620	25,481	171,954	197,435	2,186	5,525	1·69
Rockdale	4,442	30·49	2,452	1,462	7,310	30,061	53,217	83,278	924	1,797	1·04
Rookwood, Newington, & Silverwater.	5,376	13·73	664	456	2,280	20,203	16,598	36,801	407	1,300	2·42
Ryde	10,240	8·95	474	349	1,745	7,946	12,704	20,650	228	497	1·30
St. Peters	896	12·83	1,644	1,204	6,020	19,049	33,825	52,874	585	986	·75
Strathfield and Homebush	1,747	18·47	1,003	624	3,120	19,045	22,714	41,759	462	1,612	2·75
Smithfield and Fairfield	7,680	3·66	104	97	485	2,128	3,431	5,559	61	120	1·06
Waterloo	806	15·00	2,255	2,035	10,175	14,791	74,074	88,865	984	2,445	1·63
Waverley	1,965	24·68	3,347	2,479	12,395	22,341	90,236	112,577	1,246	3,578	2·07
Willoughby	5,286	25·08	1,650	1,055	5,275	23,681	38,402	62,083	687	1,773	1·75
Woollahra	2,222	} 29·41	{ 2,897	2,455	12,275	} 22,305	{ 89,362	} 118,182	1,308	5,220	3·31
Vaucluse	768											239	179	895	6,515

Revenue from Government meters not included.

Approximate Mileage of the various sized Mains, City of Sydney and Suburbs, &c.

	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"	9"	10"	12"	15"	18"	20"	24"	30"	Miles.
Alexandria .....	...	6.23	...	3.96	...	1.10	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	12.79
Annandale .....	...	7.54	...	.80	...	1.35	...	.50	...	...	...	...	.14	10.33
Ashfield .....	...	19.02	...	12.15	...	1.20	...	2.70	.25	...	...	...	...	35.32
Auburn .....	...	6.80	...	2.18	...	.20	...	1.06	.88	...	...	...	...	11.12
Balmain	1.10	24.21	...	7.72	1.26	2.00	...	1.20	1.40	2.80	...	...	...	41.69
Beecroft .....	...	1.00	...	1.39	3.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.77
Botany .....	...	4.45	...	1.20	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.95
Burwood .....	...	13.94	...	6.50	...	2.60	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	24.84
Bankstown .....	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80
Camden .....	...	1.58	...	.51	5.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.16
Campbelltown .....	.02	2.70	...	3.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.82
Camperdown .....	.51	7.07	...	1.34	...	1.40	...	.20	.01	...	...	...	.42	10.95
Canterbury .....	...	9.34	...	5.03	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	15.37
City of Sydney	5.11	29.86	2.00	40.51	2.01	9.99	3.15	15.31	16.87	1.19	4.00	1.77	...	131.77
Concord .....	...	7.57	...	3.45	...	.10	...	.60	...	2.00	...	...	...	13.72
Darlington .....	.20	2.71	.40	.10	...	.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.51
Drummoyne .....	...	5.68	...	2.00	...	1.70	...	.10	...	...	...	...	...	9.48
Enfield .....	.10	7.12	...	1.20	...	.25	1.44	.50	...	...	...	...	...	10.61
Erskineville .....	...	4.62	...	.60	...	...	...	.70	...	...	...	...	...	5.92
Five Dock .....	...	4.50	...	1.60	...	1.30	...	1.30	.90	...	...	...	...	9.60
Glebe	2.20	13.25	...	5.73	.08	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.66
Gordon .....	...	13.11	...	5.90	.02	...	9.71	...	.25	...	...	...	...	28.99
Granville .....	...	16.93	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	3.70	...	...	...	...	23.63
Hunter's Hill .....	...	6.41	...	2.40	...	2.50	...	.80	1.60	...	...	...	...	13.71
Hurstville .....	...	20.15	...	5.67	...	...	2.20	2.70	...	...	...	...	...	30.72
The Islands .....	.30	.30	...	.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20
Kogarah .....	...	10.51	...	5.93	...	1.50	...	.60	...	...	...	...	...	18.54
Lane Cove .....	...	9.04	...	.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.64
Leichhardt .....	...	26.58	...	5.60	...	.80	...	.25	1.50	1.30	...	...	...	36.03
Liverpool .....	...	5.56	...	3.30	...	4.90	...	...	.10	...	...	...	...	13.86
Marrickville .....	...	24.23	...	8.10	...	1.40	...	...	2.30	...	1.00	.70	...	37.73
Mosman .....	...	12.57	...	5.26	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	19.13
Newington .....	...	.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.08
Newtown .....	.15	17.99	...	5.98	...	2.60	.30	.60	...	...	...	...	...	27.62
North Botany .....	...	4.83	...	4.50	...	1.20	...	.20	...	...	...	...	...	10.73
North Sydney .....	.23	23.13	...	10.57	...	.70	.75	.75	1.95	.47	...	...	...	38.55
Paddington .....	...	11.84	.15	14.46	1.93	.59	1.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.08
Petersham .....	...	16.27	...	9.04	.22	.59	1.00	1.62	1.60	.70	.10	.47	.85	32.37
Prospect and Sherwood .....	...	2.91	...	1.60	...	.50	...	...	.03	.20	...	...	...	5.24
Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50
Randwick .....	...	19.86	...	12.81	.30	1.10	.30	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	37.37
Redfern	1.00	13.80	...	6.10	.41	2.30	.41	.90	1.60	.50	...	...	...	27.02
Richmond	7.95	2.06	...	.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.81
Rockdale .....	.70	16.75	...	5.43	...	2.70	...	2.80	...	...	2.10	...	...	30.48
Rookwood & Silverwater .....	.12	5.75	...	1.30	...	...	...	.52	1.0	2.7	...	...	...	11.39
Ryde .....	...	5.20	...	2.15	.20	.50	...	.60	.25	...	1.30	...	...	10.20
St. Peter's .....	...	6.73	...	1.50	...	1.25	...	1.00	.10	...	...	...	...	10.58
Strathfield & Flemington .....	...	8.10	...	6.79	...	.80	.80	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	17.79
Smithfield and Fairfield .....	...	3.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.66
Vaucluse .....	...	1.93	...	2.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.73
Waterloo .....	.05	8.70	...	4.15	...	...	.20	...	...	.80	...	...	...	13.99
Waverley .....	...	16.46	...	4.93	...	.75	.42	1.30	.10	.50	...	...	...	24.46
Willoughby .....	.01	14.82	...	5.65	.40	.02	.25	...	...	2.40	.02	...	...	23.57
Woollahra .....	.12	12.70	...	8.65	...	2.42	.37	.18	...	...	1.00	...	...	25.44
Totals	19.87	539.95	2.55	256.64	15.28	56.52	22.41	46.09	37.89	15.56	9.52	2.94	1.41	1026.63

The above does not include trunk or pumping mains.

CHARLES W. SMITH,
Assistant Engineer for Water Supply

Summary showing the Length in Yards of each sized Main laid in each Municipality or District, from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.

Municipality or District.	3"	4"	6"	8"	9"	10"	12"	15"	18"	20"	24"	30"	Total.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Alexandria	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Annandale	126	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	459
Ashfield	343	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Balmain	237	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664
Beecroft	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Botany	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Camden	2,795	964	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500
Camperdown	197	276	254	...	10	14	12	...	...	...	...	751	1,514
Canterbury	3,364	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491
City of Sydney	659	1,323	...	8	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	2,001
Drummoyne	813	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
Enfield	228	3	...	...	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184
Erskineville	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Glebe	571	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984
Gordon	4,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,092
Hunter's Hill.....	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Hurstville	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
Kogarah	1,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665
Lane Cove	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Leichhardt	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Marrickville	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
Mosman	5	1,240	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569
Newtown	316	149	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	467
North Botany	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932
North Sydney	1,206	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322
Paddington.....	...	294	1,453	1,938	...	648	...	...	...	...	6	...	4,389
Petersham	241	63	37	11	29	31	523	...	8	831	1,322	3,096
Randwick	230	1,342	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574
Redfern	4	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Rockdale.....	...	1,765	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,892
Ryde	2	98	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
St. Peters	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	101
Strathfield	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Waterloo	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
Waverley	1,328	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438
Willoughby	981	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
Woollahra	1,038	2,399	...	...	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,948
Total	436	30,029	9,025	9,775	38	2,159	44	523	7	13	837	2,323	55,209*

* Or 31 miles 649 yards.

CHARLES W. SMITH,
Assistant Engineer for Water Supply.

RETURN of Information supplied by Authorities of various English and

City.	Popula- tion Supplied	Average Daily Supply	Consumpt on per head per day	Whether supplied by Gravitation or Pumped	Capital Cost of Works	Annual Revenue				Annual Expenditure					
						Ordinary Domestic Rates	Meter Rates	All other Revenues	Total	Mainte- nance	Manage- ment	Interest charges	Sinking Fund	Any other Expen- diture	Total
Sydney	434,810	18,533,000	42	50 % pumped	£ 3,960,161	£ 120,832	£ 40,171	£ 19,878	£ 178,881	£ 30,460	£ 14,760	£ 147,496	£	£ 3,548	£ 196,264
Adelaide	140,000	8,003,000	61	16 "	1,530,983	49,666	1,530	366	60,572	11,839	4,439	49,073			65,311
Brisbane	70,000	4,000,000	54	50 "	642,819	39,579	11,711	690	51,980	9,758	3,059	23,968	6,407	8,597	61,839
Melbourne	450,000	28,250,000	63	Gravitation	3,667,811	167,479		3,658	164,137	19,994	21,062	103,756			144,812
Aberdeen	145,000	6,000,000	42	"	303,610	8,332	8,209	9,171	2,712	7,979	687	6,213	9,041	1,682	25,562
Barrow in Furness Bath	68,800 66,600	2,570,000 1,400,000	37.3 21	"	237,194	9,222	9,924	124	19,270	1,825	1,713	8,746	2,183	818	14,885
Belfast	350,000	12,600,000	36	"	1,143,253	31,048	21,927	11,165	64,145	18,878		30,270	8,764	1,200	59,112
Birkenhead	115,162	2,805,203	17.11	Pumped	221,020				20,904						18,262
Birmingham	707,935	16,178,000	23.17	"	2,148,283 1,309,049	150,093	61,825	3,337	215,238	55,681	13,883	100,762	6,934	342	186,002
Blackburn	135,500	3,300,000	20	Gravitation	907,107	23,490	9,863	2,027	30,985	1,420	2,317	26,859	4,260	3,357	37,718
Bolton	270,000	6,000,000	23	"	819,488										
Bradford	452,000	11,000,000	40	"	2,943,618	59,922	70,336	10,249	140,507	8,094	2,766	91,571	21,330	15,826	139,587
Brighton	175,000	6,245,000	30	All pumped		35,240	19,242		54,482	2,526	3,718	20,761	6,275	12,402	40,742
Burnley	100,000	2,250,000	20	Gravitation	292,507	13,348	4,255	2,590	20,193	5,886	1,408	2,393	9,392		19,139
Bury	160,475			"	846,611	20,278	9,825	2,860	37,972	10,207		8,460	4,721	Dividend &c 1,131	40,766
Cardiff	200,000	5,000,000	23	"	1,181,000	34,440	20,018	500	54,963	11,830	2,679	33,110	7,869	1,319	61,812
Cork	87,000	4,350,000	50	Pumped	141,175	2,564	6,938	5,863	10,365	8,595	510	2,614	1,394	2,389	15,507
Coventry	62,500	1,620,000	25.9	"	120,000	7,629	2,841	3.2	10,792	3,950	358	1,154	462	223	6,147
Croydon	104,000	2,950,000	28.0	All pumped from chalk wells	161,958	23,747		3,064	26,811	9,700	2,000	4,342	1,834	3,199	21,070
Dundee	200,000	9,613,000	40	Gravitation	903,343	16,336	16,544	15,897	48,827	4,526	2,023	17,563	6,148	14,315	44,585
Edinburgh	398,000	15,561,000	30	"	1,277,369	39,946	33,425	30,690	104,061	29,223	4,000	48,053	12,405	10,614	104,300
Glasgow	932,125	11,100,860	55	Pumped	3,520,000	66,962	77,770	59,484	204,216	53,609		92,854	54,337	4,430	205,230
Greenock	70,000	22,000,000	75	Gravitation	440,000	5,270	6,638	7,881	19,289	1,000	1,060	10,955	2,150	3,524	19,289
Halifax (Eng)	97,000	4,750,000	32	"	716,744	19,081	27,838	1,323	48,242	8,398	3,760	19,374	1,467	4,772	37,771
Hanley	290,000	5,800,000	20	Pumped	412,423	23,456	11,292	1,770	46,518	20,433		3,340			23,782
Huddersfield	139,555	3,209,760	23	Gravitation	1,197,069	35,524	14,982	1,126	51,632	5,556	1,551	30,570	2,995	10,980	51,632
Hull	233,000	9,174,000	39.37	All pumped	438,200	36,743	14,060	1,444	51,252	23,002	4,402	13,969		3,600	44,973
Liverpool	808,475	23,241,000	28.5	Gravitation 14.39% pumped	4,521,084	162,139	64,060	42,246	268,445	46,948	41,720	153,301	27,670		268,639
London— Chelsea Water Company	278,662	12,283,000	44.35		1,293,410	157,097		1,433	158,530	40,163	11,827	24,096		Dividend 82,444	158,530
East London Water Company	1,294,672	39,120,000	30.21	Pumped	3,090,761	206,646	131,767	2,473	340,886	151,657	26,588	40,140	1,721	115,775	340,886
Grand Junction "	400,846	19,784,127	48.70	"	1,790,333	176,730	38,200	1,393	216,323	82,877	18,390	12,400			113,607
Kent "	518,340	15,482,000	30.27	"	1,009,567	167,062		671	167,733	45,707	13,188	3,468		105,370	167,733
Lambeth "	674,406	23,688,000	35.52	"	1,902,094	267,195		577	267,772	36,520	16,628	15,000	3,313	145,811	267,772
New River Southwark & Vauxhall Water Company	1,183,000 816,894	30,974,000 12,743,000	30.58 40.08	Pumped	3,713,482 3,053,925	559,097 182,559	97,064	947 2,110	560,044 283,733	185,107 106,996	41,563 19,980	63,333 76,449	1,722	270,036	560,044 200,147
West Middlesex Water Co Manchester	627,557 1,106,000	20,775,000 30,000,000	33 27	Gravitation	1,641,864 6,009,337	239,967		2,169	242,136	82,751	22,050	15,000		122,300	242,136
Middlesborough, Stockton, Tho- maby, &c	220,000	10,500,000	47.6	3/4 pumped	1,900,000	30,671	45,234	1,355	77,310	6,732	3,231	64,506	10,235	6,006	90,710
Newport	77,100	1,741,854	23	Gravitation	300,000	13,226	7,306	1,663	22,690	5,094	1,180	14,785	2,094		23,153
Norwich	120,000			"	300,000				22,500						8,000
Nottingham	294,638	5,131,926	17.42	Pumped	746,366	55,194	21,150	1,911	78,255	22,173	6,190	34,887	4,897	1,662	60,814
Oxford	54,000	1,250,000	24	"	108,000	9,960	1,994	473	12,327	3,962	926	1,818	797	600	8,103
Plymouth	103,000	4,750,000	46	Gravitation		13,450	7,500	500	21,500	4,200	1,400	4,320	2,440	1,968	14,338
Portsmouth	190,000	7,343,000	28.5	Both pumped and gravita- tion	483,368	35,887	21,434	1,112	58,433	17,553	5,801	3,670			27,024
Rotherham	75,500	1,500,000	20	3/4 pumped	156,060	7,500	4,646	1,748	12,914	7,500		280			12,780
St. Helen's	85,000	3,500,000	40	Pumped	208,403	7,892	10,551	6,538	24,981	15,950	1,500	3,857	2,533		23,890
Salford	108,782	2,551,000	23.44	Gravitation in bulk by Man- chester Cor- poration	62,500	10,787	16,052	1,203	28,042	2,964	1,793	1,441	984	15,690 water supply	22,872
Southampton	78,550	3,050,000	39.9	Pumped	246,785	9,600	9,300	200	19,100	6,800	1,430	4,706	4,490	920	18,346
Swansea	100,000	3,000,000	30	Gravitation	598,991	12,638	4,459	1,448	18,590	2,916	3,200	18,498	3,765		28,479
Watlington	75,000	1,500,000	20	Pumped	272,000	15,715		312	16,027	4,004	600	10,146		1,227	16,026
Wolverhampton	130,000	2,700,000	20.5	"	250,000	20,779	6,120	255	27,159	7,846	1,279	5,046	6,052	2,477	22,700
York	73,474	2,618,000	33.72	"	170,005	19,635		409	20,044	3,299	1,570	435		2,615	7,919

Australian Cities with reference to Systems of Water Supply, 1900.

Charges.		Extra or Special Fees.											Mileage of Mains Laid.	
Ordinary Domestic Rate.	Meter Rate.	Baths	Closets.	Urinals.	Gardens.	Stock	Building.	Gas Engines.	Steam Engines	Motors.	Washhand Basins.	Other Fees.	Trunk or Pumping Mains	Retiulation Mains.
7d in the £	per 1,000 gallons 1/ per M	.....	..	...	10s per 1,000 sq ft, then by meter.	5s per head	Measurem't and meter	2 6 per h p	5s per h p	£2 min charge	..	By agree ment.	miles 33 1	miles. 981.5
=1s. "	1/3 to 6d	Publicbaths by meter.	Arranged	..	..	10s per hd	£3 per ann	..	10s. "	By meter	..	..	4	540
6s per 100 sq feet of flooring.	1/6 per M	..	..	..	..	10s horses, 5s cows, per head	..	..	..	..	..	Water t'ghs, private, £2.	258 1/2	1,089 1/2
6d in the £	1/-	..	..	..	..	3s to 5s	1/2 to 1/3 on estimate.	2/6 per 1/2 h p	3 in. cylm-der, 15s.	..	..	..	24	97
6d. "	6d. to 2d.	..	..	..	30s to 40s.	10s per rood	1/2 on est.	2s to 5s	£2 to £4	By meter	Free	..	22 1/2	54 1/2
..	..	..	..	..	Agreement 1/4 acre, 10s, above, by agreement	10s, 5s. ea add	1/3 r's. rent at scale	By meter	..	..	..	..	..	..
1s in £	10d to 5 1/2d	..	..	..	..	..	..	By scale	..	..	..	..	..	..
=10 1/2d. in £	per 1,000 gals 15% on cost	..	..	..	..	6s min.	..	9d in £ on rental	..	..	..	..	86 1/2	..
By schedule	..	..	..	By meter	..	6s 6d. each	..	2 h p, 13s.	20/6 per h p	By meter	..	..	93 1/2	486 1/2
= ab. 1/7 in £	2s. to 6d per 1,000 gals.	..	..	..	4s. p a. .	Horses, 8s; cows, 4s., per ann.	By meter	By meter	By meter	..	..	..	28 1/2	97 1/2
£50 hse, £3 5s p a	9d. to 6 1/2d	3s to 12s.	3s. to 12s.	5s. ....	..	3s. to 5s	..	..	..	..	..	By agree ment	243	..
9d. in £	1s. 3d to 7d	..	..	By meter	..	5' to 10/6	Various rts	By agmt	£1 1s per h p	By meter	..	..	..	..
1s in £ on gross rental	8d per 1,000	10s. ..	Free	10s.	Agreement.	By meter	1/2 on ann. value	10s.	By meter	..	Free	..	58	..
By scale	2s. to 9 1/2d.	1s to 2s. 6d per qr.	1s. to 2s 6d per qr.	..	..	Cows, 3s.; horses, 4s	1/2 on est. ann. value	..	..	..	..	..	60	140
= 1s in £	1s. 6d. to 6d	Free	Free	Free	10s	By meter	..	By meter	By meter	By meter	Free	..	2	78
6d in £	9d. to 5d	2s. to 8s	..	..	..	By meter	..	..	..	..	By agmt.	..	4 1/2	40
By scale	1s to 8d	..	..	..	..	Horse, 6s., cow, 4s	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	75
8d in £ and charge of 5s where ratable value under £12, and 8s where over.	1s.	Free	Free	Free	By meter	Horse, 5s., cow, 2s 6d	2s 3d per roon.	5s per h p.	7s. 6d. per h p	No charge	No charge	..	..	..
10d in the £	7d. per 1,000	..	..	..	Agreement	Horse, 3/6, cow, 3/6.	..	2/6 per h.p	By meter	..	..	..	49	220
5d "	6d. ..	..	..	..	From 5s	Horse, 5s cow, 2/6.	7/6 and 15/2 on est 1/2 on est	5s. per h p	£2 2s. for 4 h p.	..	..	Water t'gh, £2 2s	50	..
6d "	4d. ..	5s.	5s.	5s. ....	..	2s. ..	..	5s., 4 h p.	2 in dmtr, £1 4s	..	..	..	550	..
6d. "	2d. to 3 1/2d	By agr'm't	5s. .	..	..	15s per rood market.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Av 9 1/2d to 1s 4 1/2d.	6d. to 8d.	5s. to 7s. 6d	5s to 7s 6d	3/6 private, 5/- to 7/6 hotels, &c.	30s ...	3s. per head	By meter	10s per h p	21s. per h p	By meter	Nil	..	..	1.0
By scale	8d. to 3d.	6s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	By arrange ment.	20s.	By arrange ment	5s. per house.	10s per yr	By meter	Nil	..	..	40	230
As per scale	7d ..	10s.	Free	Free	6d per 100 sq yds.	4s	5s % on est, plastering, 10s	Scale and meter.	Agreement	..	No charge	..	244	..
Av 1s to 8d	9d. to 6d.	..	..	10/-.....	5/-	horse, 6/-, cow, 3/-.	1/2 annual water rent	1 h p 5/ ea add, 2/6	10/ per h p	..	..	..	183	46
7 1/2d. in £	6d. ....	..	..	..	10/ 500 sq yards.	4/- horses, 3/- cows	4d. in £ on gross rental	2/6 per h p	21/- per h p	By meter	..	..	203	516
9 1/2 in £	..	4/- to 12/-	4/- to 12/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1s in £	1 6 to 6d.	" "	" "	4/- to 8/-	Agreement or meter.	By meter	1/ per rod.	5/ per h.p	21/- per h p	By meter	..	Agreement	921	..
9 1/2d in £ by schedule	11 1/2d to 6d.	6/ to 12/-	Nil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	368
1s 6d to 1s in £	..	..	10/- to 20/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 1/2d in £	7 1/2d to 6d	4/- to 12/-	4/- to 12/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1s in £	9d to 6d.	" "	" "	By meter or 10s each com partment.	By meter or 10s. each tap.	..	..	By meter	5s per h.p.	By meter	..	..	..	839
9 1/2d. in £	9d in £	2/- to 4 85d	" "	..	..	By agmt. horse, 10/-; cow, 4/-	By agmt.	By agmt	By agmt	By agmt	By agmt	By agmt	175 1/2	322 1/2
by scale = 11d to 1s 6d in £	1/6 to 6d	5/ to 12/-	5/- to 12/-	12/4 min	10/- per quarteracre.	..	1/2 per c.yd	..	..	..	No charge	By arrange ment	..	..
1s in £	1/6 to 3d	10/-...	10/-	..	10/- p.a.	By agree ment.	By meter	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
By courtesy = 7 1/2d to 1 1/2s.	of Town Clerk 10d. to 6d	City of Norwich 4s to 12s	Waterworks Company 4s to 12s.	refuses to give information, details are, therefore, imperfect	By meter	Charge or meter	1d per sq yd of roofed site	By meter.	By meter	By meter	No charge	Various	257	..
= 9 1/2d	1s to 6d.	No charge	No charge	..	5s per ann	10s per rd by area	Horses, 5s	8d per m	..	..	..	..	20	90
Av = 9 1/2d to 6d	2d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
= 1s 5d in £	1s	5s	No charge	No charge.	5s for 1,200 sq. yds	4s. .	10s per cent	By meter	By meter	By meter	..	..	6	56
4 1/2 % on gross rental	5d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	80
9d in £	10d. to 6d	4/ to 10/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
10d in £	8d.	Nil ..	Nil ..	Nil ..	10/6 each hose	by meter	Nil	By meter	By meter	By meter	Nil	..	15	45
= 1/1. in £	14 1/2d. to 6d	Nil	Nil	Nil	By meter	..	5 % on est yearly value	..	..	..	..	..	No data	No data
= 1 1/2 in £	2/- to 3d	10/-	10/-	10/	10'	horse, 5/; cow, 2/6.	By meter, 2/ per 1,000	10/ per year under 3 h p	..	..	10/-	..	6	53
= 1/3 in £	1/4 to 6d	Nil	10/-	5/-	according to area	By number or meter	Special charge or meter	Special charge or meter	Special charge or meter	Special charge or meter	No charge	..	20	125
By scale	1/6 to 6d	9/4	3/-	Meter	By meter	By meter	5 % on annual value	By meter	By meter	By meter	..	..	6	63

RETURN of Information supplied by Authorities of various English

City.	Population served.	Average daily flow.	Flow per head per day.	Whether sewered by gravitation or pumping.	Capital cost of works.	Annual Revenue.				Annual Expenditure.					
						Ordinary Sewerage Rates.	Drainage Rates.	All other Revenues.	Total.	Maintenance.	Management.	Interest charges.	Sinking Fund.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
Sydney	270,800	gallons.	52.9	Gravitation..	£ 2,012,875	£ 81,442	£ 6,382	£ 1,864	£ 89,688	£ 19,807	£ 10,757	£ 74,600	£	£ 1,218	£ 106,382
Adelaide	77,060	2,718,000	35	"	551,593	22,000	Nil	5,250	27,250	2,426	1,548	20,028	1,250	4,325	29,577
Brisbane	55,000	No sewerage system.		All pumped..	2,438,972 (in progress)	Nil	Nil	5,330	5,330	5,432	2,979	138,451	....	....	146,862
Aberdeen	145,000	5,800,000	40	Gravitation..	156,435	10,774	2,560	....	13,334	5,804	287	2,152	4,520	....	12,763
Barrow-in-Furness ..	40,000	940,000	23½	Pumping and Gravitation.	135,000	5,754	....	9	5,763	2,113	250	2,614	694	92	5,763
Bath	52,000	1,560,000	30	Gravitation..	No disposal works at present.	Scheme under consideration.				....	....	....	....	....	....
Birkenhead	115,162	....	30	"	57,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,315	....	1,010	300	....	4,625
Birmingham	725,000	22,000,000	30	"	427,000	....	....	22,900	22,900	43,580	....	20,406	....	....	68,986
Blackburn	130,000	5,000,000	37	"	169,458	No separate rate included in general district rate.		From crops, Nil	Amount required for sewerage at 6d. in £.	3,326	....	6,000	1,665	Nil	10,991
Bradford	235,000	10,000,000	42	"	238,974	Included in general district rate.		....	....	1,105	....	4,335	6,070	....	11,510
Brighton	123,226	....	..	"	250,000	....	....	....	....	2,290	....	7,200	....	....	9,490
Burnley	80,000	2,000,000	25	"	156,000	10,772	....	900	11,672	5,137	....	3,535	2,054	346	11,672
Coventry	60,000	3,000,000	50	"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Croydon	130,000	7,000,000	54	"	163,059	6,015	....	89	6,104	5,866	....	3,306	1,227	....	10,399
Dundee	166,000	....	..	"	170,000	....	....	....	6,401	738	....	2,896	1,760	330	5,724
Edinburgh	298,927	11,658,153	39	"	182,677	20,357	....	1,682	22,039	5,819	1,722	1,107	3,346	10,217	22,211
Halifax	80,000	3,000,000	..	"	146,055	Included in general district rate.		....	8,177	1,332	....	5,483	1,362	....	8,177
Huddersfield	100,000	7,000,000	70	"	100,308	Total Borough rates vary from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 1d. in £.		....	....	5,387	276	4,138	....	....	10,251
Hull	240,000	Cannot say	..	80 % pumped	45,000	Included in general district rates.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London	4,700,000	194,000,000	40	70 % "	7,968,280	484,605		....	484,605	220,630	....	144,944	119,031	....	484,605
Manchester .....	....	....	..	....	768,094	47,622	....	534	48,156	20,508	....	19,369	8,279	....	48,156
Newcastle	229,000	4,580,000	20	Gravitation..	Cannot be given. Part of system very ancient.	....	....	....	About 3,000, included in general rate.	....	....	....	....	....	About 3,000
Newport .....	....	....	..	....	....	No special drainage or sewerage rates.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwich	112,000	2,250,000	20	Pumped	400,000	16,824	....	1,643	18,467	9,622	....	7,106	6,456	....	23,184
Oldham	150,000	5,250,000	35	Principally gravitation.	....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000	....	5,750	4,000	Nil	11,750
Plymouth	100,000	4,400,000	44	....	....	A scheme of mixed pumping and gravitation, to cost £95,000, has lately been sanctioned.				....	....	....	....	£50,000 spent	
Rochdale	50,000	1,500,000	30	Gravitation..	70,000	7,945	Nil	Nil	7,945	3,468	....	3,433	605	....	7,606
St. Helens	86,000	2,000,000	23½	"	Works not completed.	1,234	....	6	1,240	378	23	230	563	45	1,239
Salford	215,000	10,000,000	50	85 % pumped	133,200	20,254	....	118	20,372	15,074	....	4,530	768	....	20,372
South Shields	101,000	1,515,000	15	Gravitation..	30,000	....	....	....	Nil	1,000	250	....	....	....	1,250
Stockport	81,000	2,500,000	30	Pumped	Only.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunderland	145,000	No data	..	Gravitation..	152,917	7,133	....	1,299	8,432	572	321	4,327	2,882	....	8,102
Swansea	100,000	....	..	....	93,340	....	....	....	2,563	2,563	....	1,650	2,514	....	6,727
Warrington	63,000	....	..	....	200,000	Included in general district rate.		....	....	250	....	6,397	2,428	....	9,075
Wolverhampton	97,000	2,750,000	28	Sewers discharge directly into tidal portion of River Mersey.	224,027	16,147	from local rates.		16,147	....	....	2,000	....	....	....
York	75,500	3,250,000	43	Gravitation & pumping.	206,500	No separate account.		....	....	4,233	100	6,126	3,879	....	14,338

RETURN of information supplied by authorities of various

City.	Population Supplied.	Average daily supply, U. S. Gallons.	Consumption per head per day, U. S. Gallons.	Whether supplied by gravitation or pumped.	Capital cost of Works. (In this and other money columns, 5 dollars are taken to equal £1)	Annual Revenue.				Annual Expenditure.					
						Ordinary Domestic Rates.	Meter Rates.	All other Revenues.	Total.	Maintenance	Management.	Interest Charges.	Sinking Fund.	Any other Expenditure.	Total.
Albany, N. Y.	168,000	16,240,000	151	¾ pumped ..	704,000	£ 42,169	£ 9,569	£ 261	£ 51,999	£ 18,080	£ 27,640	£ 1,000	£	£ 51,999	
Allegheny, Penn. . .	120,000	30,000,000	250	All pumped	65,000	£	£	£	£	£ 51,000	£ 1,993	£	£	£	
Boston, Mass.	813,000	82,164,000	101	52½ % pumped	Works not yet completed.	Revenues collected and charges fixed by authorities of seventeen cities and towns supplied, independently of Metropolitan Water Board.									
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	1,119,000	93,563,231	83.5	All pumped ..	4,880,000	273,800	76,800	35,400	386,000	174,800	134,200	150,000	88,000	447,000	
Cambridge, Mass. . .	90,000	7,650,000	85.7	„	1,120,473	44,089	15,969	1,853	61,911	15,222	24,970	20,731	60,923		
Chicago, Ill.	2,000,000	273,972,603	137	„	6,044,190	411,981	203,690	1,815	617,486	364,708	40,465	405,173			
Cincinnati, Ohio . .	405,000	38,345,325	94.67	„	2,058,344	97,165	55,025	7,023	159,213	79,838	8,632	12,186	36,256	20,224	157,136
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	375,000	51,839,816	148.5	„	1,679,296	128,404	39,444	20,600	60,044						
Denver, Col.	108,000			Gravitation, ½ pumped.		Company declines to give information.									
Detroit, Mich.	280,592	39,032,252	135	Pumped	1,200,000	35,898	11,450	20,372	67,720	3,333	15,965	13,904	23,772	2,959	59,983
Grand Rapids, Mich	67,500	12,702,768	189	All pumped ..	270,084	12,768	5,565	300	18,633	7,531	7,825	15,356			
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	105,000														
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	250,000	26,000,000	104	All pumped	974,130	28,371	54,259	9,545	92,175	26,280	12,999	35,250	8,294	82,823	
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	203,000	18,000,000	90	„	854,400	25,396	15,020	9,434	49,850	20,001	15,800	1,500	38,291		
Montreal, Canada . . .	299,270	19,856,000	65 Imp.	Pumped by steam and waterpower.	1,776,268	121,072	34,380	1,000	156,452	30,974	4 %				
Nashville, Tenn	100,000	10,749,750	107.5	Pumped	303,505	11,583	15,657	27,240	13,323						
New Haven, Conn . . .	110,000	15,000,000	145	50 % pumped											
New Orleans, La	242,000				400,000	44,452	4,377	48,829							
Newark, N. J.	270,000	26,000,000	97	Gravitation	1,509,585	91,392	33,576	7,931	132,949	11,783	10,912	63,671	26,200	18,584	131,100
New York, N. Y.	5,550,000	350,000,000	122 for ¾, 85 for ¼, 93½ Imp.	¾ gravitation	22,129,600				1,231,400	375,937	590,584	144,000	1,110,571		
Omaha, Neb	150,000	14,000,000		All pumped											
Philadelphia, Pa	1,250,000	275,000,000	220	„	7,000,000	547,570	27,652	37,910	613,133	272,044	27,155	No separate account.		299,199	
Pittsburgh, Pa	218,000	49,892,584	228	Pumped to reservoir.	1,335,603				152,200	40,094	2,126	56,216	24,621	123,057	
Portland, Oregon	65,000	16,000,000	250	Gravitation	781,364	44,200	3,193	2,758	50,151	6,676	29,000	14,476	50,152		
Providence R. I.	179,200	9,148,993	54	Pumped ..	1,283,540	19,946	79,500	1,074	100,520	16,825	70,183	17,724	104,732		
Richmond, Va	70,000	9,982,314	143	Pumped to Reservoirs, thence by gravity.	500,000	27,000	4,600	31,600	7,000		Cost all paid.				
Rochester, N. Y.	175,000	12,500,000	72	Gravitation, 12 % pumped.	1,402,958	32,102	39,062	8,398	79,562	22,494	55,000		Extension of works. 120,399	77,494	
St. Louis, Miss	650,000	57,000,000	87.7	Pumped	5,000,000				300,000	85,054			205,453		
San Francisco, Cal . . .	330,000	25,000,000	76	Gravitation and pumped											
Syracuse, N. Y.	100,000	7,956,000	79.56	Gravitation ..	833,693				61,981	36,910	26,975		63,885		
Toronto, Canada	190,000	19,576,937	103	Pumped	950,000	76,515	19,750	18,360	114,625	29,023	36,000	8,400	14,949	88,372	
Troy, N. Y.	70,000	10,500,000	147	Gravity and pumped, 5 % pumped.	258,619	15,699	4,810	20,509	11,770	1,992	3,980	2,233	19,925		
Washington	283,000	47,000,000	179	12 % pumped	2,000,000								50,000		
Worcester	103,000	8,000,000	74	Gravitation	650,000				44,400	8,171	53,559	18,850	2,100	87,680	

American Cities with reference to Sewerage Systems, 1900.

Charges.			Mileage of Mains Laid.			System of Flushing.	System of Ventilating.
Ordinary Domestic Rate (Sewerage).	Ordinary Domestic Rate (Drainage).	Vacant Land.	Gravitation.	Pumping.	Reticulation.		
All are assessed in first instance against property benefited.			87 ⁷ / ₁₆	None.	.....	Combined system, flushing by storm-water from streets.	Perforated manhole covers.
.....			70	Owned locally.	None.....	Open manholes.
Land only assessed when sewer is built.				106.7	.....	By hose	Perforated manhole covers.
No charge.		1,308	80	.....	Tank waggons, little used	„ „
„		115	.....	None.	From fire-hydrants	Through manholes and catch basins.
No charge.		313, including reticulation.	193	.....	None.....	By manholes.
„		136.89	None.	.....	Syphons	Ventilated manhole covers.
Only charge at present, Inspector's fee of 6s. for sewerage connection.	
£2 per house		55	2 ⁷ / ₁₆	86	Flush-tanks and hose	Perforated manholes.
„ No charge.		494	.....	.....	With hose from hydrant.....	Perforated manhole covers.
6s. per front		125	None.	.....	Automatic tanks	Perforated manhole covers, and untrapped inlets on storm-water branches.
.....		132	„	580	.....	Perforated manhole covers and vent-pipes at dead ends and in drain at curb.
.....		36.18	.14	132.58	From fire-hydrants	Perforated manhole covers.
.....		50	Nil.	211	From hydrants	Manholes and surface sewers or street gullies, untrapped.
No charge.		37	.....	.....	Storm-waters	Manholes.
„		84	None.	299	Automatic flushing syphons	„

WATER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—BALANCE-SHEET, WATER SUPPLY, 30 JUNE, 1900.

DR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To Amount advanced by Treasury—							By Metropolitan Water Supply Works, constructed by Works Department and vested in Board	2,701,820	5	3						
Loans for Metropolitan Water Supply Works, expended by Public Works Department	2,700,316	17	4				Duplicate Pipe-line—Pott's Hill to Crown street	163,493	3	2						
Interest paid to 25 May, 1888, the date the debt was taken over by the Board— <i>vide</i> Legislative Council Statement of 28 June, 1888	423,657	0	0				Water Supply Works, Western Suburbs and Districts north of Parramatta River	159,409	16	3						
	3,123,973	17	4				Lands	140,465	8	9						
Less amount repaid	873	0	6				Reservoirs—									
				3,123,100	16	10	Pott's Hill	108,482	7	5						
Expended by Public Works Department on account of Centennial Park Reservoir, vested in Board 30 March, 1899							Centennial Park	76,197	2	7						
							Other Reservoirs	59,117	9	10						
Amount advanced to Board by Treasury—							Machinery	243,796	19	10						
From loans to 30 June, 1899	818,392	4	2				Buildings	32,699	6	11						
" year ending 30 June, 1900	66,427	4	11				Mains—	26,897	11	4						
" 30 June, 1900, for erection of Board's Offices				884,819	9	1	City Council	241,453	18	8						
							Board	673,330	11	3						
Amount advanced by Treasury—								914,784	9	11						
From Loans for Richmond Water Supply—							Campbelltown Water Supply Works	4,741	10	1						
Expended by Public Works Department	12,340	0	0				Liverpool Water Supply Works	13,623	18	3						
Expended by Board	396	12	0				Smithfield Water Supply Works	2,649	5	4						
				12,736	12	0	Gordon Water Supply Works	33,296	17	1						
							Richmond Water Supply Works	12,790	4	5						
City Council Water Fund				377,382	1	6	Becroft Water Supply Works	5,067	6	7						
" Debentures				80,000	0	0	Camden Water Supply Works	7,974	0	8						
Colonial Treasurer—Stores Advance Account				19,611	11	4	Sundry Works	3,245	17	1						
" " Summons Fees Advance Account				94	18	6	" Prospect and Canal	50,907	18	7						
" " Contractors' Advance Account				5	18	7	Stores	13,704	14	5						
President's Trust Fund				1,296	18	9	" Meter Branch	485	17	9						
Outstanding Accounts				4,733	4	4	Samples	75	16	8						
Rates overpaid				112	15	4	Meters	14,178	12	8						
Unclaimed Wages				24	17	11	Working Plant	2,236	2	1						
Balance, Metropolitan Revenue Account				282	12	1	Board's Head Office—Water Supply portion	30,323	10	7						
" Richmond Revenue Account				993	19	9	Furniture	2,070	1	7						
				£4,613,918	2	6	Live Stock	101	0	0						
								25,328	14	11	4,589,839	15	3			
							Rates outstanding	96	9	0						
							Summons fees outstanding	2,457	4	10						
							Accounts outstanding									
													27,882	8	9	
							Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited (Contractors' Deposits)							1,296	18	9
							Dishonored Cheques							7	3	8
							Colonial Treasurer—Cash Account Balance	3,334	4	0						
							" Richmond Cash Account	532	14	2						
							" Trust Account (Unclaimed Wages)	24	17	11						
														3,891	16	1
														£4,613,918	2	6

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Sydney, 15 August, 1900.

T. KENNEDY, Examiner of Accounts and Auditor, M.B.W.S. & S., 22 November, 1900.

MELBOURNE GREEN,

Accountant.

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REVENUE SEWERAGE ACCOUNT.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—SEWERAGE REVENUE ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1900.

REVENUE.	Totals.		EXPENDITURE.	Totals.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sewerage rates.....	108,698	8 2	By Balance brought forward		15,738 15 3
Drainage rates.....	4,591	19 8	<i>Maintenance.</i>		
Drainers' licenses.....	254	2 6	Wages, general maintenance, working expenses, repairs, &c., maintenance of ventilating shafts, maintenance of storm- water sewers	19,131 11 4	
Sale of plans.....	2,450	4 0	Inlet and outlet houses expenses.....	474 16 6	
Drainers and others—Accounts	55	6 10	Maintenance of Sewage Farm, Botany	1,254 11 6	
Rents receivable	351	17 9	" " Rockdale.....	721 13 11	
Compulsory drainage	496	12 8	" " ejcotor station, Alexandria.....	720 14 10	
Agistment, Sewage Farm	89	9 0	" " pumping station, Double Bay.....	728 16 7	
Miscellaneous receipts	148	2 6	" " Marrickville	113 5 8	
Sale of produce, Sewage Farm	66	19 3	" " Willoughby Outfall Works	1,334 2 5	
" live stock " 	61	8 0	Rent (proportion of Head Office).....	569 3 9	
			Salaries (proportion)	1,244 16 0	26,293 12 6
			<i>Management.</i>		
			President's salary and Board fees	1,025 0 0	
			Salaries	7,757 0 8	
			Stationery and printing.....	775 5 8	
			Advertising and incidental expenses	1,258 11 11	
			Rent	569 3 9	11,385 2 0
			Depreciation.....		1,727 16 7
			Interest on—		
			Debentures	7,234 0 0	
			Loan and revenue expenditure	88,775 0 7	96,009 0 7
<i>Less—</i>					
Rates cancelled	£ s. d.				
Revenue refunded.....	440 13 4				
	47 6 9	488 5 1			
Balance		116,816 5 3			
		34,338 1 8			
		£151,154 6 11			
					£151,154 6 11

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Revenue for the Financial Year	£ s. d.
Expenditure	116,816 5 3
	135,415 11 8
Debit balance for the year	18,599 6 5

Sydney, 15 August, 1900.

T. KENNEDY, Examiner of Accounts and Auditor, M.B.W.S. & S., 22 November, 1900.

MELBOURNE GREEN,
Accountant.

Report on Health of the Officers and Employees of the Board.

Sydney, 28 August, 1900.

To the Secretary, for presentation to the President and Members of the Board,—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that 163 persons presented themselves for medical examination during the past financial year; 29 were examined as to their fitness for being employed by the Board; 4 were ordered to return to work; 3 were reported unfit for further duty; and 5 caused their illness through their own fault; 789 days of leave were recommended, or 361 days less than were recommended, during the preceding financial year, so that the general health of the officers and employees shows a decided improvement.

I have, &c.,

THEO. MAILLER KENDALL,
Medical Adviser.

Medical Adviser's Report on the Health of the Metropolis, Year 1899.

Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

To the Secretary, for presentation to the President and Members of the Board,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1899.

The population of the Metropolis has increased by 9,700 souls since the year 1898, and the increase is to be noted both in the City and the Suburbs.

Population.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
City	100'000	95'850	97'500	98'250
Suburbs... ..	308'500	314'150	319'750	328'700
Metropolis	408'500	410'000	417'250	426'950
Density per acre in City	44'9	42'0	42'7	43'9

The rainfall was greater than it was during the previous year by 12'65 inches, and it was spread over 173 days, or 25 days more than it was during the year 1898.

Rainfall.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
March 31st ...	17'25	61	16'20	59	9'97	43	5'95	37	11'61	36	4'86	41
June 30th ...	6'63	38	5'12	41	18'70	34	17'60	33	17'53	45	20'64	47
September 30th...	7'11	39	4'41	31	4'83	32	11'70	32	9'15	40	20'75	52
December 31st ...	6'75	50	6'13	42	8'92	44	7'07	35	4'87	27	9'56	33
Total ...	37'74	188	31'86	173	42'42	157	42'30	137	43'16	148	55'81	173

The highest temperature, 102.1° F., was registered on December 1st, and the lowest, 38.8° F., was registered on August 9th. The greatest range, 38.5°, occurred on December 1st.

	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.
January ...	6	105.2	18	51.7	19	98.1	2	88.7
" ...	13	108.2	22	90.6	22	58.3	3	88.7
" ...	30	63.0	24	76.0	.....	.....	31	54.0
February ...	1	98.0	6	61.3	9	94.8	1	56.6
" ...	4	58.7	24	90.5	20	59.8	2	56.6
" ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	83.1
March ...	5	80.9	11	51.8	2	83.8	21	56.8
" ...	31	52.6	14	92.9	16	13.6	23	90.4
April ...	8	83.9	12	88.0	3	83.0	7	81.1
" ...	15	51.0	22	50.8	22	48.5	29	51.6
May ...	3	81.0	9	44.0	22	66.8	3	72.0
" ...	13	45.2	17	78.8	25	42.4	24	44.3
" ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	44.3
June ...	22	42.5	10	68.8	11	65.4	23	68.3
" ...	28	67.0	30	44.8	28	41.5	29	43.3
July ...	2	39.8	18	41.4	20	10.4	2	39.8
" ...	5	66.0	31	66.9	27	70.1	15	61.7
August ...	1	40.5	5	42.3	18	42.7	9	38.8
" ...	.....	.....	31	72.0	28	72.4	31	74.1
September ...	13	78.0	5	45.8	22	89.8	16	82.5
" ...	26	44.6	18	81.9	28	47.2	29	49.0
October ...	12	92.4	25	87.9	2	48.9	2	43.3
" ...	.....	.....	12	47.3	19	99.7	9	89.9
November ...	1	48.3	3	52.0	2	93.7	1	53.5
" ...	18	88.0	20	99.4	11	53.6	28	89.9
December ...	8	58.4	12	57.8	2	93.7	1	102.1
" ...	28	101.0	17	87.1	11	53.6	17	57.3

The mortality due to general causes was less than it was during the year 1898.

MORTALITY due to General Causes.

	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.
March 31st ...	448	925	1,373	474	1,141	1,615	341	872	1,213	401	955	1,356	429	944	1,373
June 30th ...	358	962	1,320	364	840	1,204	444	954	1,408	429	980	1,409	477	926	1,403
September 30th	433	944	1,377	391	931	1,322	373	795	1,168	593	1,282	1,875	376	814	1,190
December 31st...	443	1,036	1,479	396	955	1,351	415	1,027	1,442	573	1,152	1,725	478	1,031	1,509
Total ...	1,682	3,867	5,549	1,625	3,867	5,492	1,573	3,648	5,231	1,996	4,369	6,365	1,760	3,715	5,475

THE Zymotic Death Rate.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.
January ...	.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.0
February ...	.7	.9	.9	1.07	1.2	1.1
March ...	.4	.9	.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
April ...	1.2	.7	.8	1.2	1.6	.9
May ...	.4	.9	.6	1.1	.6	.8
June ...	.6	.6	.6	1.3	.3	.7
July ...	.5	.6	2.3	1.7	.6	.3
August ...	.6	.6	5.0	2.7	.3	.3
September ...	.2	.3	1.5	3.0	.4	.1
October ...	.1	.8	1.1	2.2	.3	.9
November ...	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9
December...	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.1

The mortality from diarrhoea was considerably less than it was during the year 1898. It is now an assured fact that epidemic diarrhoea is "caused by the pollution of air, water, and food by the products of the decomposition of organic matter during very hot weather." An important point is the vulnerability of the individual, and the general state of the individual's health, for a low state of health renders the individual more prone to contract disease, more especially as unwholesome gases are given off from a filth-sodden soil in which anaërobic organisms are found and putrefaction is going on. Dr. Newsholme maintains that it is necessary to preserve the soil in a pure state, as "diarrhoea is essentially a filth disease, due to a micro-organism which flourishes in a polluted surface soil," and while every effect has an ancestry of causes, and every cause a posterity of effects, the unconditional cause of diarrhoea is a micro-organism, possibly the bacillus *Enteriditis sporogenes* of Klein. This fact is of great importance, as this bacillus has been found in the horse droppings in streets, and consequently may be carried about in dust, which is a vehicle of infection.

MORTALITY from Diarrhoea.—Metropolis rate per 10,000 of population.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1889.
Number of deaths ...	384	263	288	297	305	281	297	253	200	206	125
Rate	10·9	7·1	7·3	8·3	7·4	6·6	7·0	6·1	4·8	4·9	2·6

Quarters.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.
31 March ...	21	74	95	36	108	144	8	55	63	26	62	88	11	26	37
30 June ...	18	46	64	7	35	42	3	18	21	6	25	31	7	26	33
30 Sept. ...	3	10	13	1	8	9	2	9	11	6	6	12	2	4	6
31 Dec. ...	25	100	125	14	144	158	25	82	105	19	55	74	13	46	59
Total ...	67	230	297	58	195	253	36	164	200	57	148	206	33	92	125

The installation of a water carriage system of sewerage has always been followed by a diminution of the mortality from diarrhoea, and this good result is due to the drying of the ground by the laying of deep sewers and the consequent improvement in the general health.

MORTALITY—Rate per 10,000 of Population.

	Before laying of Sewers.	Since laying the Sewers.
City of Sydney	6·7	3·2
Municipality of Darlington	6·6	2·0
Municipality of Glebe	10·0	3·0
Municipality of Newtown	5·2	2·8
Municipality of Paddington	10·5	5·0
Municipality of Redfern	15·5	5·0
Municipality of Waterloo	27·0	17·0
Municipality of Woollahra	9·1	4·0

Diphtheria is a toxic disease which creeps slowly from place to place. It is a filth disease and its specific organism has a saprophytic nature and favours damp soils. Although the bacillus of diphtheria has never yet been found in sewer air, still the emanations of foul drains may induce an adynamic state of health which may bring about a physical change in the system so as to increase its susceptibility, either through the simple vulnerability of the respiratory mucous membranes by which the infection enters, or by lessening the refractoriness of the whole system to infection. Diphtheria is an air-borne disease and its infection is carried by air convection, and as its bacillus is capable of a lengthened survival outside the body, particularly when surrounded by dust, it is quite patent to any observer that through neglect in preserving the purity of the soil this disease may through the agency of dust be carried from an unhealthy into a healthy zone. Diphtheria is a disease beyond the scope of a sewerage system, still sewerage systems do assist in preventing the spread of diphtheria by drying the soil and by improving the general sanitary conditions, and thus they do away with the existence of many of the breeding places of the diphtheria bacillus. The mortality from diphtheria during the year 1899 was lower than it has been for some years.

MORTALITY

MORTALITY from Diphtheria.

	1894.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.
31 Mar.	29	2	23	25	0	10	10	3	12	15	0	11	11	1	1	2
30 June	46	4	25	29	4	39	43	2	14	16	2	30	32	0	7	7
30 Sept.	35	4	17	21	1	18	19	0	16	16	0	23	23	1	4	5
31 Dec.	24	0	13	13	1	12	13	0	8	8	1	2	3	0	1	1
Total...	134	10	78	88	6	79	85	5	50	55	3	66	69	2	13	15

RATE per 10,000 of Population.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of deaths ...	188	149	179	120	128	134	88	85	55	69	15
Rate ...	5.2	4.62	4.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.07	1.3	1.6	0.3

That dire scourge, tuberculosis, which is now recognised as a preventable disease and not as an inevitable disaster inflicted by a mysterious fate, is the result of man's ignorance and carelessness. The micro-organism of tuberculosis is contained in the spores derived from dried sputum, such as is constantly cast heedlessly upon our streets by the pernicious, unnecessary and filthy habit of expectorating in the public thoroughfares and conveyances. Every man is not constituted like his fellow, and heredity in phthisis consists only in the tissues of some bodies being so constituted as to form an unusually suitable soil for the bacillus. Virchow remarks that "the nature of disease depends upon the behaviour of the organs and tissues with which the bacteria or their products meet." Therefore, if the germs of disease can be kept away, specially structured individuals will have a much greater chance of survival, even if they be somewhat more delicately constituted than their neighbours. "If, then, the existence of the tubercle bacillus, which is a toxin and an intracellular poison, is to be avoided, sanitary measures must be pushed to further perfection, great attention must be paid to street scavenging, and our milk supply must be more strictly controlled." Pasteur has said that "now is the time to enter the enchanted grotto of sanitary science, full of its priceless treasures"; but such an entry would be useless unless practical use is made of the knowledge thus gained, and man and other animals will be able to offer some defence to oppose the disease and death-producing poisons by which they are so constantly endangered.

MORTALITY from Phthisis.

Quarters.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.
31 March ...	56	51	107	41	43	84	31	59	90	32	86	118	49	74	123
30 June ...	39	73	112	29	74	103	42	69	111	48	77	125	42	69	111
30 September	47	83	130	38	79	117	39	56	95	46	107	153	39	71	110
31 December	38	58	96	42	82	124	47	60	107	44	64	108	51	78	129
Total ...	180	265	445	150	278	428	159	244	403	160	334	504	181	292	374

MORTALITY from Phthisis, according to Age, 1899.

Under 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	11 years to 20 years.	21 years to 30 years.	31 years to 40 years.	41 years to 50 years.	51 years to 60 years.	61 years to 70 years.	71 years to 77 years.	83 years.
7	5	32	138	121	99	28	28	5	1

Since the installation of the sewerage system there has been a considerable decrease in the mortality from phthisis, more especially in those districts where there has been considerable drying of the ground through the laying of deep sewers. The diminution of this mortality in the sewered districts has been most marked since the laying of sewers, and in some of these districts has been reduced by one-half. The mortality from phthisis had, in the various suburbs, the greatest incidence in the following order:—Five Dock, Drummoyne, Willoughby, Ashfield, Canterbury, Waterloo, Darlington, Camperdown, Randwick, Glebe, Paddington, City of Sydney, Balmain, Burwood, Botany, Marrickville, Concord, Woollahra, Redfern, Rockdale, Strathfield, Newtown, Manly, North Sydney, Enfield, Petersham, Alexandria, Ryde, Annandale, Leichhardt, Kogarah, North Botany, St. Peters, Waverley, Hurstville.

PHTHISIS Mortality, 1899.

	Deaths Reported.	Districts in which Largest number of Deaths Occurred.
January ...	44	Balmain, Newtown, Redfern, Waterloo, Paddington, City of Sydney
February ...	37	Newtown, Redfern, Waterloo, Paddington, Darlington, Glebe, Marrickville
March ...	42	Kogarah, Redfern, City of Sydney
April ...	31	Petersham, North Sydney, Ashfield, City of Sydney
May... ...	42	Balmain, Canterbury, Ashfield, City of Sydney
June ...	38	Paddington, Marrickville, Balmain, Glebe, Newtown, City of Sydney
July ...	41	Hurstville, Balmain, Waterloo, City of Sydney
August ...	29	Newtown, Redfern, City of Sydney
September ...	40	Balmain, Redfern, Ashfield, Petersham, Camperdown, City of Sydney
October ...	47	Paddington, Ashfield, Randwick, City of Sydney
November ...	49	Glebe, Drummoyne, Redfern, City of Sydney
December ...	33	Leichhardt, Randwick, Paddington, Redfern, Glebe, City of Sydney

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported during the year 1899 was less than the number reported during the year 1898; but, although there was a decrease in the total number reported, the City of Sydney reported 76 cases more than for the year 1898. Typhoid fever can be communicated in various ways—by water, food, &c., and by personal infection. Dr. Priestly considers that in all probability typhoid fever spreads by actual contact oftener than is generally supposed, and that as cases frequently remain unrecognised for long periods, “such cases are mainly responsible for spreading the disease.” The existence of personal infection is no doubt true, but except in rare instances, I feel certain that this mode of infection is the result of the proper want of recognition of individual responsibility, and is due in most instances to individual carelessness.

CASES of Typhoid Reported.

Quarter Ending—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
31 March	214	186	253	150	334	306
30 June	168	90	216	167	269	257
30 September	27	36	45	36	75	108
31 December	133	96	102	118	205	124
Total... ..	542	408	616	471	883	795

Sir Charles Cameron looks upon typhoid fever as a semi-miasmatic disease which clings to individual houses and infects succeeding tenants. Recent investigation tends to show that typhoid fever is communicated by means of the soil, and the late Sir Richard Thorne Thorne considered the soil highly favourable to the vitality and propagation of the typhoid bacillus. Instances of infection by means of the soil have presented themselves during the past year, and so long as obsolete house sanitary systems are allowed to exist in this city so long will typhoid fever annually demand its victims, as its bacillus will be festered in the contaminated soil and air. In a recent report on the plague by the Board of Health attention was drawn to the “seriously defective drainage of the house,” and in a footnote it goes on to say, “This is too generally the case within the City of Sydney, which, in this respect, is very sharply distinguished from the rest of the metropolitan area.” The chief channel of infection between a typhoid infected soil and man is dust, and unless the culpable fouling of the soil is discontinued it can never be expected that disease will be avoided, for infection occurs not only through fouling of the water beneath the soil, but also through the escape of pathogenic germs from the soil into the air.

TYPHOID Fever—Cases reported.

	Density of Population per acre.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.			Density of Population per acre.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.			
		1898.	1899.			1898.	1899.		
1	Botany ...	1.20	23.1	142.5	21	Strathfield ...	1.49	15.0	15.0
2	Canterbury ...	.50	64.2	55.4	22	Glebe ...	36.50	14.3	13.2
3	Burwood ...	6.28	59.6	49.2	23	Rockdale ...	1.56	11.2	13.1
4	Concord ...	.97	48.0	47.1	24	Five Dock ...	1.01	38.4	13.0
5	North Botany ...	1.47	10.7	42.8	25	North Sydney ...	9.78	21.2	12.5
6	St. Peters ...	6.22	78.0	37.0	26	Marrickville ...	8.62	22.5	11.5
7	Annandale ...	22.82	51.4	33.8	27	Woollahra ...	5.97	10.0	10.7
8	Lane Cove ...	.59	66.6	33.3	28	Manly ...	1.77	36.9	10.5
9	Petersham ...	10.80	33.4	31.0	29	Darlington ...	92.10	33.0	9.8
10	Randwick ...	1.22	22.1	28.8	30	Waterloo ...	10.89	22.0	9.1
11	Leichhardt ...	13.72	46.1	25.5	31	Paddington ...	49.49	9.0	9.0
12	Balmain ...	52.94	15.7	25.2	32	Kogarah ...	.91	15.5	9.0
13	Mosman ...	1.62	11.1	21.5	33	Alexandria ...	8.13	23.0	8.9
14	Ashfield ...	6.17	36.5	19.0	34	Waverley ...	5.94	7.0	5.7
15	Redfern ...	55.79	15.3	18.0	35	Erskineville ...	34.02	33.0	5.6
16	City of Sydney ...	45.9	10.3	17.8	36	Willoughby ...	.79	5.3	5.3
17	Hunter's Hill ...	3.8	27.5	16.5	37	Drummoyne ...	4.15	28.3	4.6
18	Enfield ...	1.41	49.6	16.1	38	Hurstville ...	.72	8.0	2.0
19	Camperdown... ..	17.75	10.0	15.1	39	Ryde ...	.32	30.1	1.0
20	Newtown ...	45.30	11.	15.0					

Professor Ray Lankester, Drs. Lorrain Smith and Tennant and Saranelli see some danger to the human being through the bacillus *coli communis* which is perfectly innocent while it remains alone, but becomes an adjuvan-factor of Typhoid fever, and is roused into intense pathogenic activity if a bacillus of the same nature from the intestines of animals comes into contact with it in the intestines of man. This, then, emphasises the necessity for keeping the soil as pure as possible. Typhoid excreta should always be destroyed by fire, for otherwise the soil must become contaminated if it is buried, and it is folly to imagine that disease will not rise from ill-managed garbage tips. The practice of covering garbage with a few inches of earth will not prevent the egress of those foul gases which are the products of decomposition, and which carry with them the germs of disease, so that this air sewage may be carried by air convection into healthy zones.

Number of Cases Reported.		Districts Reporting the Greatest Number of Cases.
January ...	69	Botany, Canterbury, Annandale, Concord, St. Peters, Petersham
February ...	91	Botany, Petersham, Balmain, Leichhardt, Newtown, City of Sydney
March ...	146	Annandale, City of Sydney, Burwood, Petersham, Redfern, Marrickville
April ...	107	St. Peters, Balmain, Ashfield, Randwick, City of Sydney, Redfern
May ...	98	Burwood, Randwick, Balmain, Leichhardt, Redfern, City of Sydney
June ...	52	Balmain, Petersham, City of Sydney
July ...	46	City of Sydney, Marrickville, Balmain
August ...	32	Balmain, City of Sydney, Botany
September ...	26	Waverley, Leichhardt, City of Sydney, Newtown, Botany
October ...	21	City of Sydney, Leichhardt, Balmain
November ...	24	City of Sydney, Botany
December ...	79	City of Sydney, Randwick, St. Peters, Hunter's Hill.

As compared with last year, 1898, Typhoid fever has decreased in Canterbury, Burwood, St. Peters, Annandale, Lane Cove, Leichhardt, Ashfield, Hunter's Hill, Enfield, Glebe, Five Dock, North Sydney, Marrickville, Manly, Waterloo, Kogarah, Alexandria, Waverley, Drummoyne, Erskineville, Hurstville, Ryde. The returns for 1899 show that this fever has increased in Botany, North Botany, Randwick, Balmain, Mosman, Redfern, City of Sydney, Camperdown, Newtown, Rockdale, Darlington. Thirteen per cent. of the total number of cases reported in January came from the City of Sydney; 21.9 per cent. of the total number reported in February; 10.8 per cent. in March; 14.9 per cent. in April; 18 per cent. in May; 34.6 per cent. in June; 63 per cent. in July; 21.9 per cent. in August; 29 per cent.

in September; 19·9 per cent. in October; 21·8 per cent. in November; 36 per cent. in December. An investigation of the environment of the 795 reported cases showed:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Sewers not laid... ..	35	42	78	63	63	26	8	9	10	9	14	29	386
Sewers laid, but houses not connected...	4	9	29	6	6	1	11	4	1	4	2	12	89
Houses insanitary	22	32	34	29	24	18	16	6	8	5	7	29	230
Regulations complied with	8	7	4	5	7	7	15	13	6	3	1	7	83
Came into port with fever	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
No fixed abode	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Total	69	91	146	107	98	52	46	32	26	21	24	79	795

The greater number of cases came from districts in which sewers have not yet been laid, but a large number came from dwellings reported in an insanitary state. The inspectors' reports were most appalling and revealed the existence in the city of obsolete house sanitary systems, broken water connections, cracked pans, faulty cisterns (in some cases not provided with water), choked drains, deficient ventilation, dirty dwellings, bath wastes connected directly with the main sewer and a general state of indifference as to keeping any sanitary system in proper working order.

Notwithstanding that a fewer number of cases of Typhoid fever were reported during the year 1899 than during the year 1893 the mortality from this disease increased by 14 cases. Thirty-three out of the 87 cases reported as fatal, or 38 per cent. of the total number, were reported as occurring in the city, but actually only 12 cases came from the city, or 14 per cent. of the total number of fatal cases.

MORTALITY from Typhoid Fever.

Quarters ending—	1894.			1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.	Met.	City.	Sub.
March 31st	50	6	26	32	18	39	57	5	13	18	5	24	29	13	28	41		
June 30th	26	2	17	19	13	32	45	5	22	27	3	23	26	12	16	28		
September 30th	14	2	4	6	4	12	16	1	4	5	2	5	7	5	2	7		
December 31st	30	10	14	24	7	18	25	5	22	27	3	8	11	4	7	11		
Total	120	20	61	81	42	101	143	16	61	77	13	60	73	34	53	87		

Of these 87 cases, 69 died at the various hospitals.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Sydney Hospital	1	2	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	17
Prince Alfred Hospital	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	14
St. Vincent's Hospital	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Western Suburbs Hospital	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
North Shore Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
St. George's Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coast Hospital	3	2	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Own Homes	2	3	4	2	8	3	1	0	3	4	2	6	38
Total	10	12	19	11	16	6	2	2	4	4	4	12	102

The general public do not yet understand how easily milk can become the vehicle of Typhoid fever. Blame must not be attached to the vendors, as the usual place of contamination in milk is the home and the milk shop. Milk is sent out from the dairy in a pure state, but sufficient care is not taken in its storage in the dwelling and the milk shop. Milk does not obtain typhoid infection from the cow, but becomes infected after it is taken from the animal; it therefore should be received by the householder in carefully protected and cleansed vessels, so that the risk of contamination which may occur through a faulty

faulty delivery may not be increased by a faulty storage. A careful inquiry was made into the environment of these cases, with the following result:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Sewers not laid	6	5	10	3	5	4	0	1	1	1	3	3	42
Sewers laid, houses not connected ...	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dwellings insanitary	3	7	7	7	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	37
Regulations complied with	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Came into port suffering from fever...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	10	12	19	11	11	6	2	2	3	1	4	6	87

Only one case, therefore, or 1.1 per cent. of the total number, came from a dwelling in which the regulations of the Board had been complied, and on inquiry I found that the patient was only a lodger who had come from the country suffering from Typhoid fever. In proportion to the population, Canterbury reported the most of the fatal cases. Then in order came:—Botany, Burwood, Lane Cove, Enfield, Randwick, Leichhardt, Strathfield, Petersham, Mosman, Newtown, Waterloo, Balmain, St. Peters, City of Sydney, Waverley, Woollahra, Ashfield, Annandale, Redfern, North Sydney, Glebe, Paddington.

The review of the year 1899, so far as Typhoid fever is concerned, is most unsatisfactory, for although a fewer number of cases were reported, still the death roll was greater, and the weakness of the city itself to withstand epidemics of this disease was revealed. It would be natural to suppose that having in view the giant strides made by sanitary science during the past century, that a city like Sydney would be provided with the most recent method of sewerage, and that householders would have shown their anxiety to avail themselves of it. The main sewerage system of our city is one of the best it is possible to have; but, unfortunately, owing to an omission in the Act, householders for the most part have shown gross apathy in availing themselves of the opportunity offered, and it is evident that sanitation must be forced upon the public by Act of Parliament. The results of the inspections show this and more, for it has been found, even in those houses where the Board's regulations have been complied with, that the tenants regard the system as automatic, and do not consider it necessary to give them any attention, forgetting altogether that a neglected trap may become a source of death. To enable the Board to cope with these evils further legislation is necessary, and nothing short of a proper house to house inspection, will ever enable those in authority to deal with individual carelessness, and to ensure clean persons safety against the acts of their unclean neighbours. Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Phthisis, and Typhoid fever are called preventable diseases, and are attributed to man's ignorance and carelessness, but how can such diseases be avoided unless there is a proper appreciation of individual responsibility and a due exhibition of care from municipal authorities? It is appalling to know that in our city, provided as it is with a most excellent sewerage system, that out of 22,000 houses only about 1,000 are properly connected with the sewers, and that for the most part, the others act as ventilators of the sewers, admitting foul gases into the interior of the dwelling to be breathed by the inmates *ad nauseam*. Without the introduction of any new disease such as the plague, sufficiently formidable diseases exist in our midst, and it is necessary for the public to rouse itself from its apathetic state and to demand that these systems, which have been installed at great cost, shall be used to the full for the public good.

I have, &c.,

THEO. MAILLER KENDALL,

Medical Adviser.

22nd February, 1900.

Medical Adviser's Report on the Health of the Metropolis, Quarter ending 31 March, 1900.

To the Secretary, for presentation to the President and Members of the Board,—
Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report for the first quarter of the year 1900. The population of the Metropolis has increased since the corresponding quarter of last year, by 655 souls in the City and 9,900 souls in the suburbs.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	103·870	100·000	93·850	95·250	97·875	98·500
Suburbs... ..	319·730	308·000	316·150	315·050	324·225	334·125
Metropolis	423·600	408·000	410·000	410·300	422·100	432·625
Density per acre in city...	48·7	45·9	42·7	42·7	43·9	43·93

The rainfall during the past quarter exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 4·53 inches, and was spread over 33 days or three days less than during the corresponding quarter of last year.

1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
Inches.	Days.												
17·61	61	16·20	43	9·97	43	5·95	37	11·61	36	4·83	41	36·9	38

The highest temperature 92·4 was registered January 27th, and the lowest 57·5 on March 22nd and 24th. The greatest range 31·2 occurred on January 19th. Although the extremes of temperature were not so great as they were during last year still the humidity was so great that it caused feelings of weakness and depression. During January the humidity reached 94°, February 90°, and March 99°.

	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.
January	6	105·2	18	51·7	19	98·1	2	88·7	15	59·8
"	13	108·2	22	90·6	22	58·3	3	88·7	27	92·4
"	30	63·2	24	76·0	...	...	31	54·0	...	...
February	1	98·0	6	61·3	9	94·8	1	56·6	19	60·9
"	4	58·7	24	90·5	20	59·8	2	56·6	20	86·8
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	83·1	...	...
March ...	5	80·9	11	51·8	2	83·8	21	56·8	18	88·9
"	31	52·6	14	92·9	16	13·6	23	90·4	22	57·5
"									24	57·5

The mortality due to general causes was greater than it was for the corresponding quarter of last year, the increase being in such diseases as bubonic plague, enteric fever, diarrhoea, diphtheria, among preventable diseases.

MORTALITY from General Causes, quarter ending March 31, 1900.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	377	448	474	241	401	429	441
Suburbs	1,049	825	1,141	872	955	944	1,017
Metropolis	1,426	1,273	1,615	1,213	1,356	1,373	1,458

THE Zymotic Death Rate.

	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.
	January	·7	1·2	2·0	1·2	2·5	2·0	1·5	1·
February	·7	·9	·9	1·07	1·2	1·1	·9	1·2
March	·4	·9	·9	1·3	1·1	1·1	·8	1·2

The mortality from diarrhoea was greater than it was during the corresponding quarter of last year.

MORTALITY from Diarrhoea, quarter ending March 31, 1900.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	21	36	8	26	11	12
Suburbs	74	103	55	62	26	55
Metropolis	95	144	63	88	37	67

Epidemics of diarrhoea can usually be traced to the indolent habits of man. Indolence which causes pain, suffering and death to human beings. If through a well concealed murder a few persons were to disappear the outcry would be great, but hundreds are allowed to die annually without any attempt being made to prevent their death. Science has made gigantic strides during the past century, and has placed in the hands of man the means to stem the tide of advancing disease. But who cares? Who values life? And who thinks that in becoming a municipal councillor he undertakes any obligation for the welfare of his fellow citizens. It is very painful to have to reiterate on every occasion that through the wanton apathy which exists, through indolence and lack of appreciation of individual responsibility, disease is hurled at the heads of innocent people when all that is needed is the application of common sense to matters of every day observation so that the fullest benefit may be taken of the revelations of scientific research. Our public school system is greatly at fault in that it does not provide for the proper teaching of domestic science. If domestic science were better taught, homes would be healthier and happier, squalor would be absent, and the searing iron of poverty would not be so much felt, for decency and sanitation would be maintained. Unless the growing generation is better taught the value of cleanliness, how can it be expected but that disease will continue in our midst, and that there will be an appalling loss of infant life, and a miserable physique for the poorer inhabitants of cities. To keep our streets clean is the first duty of our municipal authorities, and they should remember that in former times a scavenger was a petty magistrate whose duty it was to ensure cleanliness, and that the usual man with the cart is no scavenger, since he has no proper training for his duties. The dust of streets contains the seeds of disease, and proper street scavenging is material to the maintenance of health and the increasing of the National Wealth. The mortality from diphtheria shows a slight increase as compared with the mortality for the corresponding quarter of last year.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	2	0	3	0	0	0
Suburbs	23	10	12	11	2	3
Metropolis	25	10	15	11	2	3

It has been before pointed out that this disease has only an indirect relation to sewerage systems and that although an a dynamic state of health may be induced through the foul emanations of ill-kept drains, yet the neglect can generally be traced to the householder and not to the fault of any public authority. The safe and speedy removal of all house garbage, the abolition of stagnant waterholes, and the filling in of hollows with sound ballast and not decomposed horse droppings, greatly assist in the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease.

The mortality from phthisis was much less than it was during the corresponding quarter of last year. The benefits received through the installation of a proper sewerage system has been shown in dealing with the disease called phthisis.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	56	41	31	31	49	37
Suburbs	107	43	59	87	74	65
Metropolis	163	84	90	118	123	102

The necessity for the most vigorous efforts in attempting to avoid this disease is shown for the most part by the fact that it is so fatal to the young adult. The gradual application of the great principles of hygiene

hygiene has rendered homes happier through the admission of air and sunlight, and the gradual abolition of the slum and the alley. "In Germany, where insurance against sickness and old age is compulsory for all whose income is below £150 a year, the insurance companies have found that it pays them to erect and maintain institutions where they keep those who develop symptoms of phthisis in pure country air, with wholesome food, until the disease was so far cured as to enable them to return to their occupations." This shows how much can be done to eradicate a disease which will always be rife in our midst as long as the present unsatisfactory Building Act is allowed to stand, for it is only through teaching people the value of fresh air and sunlight, that we can ever hope successfully to deal with this dire scourge, which is the outcome of man's neglect. Scores of persons die annually from this disease, and much wealth is lost to the state by lack of appreciation of individual responsibility and the want of a proper appreciation of the value of the general principles of hygiene, not only with regard to man but also with regard to animals. Individual carefulness is necessary so that expectorating in public thoroughfares may be checked, for this expectoration, dries, becomes pulverised into fine dust, and is blown about to be inhaled by human beings. If only man would obey nature's laws all would be well, for nature so orders her ways that each act of obedience makes the next act easier, and step by step she leads on to that obedience which is complete mastery of her actions.

The fatal cases came from the following districts which are arranged in the order of greatest incidence: Strathfield, Camperdown, Willoughby, Erskineville, Alexandria, Kogarah, North Botany, Mosman, Manly, Annandale, Ashfield, Petersham, Balmain, City of Sydney, Waverley, St. Peters, Glebe, Woollahra, Paddington, Redfern, North Sydney, Newtown, Marrickville. During the quarter just ended a greater number of cases of typhoid fever were reported than for the corresponding quarter of last year.

CASES of Typhoid Fever reported, quarter ending March 31, 1900.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION.				COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.		
1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
214	186	253	150	339	306	533

Such an increase of typhoid fever can only mean great national disaster, for not only is much labour lost to the State through the incapacitation of the person sick, but also through the loss of time caused by others being required to care for the sick. Reduced to a money value the loss to the state during the past quarter was £11,080 or £2,788 more than it was during the corresponding quarter of last year. A careful inquiry was made into the environment of these 533 cases.

	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Sewers not laid	32	61	80	173
Sewers laid, houses not connected...	18	22	28	68
Dwellings insanitary	52	71	70	163
Regulations complied with	28	43	22	93
Came into port suffering from disease	0	0	2	2
No fixed abode	1	1	2	4
Total	131	198	204	533

What could be the cause of this excessive outbreak? It needed the advent of a new disease, the bubonic plague, to point out the cause which for years past I have emphasised—dirt, neglect, individual apathy. As soon as the plague made its appearance the authorities were on the alert to combat its advance and if possible to stamp it out, but although I have repeatedly shown how danger threatened our metropolis through the increase of typhoid fever, not one of them would lift a finger to avoid it. This newly awakened activity on the part of our municipal authorities comes late to stem the tide of death dealing disease, and although they were repeatedly warned through the medium of these reports, they were always ready to shelve their responsibility and to attribute a falsity of statement and a distortion of fact to your Medical Adviser. Owing to the advent of the plague my statements have been proved, and although they were in themselves appalling they fell short of the actual truth. Dirt and neglect were rampant in a city provided with an excellent sewerage system, and a city which ought to be and could be made the queen city of the South as far as cleanliness is concerned. Typhoid fever is a disease due to filth. Filth in the air, filth in the food, and filth in the soil. A polluted and filth impregnated atmosphere is dangerous to human life, and those who bring about such a state of affairs are guilty of a crime. That the air in many dwellings in our city was impregnated with filth is evident from the discovery of our Inspectors who only now have had a proper opportunity to search for faulty fittings and for the causes of disease. An omission in the Act failed to give the Board sufficient powers over the reconstruction of the sanitary systems in our city, and, consequently, although the Inspectors' reports were appalling still they were not surprising. Faulty fittings were in abundance, and it is astounding that the owners of dwellings should have been so callous in dealing with human life that they neglected to properly avail themselves of an excellent sewerage system. As long as sewer gas was impartially laid on for the benefit of the tenants through absence of proper traps, proper connections and proper ventilation, so long would these tenants prove subjects for disease. Drains poured their contents not into the sewer but into the ground, to soak beneath the houses and to foul the soil, so that it, through its evil emanations, became a menace to the health, not only to the present but also of future generations.

Sir

Sir Charles Cameron has long ago pointed out that typhoid fever will always be present as long as there is any fouling of the soil, and the dangers which arise from this source have been continually pointed out in these reports. The cause of the excessive outbreak of typhoid fever can easily be pointed out, and the only wonder is that it is not still more excessive, and that more lives have not been sacrificed to its virulence in this city, where people are allowed to move a few boards of a floor and to use the space between the floor and the ceiling of the room below as a receptacle for faecal matter.

DISTRIBUTION of Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever, quarter ending March 31, 1900.

District.	Density of population per acre.	1898.	1899.	1900.	District.	Density of population per acre.	1898.	1899.	1900.
1 St. Peters ...	6·36	23·4	12·7	60·4	21 Enfield ...	1·42	9·0	17·0	9·0
2 Botany ...	1·30	20·0	72·4	46·0	22 Woollahra ...	6·16	2·9	6·2	9·0
3 Glebe... ..	37·36	6·5	5·9	24·3	23 Newtown ...	45·87	6·4	8·0	8·3
4 Mosman ...	1·85	4·1	3·7	24·2	24 Camperdown ...	18·00	2·8	5·9	7·0
5 Hunter's Hill ...	3·34	18·1	4·9	19·0	25 Strathfield ...	1·53	7·7	0	7·5
6 Ashfield ...	6·36	19·2	8·9	17·4	26 Waterloo ...	11·45	8·8	2·3	6·6
7 Concord ...	1·10	8·7	17·0	17·0	27 Hurstville ...	·78	13·4	0	6·1
8 Burwood ...	6·67	1·5	17·9	17·0	28 Rockdale ...	1·60	3·2	4·0	6·0
9 North Botany ...	1·52	0	25·0	15·1	29 Randwick ...	1·26	6·6	10·1	5·7
10 Annandale ...	24·00	29·1	33·0	15·0	30 North Sydney ...	10·40	19·9	5·7	5·7
11 City of Sydney	43·93	4·8	4·9	14·9	31 Paddington ...	52·31	1·0	3·6	3·0
12 Erskineville ...	34·02	14·4	2·9	13·0	32 Canterbury ...	·50	6·0	37·1	2·9
13 Marrickville ...	8·87	10·9	5·8	12·9	33 Kogarah ...	·93	3·3	3·3	2·9
14 Leichhardt ...	14·13	17·7	9·0	12·2	34 Waverley ...	5·86	3·8	·9	2·8
15 Ryde ...	·34	0	0	12·1	35 Alexandria ...	8·16	8·8	4·9	2·4
16 Darlington ...	94·03	2·9	2·9	11·0	36 Lane Cove ...	·59	52·1	7·0	0
17 Petersham ...	11·16	11·1	12·0	10·1	37 Willoughby ...	·79	0	2·4	0
18 Balmain ...	33·38	7·7	5·6	9·2	38 Five Dock ...	1·01	0	0	0
19 Redfern ...	56·38	4·7	6·9	9·1	39 Drummoyne ...	4·15	13·4	0	0
20 Manly ...	1·65	30·3	4·2	9·0					

It will be seen from above table that typhoid fever has increased in St. Peters, Glebe, Mosman, Hunter's Hill, Ashfield, City of Sydney, Erskineville, Marrickville, Leichhardt, Ryde, Darlington, Balmain, Redfern, Manly, Newtown, Camperdown, Strathfield, Waterloo, Hurstville, Rockdale, Waverley. It has decreased in Botany, Burwood, North Botany, Annandale, Petersham, Enfield, Randwick, North Sydney, Paddington, Canterbury, Kogarah, Alexandria, Lane Cove, Willoughby. It has neither increased or decreased in Concord, Five Dock, Drummoyne. The cause therefore is dirt which has been allowed to accumulate through individual and municipal neglect, and consequent fouling of the soil. Dirt is the chief cause, but there are subsidiary causes, such as apathy of householders in failing to avail themselves of the existing excellent sewerage system laid down, and failure to protect air, water, and food from the emanations of foul drains. Faulty house sanitary systems contaminate air, food and soil, and the evil of allowing the soil to become contaminated was shown during the past quarter in Ultimo which in a small radius became attacked with disease through the excavations made for the telephone tunnel, as through these proceedings much made ground was disturbed and the latent germs of disease assumed an increased activity. During the quarter just ended 49 cases of typhoid fever proved fatal, and one case of typhus fever.

Died at—	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Sydney Hospital	2	1	0	3
St. Vincent's Hospital	2	2	0	4
Prince Alfred Hospital	6	1	4	11
Coast Hospital	1	7	5	13
Manly Hospital	1	0	0	1
St. George's Cottage Hospital	1	0	0	1
Own Home	3	6	8	17
Total	16	17	17	50

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City ... ..	.....	6	18	5	5	13	10
Suburbs ... ..	.....	26	39	13	24	28	40
Metropolis	50	32	57	18	29	41	50

The fatal cases came from Botany, Bankstown, Newtown, Redfern, Glebe, Balmain, City of Sydney, North Sydney, Leichhardt, Ashfield, Petersham, St. Peters, Hunter's Hill, Katoomba, Concord, Burwood, Hurstville, Erskineville, Camperdown, Mosman, Waverley, Glebe. Three cases had no fixed above, and a case of typhus was reported from Annandale. A careful inquiry was made into the environment of the 50 fatal cases.

	January.	February.	March.	Total.
No sewers laid	6	5	7	18
Sewers laid, houses not connected... ..	1	3	5	9
Dwellings insanitary	8	7	4	19
Regulations complied with	1	1	1	3
No fixed abode	0	1	0	1
Total	16	17	17	50

The cause of the typhoid outbreak is very evident, and so is the remedy. Cleanliness is the remedy, speedy removal and destruction of all garbage, properly regulated dirt boxes, and above all properly arranged connections with sewers. Too much care and money cannot be spent on house sanitary systems, and everyone should insist on the owners of houses producing a proper certificate that the sanitary systems in houses are in proper working order.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

THEO. MAILLER KENDALL,

Medical Adviser.

Medical Adviser's Report on the Health of the Metropolis for the Quarter ending June 30, 1900.

To the Secretary, for presentation to the President and Members of the Board,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report for the second quarter of the year 1900.

The population has greatly increased both in the City and the Suburbs since the corresponding quarter of last year.

POPULATION.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	100,000	95,850	95,250	98,250	98,750
Suburbs	308,000	314,150	315,050	328,700	339,500
Metropolis	408,000	410,000	426,950	426,950	438,250
Density per acre in city	44·9	42·7	42·7	43·8	44·0

The rainfall was greater than it has been during any corresponding quarter for the last six years, and exceeded that for the corresponding quarter of last year by 9·46 inches. It fell upon fifty-two days, or on five days more than it did during the corresponding quarter of last year.

RAINFALL.

Inches.	Days.										
5·12	41	18·70	34	17·70	33	17·53	45	20·74	47	30·20	52

The mean temperature for the quarter just ended was lower than it was for the corresponding quarter of last year. The highest temperature, 77, was registered April 10; the lowest, 43·1, May 13; and the greatest range, 21·3, occurred April 28. No temperature over 77·1 was recorded, the highest for the corresponding quarter of last year being 8·1, registered April 7, 1899.

TEMPERATURE.

	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.	Date.	Temperature.
April	8	83·9	12	80·0	3	83·0	7	81·1	10	77·0
"	15	57·8	22	50·0	22	48·5	29	88·6	16	47·7
May	3	81·0	9	44·0	22	66·8	3	72·0	9	70·0
"	13	45·2	17	78·8	25	42·4	24	44·3	13	43·1
June	22	42·5	10	68·0	11	65·8	23	68·3	3	67·1
"	28	67·0	30	44·8	28	41·5	29	43·5	30	43·7

Notwithstanding the presence of the plague, the death rate from all causes has been much lower than it has been for the corresponding quarter of the last three years. A decrease is to be noted in the mortality from diarrhœa, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. There is a slight increase in the number of deaths from phthisis.

DEATHS due to all causes, quarter ending 30 June.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	358	361	444	429	477	350
Suburbs	962	840	954	980	926	889
Metropolis	1,320	1,201	1,398	1,409	1,403	1,239

DEATHS from Diarrhœa, quarter ending 30 June.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	18	7	7	6	7	5
Suburbs	46	35	25	25	26	13
Metropolis	64	42	32	31	33	18

The mortality from diarrhœa was less during the past quarter than it has been for the corresponding quarter of the last six years, and was almost half of that for the corresponding quarter of last year. Much of this decrease may be due to the meteorological changes, but still some of it may be with justice attributed to the extension of the sewerage system, and to the activity of the various councils during the last few years. There is, however, room for much improvement if we are to be altogether rid of this disease.

THE Zymotic Death Rate.

	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.	City.	Suburbs.
April	1·2	·7	·8	1·2	1·6	·9	1·1	1·0
May	·4	·9	·6	1·1	·6	·8	1·1	1·4
June	·6	·6	·6	1·3	·3	·7	·5	·6

The mortality from diphtheria was lower during the past quarter than it has been during the corresponding quarter of the year for the last 11 years. As before pointed out, this disease is beyond the scope of the Board's operations, but all the other remedial agents have been materially assisted by the extension of these operations, and, therefore, although antitoxin has proved itself a boon to mankind, still it must be remembered that sanitation has had also an effect on this disease. "Antitoxin can never take the place of improved sanitary conditions in doing away with the breeding-places of the diphtheria bacillus outside the human body."—(Herman Biggs, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, New York). Diphtheria is a disease, the contagion of which is spread through inhalation, and consequently the air sewage of a filthy dust-bin or an ill-ventilated school may disseminate this disease. Schools may become diphtheria exchanges owing to the congregating of children of many ages and differences as to their state of health.

MORTALITY from Diphtheria, quarter ending 30 June.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City ... ..	.....	4	4	2	2	0	1
Suburbs ... ..	.....	25	39	14	30	7	3
Metropolis	75	29	43	16	32	7	4

The mortality from phthisis is slightly higher than it was during the corresponding quarter of last year, and the increase is to be noted in the suburban death rate from this disease. The incidence of mortality was greatest in the western suburbs. Of the individual suburbs the greatest incidence occurred in the following order:—Waverley, Petersham, Concord, Hunter's Hill, Botany, Ashfield, Burwood, North Botany, Rockdale, Mosman, Marrickville, Darlington, Woollahra, Annandale, Glebe, North Sydney, City of Sydney, Camperdown, Waterloo, Balmain, Paddington, Redfern, Erskineville, Hurstville, Randwick, Leichhardt, Newtown.

MORTALITY from Phthisis, quarter ending 30 June.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City	39	29	43	38	46	28
Suburbs	73	74	69	77	63	83
Metropolis	112	103	112	115	109	111

Sunlight and fresh air have a damaging effect on the life of any micro-organism, especially those of a pathogenic nature. The ability of the bacillus tuberculosis to form spores, and the obstinacy with which these retain their vitality in dried sputum, amply compensates for its inability to live outside the human body, and points to the danger likely to arise through dust. The evils which accrue through the filthy habit of expectoration are past imagining, and it will be well-nigh impossible to avoid this disease unless some measures are taken for the abolition of this dangerous habit. Good environment of healthy dwellings provided with plenty of sunlight and fresh air prevent the germs of this disease thriving, and help to effect a cure, but when these germs are placed in suitable surroundings such as over-crowded, badly-lighted, and ill-ventilated dwellings, they will grow apace and become a menace to human life. Unhealthy dwellings foster disease, but a proper sanitary dwelling promotes the physique and happiness of the occupants as well as being a wealth-producing power for the owner.

DISTRIBUTION of Mortality according to Age, quarter ending 30 June.

13 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 48 years.	50 to 58 years.	60 to 69 years.	71 years.
7	29	27	28	11	5	1

The study of the laws which govern the prevalence of diseases has brought about a knowledge of that science of counteracting those influences of environment which are injurious to health. With the march of civilisation and the congregation of the people many causes arose which could not fail to bring into existence new diseases. Man, ever careless and apathetic, failed to obey the simple laws of nature, and only when too late saw the necessity of applying common-sense principles to matters of every day observation, forgetting altogether that the majority of diseases and the greater part of the "low tone" of health arise from causes within man's control. Although the disaster which followed this course of action was lamentable, still we now have the machinery to prevent its recurrence within our grasp, and we have no right to perpetuate the faults of our ancestors. Modern science has shown that the causes of all preventable diseases can be ascertained, and that all these causes are dominated by the presence of micro-organisms or bacteria which are found everywhere and chiefly make their presence evident through an evil odour. It is well known that a sewage sodden soil to which little air can have access does not bring about nitrification, and consequently herds of pathogenic micro-organisms are produced to be disseminated through the soil and to pass into the external air by upward diffusion. The researches of Sidney Martin and others have proved that the soil is not only capable of retaining for a period the germs of disease, but that it also has the tendency to yield them up during certain atmospheric changes. Consequently there is every necessity to preserve the soil pure so that the ground air may not become contaminated, for it has been proved by Sir Douglas Galton "that this ground air moves in and out of soil in proportion to the barometric pressure." Notwithstanding all this evidence we continue to perpetuate the faults of our ancestors and to allow masses of festering pollution to be dumped down in districts adjacent to our dwellings and thus allow the healthiness of our towns to be disturbed. On this matter Gresswell, of Melbourne, observes: "Such enormous masses of putrefying animal and vegetable matter," as are contained in garbage tips, "exhale not only poisonous vapours into the atmosphere, but without question the very specific agents of disease, and these in a special amount during the dry weather, during the high winds, and during marked barometric pressure; the latter acting as a pumping mechanism for the pollution of the city. These grossly unwholesome conditions should surely not be allowed in the midst of a populace of a progressive city." Of what use is scientific research if those very evils it endeavours to remove are still allowed to exist? Practical sanitary science means pure air, pure water, and pure subsoil; but the indolent, prejudiced citizen values none of these things so long as he has a roof over his head or can make money. Raising the tone of the health of the people means raising the amount of the wealth of the State, and means also happiness and morality. Science tells us that if we fail to be clean we encourage the life of those organisms which promote disease; it tells us that typhoid fever is a disease eminently amenable to sanitary control, and that such sanitary control when once started is easily kept going. The greater number of the citizens, however, scoff at science and refuse to be clean unless compelled by law. Recently thousands of houses have been inspected in this city. Houses owned by wealthy men—men in prominent public positions, banks, insurance companies, and others, not excepting the Government itself. These houses were used as dwellings, barracks, churches, parsonages, public schools, &c. The inspection revealed many faults and evils. Pit-closets in our city, pit-closets in a suburb provided with sewerage, no traps, no ventilation, no water supply, no sanitary fittings at all in a great many instances, sinks under floors to pour foetid gases into the rooms, bath wastes opening direct into drains, leaking cisterns, broken pans, brick cesspits, broken sewer pipes sending a stench into the windows of dwellings, no closets at all, four closets to eleven houses, choked drains, blocked sinks and other dreadful evils. It is impossible to regard the apathy displayed but with astonishment, more especially as one of our public hospitals possessed an extremely faulty sewerage system, and it is more disgraceful to the members of the community that these evils have been allowed an existence in the city of Sydney in an age when scientific research is at its highest. Can the blame be fixed on anyone? Yes. Owners of houses, who up to the present time have looked upon their property as a mere wealth-producing power, have shirked their responsibility to humanity and have neglected to appreciate the need to care for the general health. But what of the man who has been content to occupy these dwellings—who has been content to live in filth, and to expose his children to the dangers arising from foul emanations from faulty sewerage systems? This is the one chiefly to blame on account of his indolence, ignorance, apathy, and prejudice, for health is a precious gift and he who jeopardises it deserves any disaster which may befall him.

Notwithstanding the discovery of all these evils, still, thanks to the cool weather, the plentiful rainfall, and the cleansing operations of the Government, a fewer number of cases of typhoid fever were reported than for the corresponding quarter of last year.

TYPHOID Fever—Cases reported quarter ending 30 June.

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
216	165	252	257	213

A careful inspection was made of the environment of these 213 cases with the following result:—

	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Sewers not laid	33	10	8	51
Sewers laid, houses not connected	22	14	9	45
Dwellings insanitary	33	26	10	69
Regulations complied with	16	15	12	43
No fixed abode	2	1	1	4
Came into port suffering from disease	1	0	0	1
Total	107	66	40	213

That so many cases occurred in dwellings where the regulations had been complied with might cause anyone to suppose that the sewerage system was not exercising the beneficial effect which naturally might be demanded of it. It is to be borne in mind, however, that even where the regulations have been complied with a sanitary system is not automatic, and that it needs care as well as anything else, so that it may be kept in proper working order. If the inlet and outlet ventilation of a drain becomes a nuisance it shows that there is some defect in the drain itself, otherwise the ventilators would act in a perfect manner. The susceptibility to attacks of disease varies greatly in degree according to age and condition of health. If there is any exposure to frequent and continual breathing of sewer gas, an adynamic state of health will follow, and there will be a lowering of the tone. A sanitary system needs careful looking to, and in a properly-managed water-closet there is nothing to disinfect, and the use of any agent to wash or destroy effluvia will only lead to the obscuring of the ready perception of leakage of sewer gas, or of the necessity for proper ventilation. If bad gases are given off from drains it is because proper ventilation has not been provided, or because these waste has been allowed to stagnate, either through the drain being badly laid or through its being stopped.

TYPHOID FEVER—Cases reported Half-year ending 30 June.

Municipality.	Density of Population per acre.	Rate per 10,000 of the population.			Municipality.	Density of Population per acre.	Rate per 10,000 of the population.		
		1898.	1899.	1900.			1898.	1899.	1900.
1 Botany ...	1.30	32.2	112.6	76.0	21 Balmain ...	33.38	11.2	16.6	11.1
2 St. Peters ...	6.36	54.0	29.0	65.0	22 Newtown ...	45.87	12.9	12.4	11.0
3 Mosman ...	1.85	4.3	15.1	40.2	23 Woollahra ...	6.16	6.8	6.2	11.0
4 Glebe ...	37.36	10.0	10.7	29.0	24 Camperdown...	18.00	7.0	9.8	11.0
5 Ashfield ...	6.36	26.0	16.0	28.6	25 Randwick ..	1.26	14.6	22.7	11.0
6 Hunter's Hill..	3.34	23.0	5.6	28.1	26 Hurstville ...	.78	4.0	2.0	11.8
7 Concord ...	7.01	34.7	34.0	24.0	27 Strathfield ...	1.53	7.7	7.7	10.8
8 Burwood ...	6.67	45.4	38.8	23.0	28 Manly ...	1.65	30.3	9.9	10.6
9 Leichhardt ...	14.13	34.4	17.4	20.8	29 Waterloo ...	11.45	15.0	8.0	9.8
10 Annandale ...	24.10	30.7	44.8	20.7	30 Canterbury ...	.50	3.1	51.4	9.0
11 Enfield ...	1.42	25.0	17.0	20.6	31 Vacluse ...	1.38	0	0	9.0
12 North Botany..	1.52	7.0	37.5	19.0	32 Waverley ...	5.86	5.8	0.9	8.0
13 City of Sydney	43.90	6.2	9.6	18.7	33 Rockdale ...	1.60	6.4	6.0	6.0
14 Darlington ...	94.03	2.9	2.9	17.0	34 Kogarah ...	.90	9.0	6.0	6.0
15 Marrickville ...	8.87	15.2	8.7	14.6	35 Paddington ...	52.31	4.6	6.7	5.4
16 Redfern ...	56.38	13.0	13.1	14.2	36 Alexandria ...	8.16	14.8	6.1	4.2
17 Erskineville ...	34.02	24.7	5.5	14.0	37 Lane Cove ...	.69	60.8	13.1	0
18 North Sydney	10.05	17.0	10.0	13.5	38 Willoughby ...	.85	0	2.0	0
19 Petersham ...	17.60	20.6	22.7	12.6	39 Drummoyne...	4.36	25.2	0	0
20 Ryde ...	.34	30.1	0	12.1	40 Five Dock ...	1.01	29.5	14.2	0

The incidence of typhoid fever during the last quarter of the year was greatest in the western suburbs, and next greatest in the east central suburbs. Since the corresponding period of last year typhoid fever has decreased in Botany, Concord, Burwood, Annandale, North Botany, Petersham, Balmain, Newtown, Randwick, Canterbury, Paddington, Alexandria, Lane Cove, Willoughby, Five Dock—it has increased in St. Peters, Mosman, Glebe, Ashfield, Hunter's Hill, Leichhardt, Enfield, city of Sydney, Darlington, Marrickville, Redfern, Erskineville, North Sydney, Ryde, Woollahra, Camperdown, Hurstville, Strathfield, Manly, Waterloo, Vacluse, Waverley—and has neither increased or decreased in Hurstville, Kogarah and Drummoyne.

The mortality from typhoid fever is less than it was during the corresponding quarter of last year.

DEATHS from Cases of Typhoid Fever, quarter ending 30 June.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
City ... ..	...	2	13	4	23	12	2
Suburbs ... ..	...	17	32	22	3	16	22
Metropolis	27	19	45	26	26	28	24

A careful inquiry was made into the environment of these 24 cases.

	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Houses not connected with sewers	4	2	1	7
No sewers laid	5	2	2	9
Dwellings insanitary	3	5	0	8
Regulations complied with	0	0	0	0
Total	13	9	3	24

That the epidemic of typhoid fever has been disastrous and deadly is seen from the record for the first quarter of this year, and that there has been a diminution of the disease and the death-rate therefrom during the second quarter of this year, may be safely ascribed to the coolness of the weather and to the copious rainfall. It must be remembered that owing to the carelessness exhibited in the past and the consequent pollution of the soil, cases of typhoid fever are likely to arise through the disturbance of the soil during the operations necessary for extending the sewerage system. It is therefore important that in all projected new towns measures should be taken to prevent any such danger arising through the defilement of the soil. Up to the present time all systems of sewerage have been difficult to establish on account of the obstacles encountered in the ultimate disposal of sewage. To turn it into the most adjacent watercourse meant defilement of the water supply, to establish a sewage farm meant the acquirement of land suitable in nature of soil and acreage, and also was the cause of sentimental objection. The genius of Pasteur revealed that romance of modern science, that micro-organisms, although the cause of the disease in many cases may be made to work for the common good, and the labours of others have brought to perfection this good work of micro-organisms so that we are now in possession of methods for dealing with sewage according to the natural method. The institution of bacterial tanks for dealing with sewage has rung the death-knell of costly sewage farms, and will enable the sewage of different towns to be dealt with according to the location of the city or its various suburbs—that is to say, that it will be quite possible to deal with the sewage for any suburb or any locality in that locality itself without the great expenditure which, up to the present time, has been unavoidable. The great question which any authority controlling a water supply has to consider is how to preserve the purity of the source of supply. The source of supply ought to be laid waste and kept free from the occupancy of man and animals, for it is now accepted that the *bacillus coli communis* which exists in the intestines of man and animals may at times take on an exalted pathogenic activity and become an adjuvant factor of typhoid fever. Nature provides a virgin soil free from pollution, and man should accept her teaching, for nature is only governed by obeying her.

I have, &c.,

THEO. MAILLER KENDALL,

Medical Adviser.

The Recent Plague Invasion and the Sewerage System.

IN the time of Justinian, A.D. 550, an epidemic of disease occurred in Egypt, which was characterised by buboes or swollen glands. A similar epidemic was described by Thucydides. In the year 1348 an epidemic of plague spread from China to the Crimea, thence to Genoa, and put a stop to the war between England and France. The population of England was reduced by one-third. Plague was detected in many countries during the years 1609, 1665, 1720, 1743, 1771. It broke out in Rajpootana in 1834, was frequent in Egypt during 1844, occurred in Arabia 1853, in Tripoli 1858, Kumaon 1877, and caused great alarm in Russia in 1878. The disease raged in China from 1892 to 1895, made its appearance in Bombay, while Calcutta was officially declared infected in 1898. Persia reported it in 1899, and it was known to exist in Russia, Suez, and Madagascar during 1898 and 1899. It became prevalent in Portugal in 1899 and 1900, and was carried thence to Santos and Asuncion in South America. Plague became epidemic in Honolulu and New Caledonia at the end of the year 1899, and at the present time the city of Sydney is not free from the disease. The clinical characters, pathology and etiology, of plague have been admirably described by Dr. Frank Tidswell, who has also very fully related its mode of dissemination. He first of all shows that "dissemination depends upon a microbe endowed with pathogenic properties, such as enable it to exhibit a very vigorous existence within the bodies of man and certain lower animals, more especially rats." He then proceeds: "The modes of exit of the bacillus from the bodies of those infected are by way of sputum, urine, bowel excretions, and discharges from buboes. It may be carried on linen or clothing, but, with the exception of clothing and house dust, there is very little evidence that inanimate objects play an important part in the dissemination of plague. There must be an intermediary host between man and man, and this role is now believed to be played by the rat. Defective sanitary arrangements, dilapidated houses, and accumulation of refuse figure largely in all the reports." It would have been thought that in this century of enlightenment, when so much attention is being paid to the improvement of general hygiene, that the chance of miasmatic contagion, through neglect of cleanliness, and particularly through defilement of houses and soil, would have been sufficiently recognised to be efficiently guarded against. It scarcely needed a disease like the plague to demonstrate to anyone the necessity for cleanliness, and to direct attention to the evils of dirt, overcrowding, poverty, dilapidated houses, accumulations of refuse and defective sanitary arrangements. Typhoid fever has been more prevalent of late than it has been for years, but typhoid fever is an old friend which is always with us, and as use is second nature it evidently needed an advancing wave of disease to break upon the shore, and from its foam to vomit plague—a monster dire and grim—before those in authority were able to appreciate the great necessity of rousing themselves and of using a besom to sweep away filth and the diseases which accompany it. Hitherto we have been living in the crater of a smouldering volcano, and well might Pettenkofer describe filth as gun powder and disease as the spark. Now, however, we have roused ourselves from our slumbers and have put on a new activity which is to be hoped will last through all time. In what way can such a disease as plague have any connection with a sewerage system? Defective sanitary arrangements encourage and permit of the entrance of sewer gas into houses, and the constant inhalation of sewer gas induces an adynamic state of the system, and increases the vulnerability of the mucous membranes. Where there are defective drains there will be an increase in the number of rats, and, consequently, if rats are to be regarded as the "intermediary host of plague," defective drains, by allowing these animals free entrance into dwellings, may indirectly be a cause of the disease, which will the more readily seize upon those persons in whom the refractoriness of the system has been lessened through the continual inhalation of foul gases. Defective sewerage or absence of any sewerage system may assist in spreading this disease through fouling of the soil. It is well known that a sewage sodden soil is a fine breeding ground of disease, and that such a soil may be a subsidiary cause of plague is referred to by Dr. Frank Clemow, who says: "That rats may become infected from the soil is probable. It is among the oldest belief in regard to the causation of plague that the disease arises from some miasmatic exhalation from the earth. Modern observation lends little support to this view, but it has shown that the soil or its surface can under certain conditions receive and retain for a time the virus of plague in an actively infective state. If the soil, rich in organic matter, contains a certain amount of moisture, and is only slightly exposed to air and light, it may retain the plague bacillus for a considerable period." The recent action of the Government has revealed that there existed in the city accumulations of filth, the magnitude of which far exceeded the flights of a fertile imagination. Although there has no doubt been some laxity of supervision shown by our municipal authorities, still the blame must be put upon the right person—the indolent, unbelieving, prejudiced, and apathetic house-holder who is content to cast out his refuse anywhere, caring little where it goes so long as it passes for the time being from his own range of vision. If only sufficient appreciation had been shown of our sewerage system, not only would the present epidemic of typhoid fever have been avoided, but it is probable that area of the present visitation would have been lessened, if the disease had not been arrested, at its outset. M. Millerand, Socialist Minister of Commerce in France, says: "Science has with admirable prodigality multiplied the means placed by it at the disposal of man to bend external forces under its laws or to fortify him against their operations. It has rendered mankind a service by showing him the real secret of the material and moral greatness of communities. We are heirs of the faults of our forefathers, and we are already writing the history of our sons. One with our ancestors as we are, how should we fail to be so with our contemporaries? The houses of the poor where lurk the germs of disease, the uncultivated brains in which superstition and hatred ferment, are perils the speedy disappearance of which scientific foresight has taught us to regard as necessary." To combat such diseases as the plague a proper building Act which would arrange the proper housing of the working classes is necessary. Given such a building Act, in conjunction with our sewerage system, disease would be avoided and the moral tone of the community raised. With the present outbreak of plague therefore the sewerage system has no direct connection.

THEO. MAILLER KENDALL,
Medical Adviser.

Annual

Annual Report, 1899-1900.

Sydney, 17th September, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of this Branch during the year ending 30 June 1900.

Rate Notices.

During the year 323,416 notices were served, which included those for new mains, new sewers, and finals for payment of overdue rates, which is an excess of 13,875 over the preceding year's issue.

New Works—Water-mains and New Sewers.

831 properties became liable for water rates from new mains, and 12,793 for sewerage rates from the construction of new sewers, being an increase over the previous year's progress of 3,130; due chiefly to the expansion of sewerage facilities in the Western Suburbs.

New Assessments.

1,138 new buildings were erected within the rating limit of existing water mains during the year, and were assessed accordingly (this shows a slight reduction in the number of new houses built as compared with the previous year, which totalled 1,434).

In addition to properties in unincorporated areas and properties within municipal boundaries not assessed by the Councils, the village of Narellan has been added to the annual work of assessments which the Board requires to perform. Narellan is an unincorporated village, situated on the line of pipes between Kenny Hill and Camden, and the water was made available in December, 1899.

Compulsory Drainage and Deferred-payment System.

In consequence of the visitation of the Plague to the city during the year, together with the expansion of the Sewerage System, a considerable increased volume of work in enforcing connections with the sewers had to be coped with; and the Trust Account, whereby the Board executes the work and charges owners with the cost, has been fully operated upon.

Recovery of Rates.

During the year the payment of rates and meter accounts has been very satisfactory, and I have pleasure in chronicling a substantial reduction in the amount of arrears carried forward under every heading, excepting churches and charities where the rates are in abeyance. The earnings from rates on house property for the year amount to £232,950 8s. 5d., while the rates remaining unpaid at the 30 June, which represent the accumulated arrears for all time, amount only to £2,603 16s. 9d., or about 1% (£1 2s. 4d.) for one year's revenue. This is a considerable improvement on the effort of any past year.

Comparative Return of Arrears carried forward.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
House property—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Rates	2,713 9 8	2,355 11 9	1,489 5 11
Sewerage Rates	1,440 19 2	1,507 12 7	1,056 6 1
Drainage „	128 15 10	133 9 11	58 4 9
Vacant Land—			
Water Rates	5,150 19 0	4,502 18 11	3,598 15 10
Sewerage Rates	1,161 1 6	1,105 16 9	962 17 7
Drainage „	344 7 2	309 7 9	310 19 10
Churches and Charities—			
Water Rates	4,643 8 6	5,233 17 6	6,114 4 0
Sewerage Rates	4,084 5 0	4,264 2 11	4,067 5 7
Drainage „	100 12 11	137 5 6	173 0 7
Stock Fees	314 17 7	6 17 2	1 12 6
Garden „	131 3 8	Nil.	Nil.
Special „ trade purposes	134 11 7	2 1 3	1 0 0
Meter Accounts	16,252 14 4	20,375 15 4	13,607 0 4

Special Fees.

The fees received for supplying water for stock (horses and cows) were £2,585 4s. 11d., gardens £1,440 6s. 2d., and water for trade purposes £597 2s. 11d. Pursuant to the resolution of the Board, some 1,300 gardens, which formerly paid a special fee, were metered. This change has reduced the special fee earnings but the shortage will be amply repaid in the meter revenue.

Transfer

Transfer of Meter Staff.

To simplify the working of meter accounts, arrangements were made for the transfer of the meter section to my control from 1 July, 1900. It is anticipated that this amalgamation will facilitate the processes, and be more satisfactory to consumers.

Summons Work.

The summons proceedings for the year have materially aided in reducing the amount of arrears to be carried forward, which the foregoing comparative return sets out. 44,354 final notices were served, and 4,033 summonses issued as against 40,844 final notices, and 4,049 summonses respectively in the previous year. The following table shows the issue from each Court, viz.:—

Balmain Court	...	...	...	...	...	304
Burwood Court	...	...	...	...	...	137
Campbelltown Court	...	...	...	...	...	8
Camden Court	...	...	...	...	...	7
Central Court	...	...	...	...	...	313
District Court	...	...	...	...	...	45
Glebe Court	...	...	...	...	...	507
Hunter's Hill Court...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Liverpool Court	...	...	...	...	...	9
Newtown Court	...	...	...	...	...	923
North Sydney Court	...	...	...	...	...	491
Paddington Court	...	...	...	...	...	376
Parramatta Court	...	...	...	...	...	88
Redfern Court	...	...	...	...	...	264
Richmond Court	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ryde Court	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Police Court	...	...	...	...	...	510
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,033

The property market has been so depressed for some eight years past that it is satisfactory to note a general improvement in values—indeed, the downward tendency in rentals, except in isolated cases, is becoming a thing of the past, and higher figures are asked in nearly all localities now when places are retenanted. This is a very satisfactory change from the Board's point of view, and it is therefore much to be desired that the improvement may become permanent.

Secretary.

THOMAS ROSEBY,
Assessor.

No. 1.—SUMMARY of Properties Liable and Notices Delivered during 1899-1900.

556—1

Ward or Borough.	No. of Properties liable.									No. of Notices delivered during year ending 30 June, 1900.												Totals.			
	No. of Properties liable 1 July, 1899.			New Properties on Old Mains becoming liable during the year.			Properties becoming liable through New Mains, New Sewers, and New Drains.			Total No. of Properties liable on 30 June, 1900.			Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Rates.	New Properties on Old Mains and Sewers, including Notices to connect.	New Mains, including Notices to connect.	New Sewers, including Notices to connect.	New Drains.	Final Notices to connect to Sewers.	Demand Notices for payment of Sewerage Expenses.	Stock Notices.	Garden Notices.		Special Fee Notices.	Final Notices, including Special Fees.	Distress Notices.
	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.													
Bourke Ward	1,081	1,046	...	1	1,082	1,046	...	2,299	13	20	3	93	469	22	2,899		
Brisbane Ward	1,299	1,217	...	1	1,300	1,218	...	2,618	36	57	2	81	672	3	3,438		
Cook Ward	6,180	6,178	...	39	33	...	...	...	6,219	6,216	...	12,361	121	...	...	...	420	37	42	1,345	43	14,369
Denison Ward	4,346	4,104	4	5	...	...	...	5	4,351	4,112	4	8,764	50	...	...	...	348	10	62	1,187	11	10,440
Fitzroy Ward	3,685	3,639	2	33	35	...	...	...	3,718	3,674	2	7,407	103	...	...	...	165	72	41	867	29	8,684
Gipps Ward	1,885	1,729	...	6	...	...	...	...	1,891	1,734	...	3,790	28	...	...	...	33	9	37	467	40	4,409
Macquarie Ward	2,037	2,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	2,035	...	4,089	18	...	...	...	84	5	95	832	7	5,130
Phillip Ward	2,614	2,609	...	9	10	...	...	...	2,623	2,619	...	5,231	37	...	...	...	199	7	47	785	12	6,318
Alexandria	2,434	2,286	20	17	17	...	...	...	2,451	2,304	20	5,074	67	...	...	...	119	19	8	906	15	6,275
Annandale	1,956	1,490	...	45	36	...	...	...	2,004	1,527	...	4,115	147	1	2	...	185	76	21	887	12	5,557
Appin		
Ashfield	3,727	...	3,020	22	19	6	4	2,806	3,753	2,825	442	7,703	104	...	3,583	...	201	182	23	1,528	36	13,677			
Auburn	822	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	831	...	...	1,904	15	2	...	...	35	3	...	259	18	2,236
Balmain	7,128	748	557	41	24	6	1	3,953	7,170	4,725	563	14,619	191	2	7,156	...	315	163	46	2,792	34	25,230			
Bankstown	21	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	46	10	4	12	...	61
Botany	648	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	662	...	...	1,363	12	...	...	...	113	71	16	886	7	5,201
Burwood	1,903	...	980	12	...	6	...	97	1,916	97	986	3,888	47	...	173	...	3	...	...	94	...	312	
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	212	...	703
Campbelltown	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	474	...	...	...	...	174	18	8	645	24	4,721
Camperdown	1,674	1,319	...	14	14	...	...	225	1,688	1,558	...	3,401	50	...	399	...	51	9	3	311	5	2,563	
Canterbury	926	...	69	36	...	...	80	56	1,042	56	69	1,990	47	126	21	...	32	11	2	288	2	2,053	
Concord	791	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	804	...	...	1,700	5	13	...	...	55	1	5	169	2	1,767
Darlington	765	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	765	...	1,531	4	...	...	...	47	24	2	539	13	2,921
Drummoyne	1,084	...	...	20	...	...	2	...	1,113	...	...	2,231	60	5	...	...	35	12	4	369	2	1,907
Enfield	700	...	181	1	...	1	...	1	703	1	182	1,470	11	2	2	...	95	6	14	374	5	3,355			
Ersleville	1,405	1,382	19	4	3	...	...	...	1,409	1,385	19	2,829	30	...	...	...	38	3	2	260	9	1,253
Five Dock	434	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	436	...	...	932	9	...	...	...	376	171	38	1,536	34	10,521
Glebe	4,091	3,323	231	30	30	1	20	19	4,141	3,372	232	8,233	117	6	10	...	30	5	1	537	9	3,984			
Gordon	1,517	...	...	58	...	...	96	...	1,671	...	...	3,227	94	...	...	...	60	19	3	365	13	3,923
Granville	1,673	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	1,682	...	...	3,444	14	5	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	110
Guildford	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	110	...	691
Homebush	189	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	191	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Hoxton Park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter's Hill	800	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	812	...	...	1,616	19	1	...	...	48	26	6	363	4	2,083
Hurstville	1,763	...	...	28	...	...	17	...	1,808	...	...	4,085	52	21	...	...	102	29	4	705	9	4,957
Islands	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kogarah	1,219	...	...	13	...	...	30	...	1,268	...	...	2,715	33	44	...	...	89	24	5	376	4	3,290
Lane Cove	578	...	...	5	...	...	24	...	1,189	...	...	1,189	14	19	...	...	19	7	1	348	11	1,608
Leichhardt	4,008	1,275	164	37	22	4	1	1,701	4,046	2,998	168	8,589	108	...	2,714	...	311	117	35	1,615	56	14,017			
Liverpool	496	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	497	...	...	1,109	3	...	...	...	23	8	3	493	1	1,640
Marrickville	4,713	1,763	...	65	48	...	7	824	4,785	2,635	...	9,873	220	6	1,563	...	456	278	47	2,020	63	14,792			
Mosman	1,841	...	...	87	...	...	89	...	2,017	...	...	3,844	173	35	...	...	35	103	5	1,182	15	5,442
Narellan	...	...	...	2	...	...	36	...	2,017	...	...	37	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	54
Newtown	5,038	4,397	20	89	43	...	4	...	5,127	4,444	20	10,247	188	...	12	...	400	60	68	1,671	43	12,974			
North Botany	789	...	9	18	...	...	14	1	821	10	...	1,983	24	17	1	...	106	12	6	346	6	2,502	
North Sydney	5,291	2,902	361	95	29	11	38	301	5,424	3,232	372	11,130	243	40	465	...	237	290	36	2,663	76	15,681			
Paddington	4,605	4,442	99	70	69	1	...	...	4,675	4,511	100	9,343	226	...	...	...	287	84	38	1,366	50	11,394
Parramatta	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	...	53
Petersham	3,509	1,292	1,821	53	47	4	3	2,048	3,565	3,387	140	7,088	200	1	3,516	...	221	253	41	1,517	27	13,169			
Prospect and Sherwood	235	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	238	...	...	525	2	2	...	...	10	...	...	154	1	694
Randwick	2,389	1,238	...	42	17	...	9	81	2,440	1,336	...	5,057	108	7	128	...	148	160	16	1,154	57	6,838			
Redfern	4,792	4,782	...	12	12	...	...	...	4,804	4,794	...	9,664	54	...	...	...	381	37	62	1,545	29	11,772
Rockdale	2,392	...	...	40	...	...	20	...	2,452	...	...	5,119	66	23	...	...	156	94	8	876	16	6,368
Rookwood	518	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	523	...	...	1,136	4	5	...	...	15	2	...	157	2	1,321
Ryde	470	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	474	...	...	941	6	1	...	...	88	3	1	343	1	1,394
Silver Water	136	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	312	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	45	...	366
Smithfield and Fairfield	102	2	104	812	6	2	42	...	273		
St. Peters	1,638	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1,644	...	...	3,356	12	...	...	...	157	13	14	473	19	4,044
Strathfield	801	...	362	9	...	1	2	...	812	...	363	1,073	26	...	...	...	26	26	2	513	1	2,272
Vaucluse	238	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	494	3	...	...	...	12	13	2	94	2	620
Waterloo	2,228	2,148	24	27	4	...	...	...	2,255	2,152	24	4,593	37	...	...	...	205	15	16	926	28	5,859
Waverley	3,269	1,636	...	44	24	...	34	394	3,347	2,054	...	6,711	150	...	296	...	222	236	38	1,346	28	9,187			
Willoughby	1,543	...	...	84	...	...	23	...	1,650	...	...	3,164	126	8	...	...	54	27	4	836	23	4,242
Woollahra	2,752	2,196	94	67	55	3	18	275	2,837	2,526	97	5,630	189	17	512	...	183	195	25	1,301	20	8,089			
Totals	115,485	61,950	8,028	1,338	605	44	831	12,793	117,654	75,348	3,803	239,097	3,728	570	20,860	2,136	87	7,315	3,072	1,198	44,354	999	323,416		

THOMAS ROSEBY, Assessor.

No 2.—SUMMARY of Stock, Gardens, and Special Fees.

Ward or Borough.	Stock.						Gardens.						Special Fees.					
	1898-9.			1899-1900.			1898-9.			1899-1900.			1898-9.			1899-1900.		
	No. of Stock Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1899.	No. of Stock Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1900.	No. of Gardens Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1899.	No. of Gardens Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1900.	No. of Special Fees Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1899.	No. of Special Fees Registered.	Amount of Fees Paid during the year.	Balance Unpaid on 30 June, 1900.
Bourke Ward	44	£ s. d. 9 5 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	31	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	10	£ s. d. 9 0 8	£ s. d. 0 10 0	3	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	81	£ s. d. 113 9 1	£ s. d. 0 10 0	93	£ s. d. 72 13 8	£ s. d. 0 10 0
Brisbane Ward	117	23 12 6	0 10 0	99	24 10 0	0 5 0	2	1 0 0	0 10 0	2	1 0 0	0 10 0	85	45 19 7	0 10 0	81	42 12 6	0 10 0
Cook Ward	622	151 1 3	0 10 0	636	146 4 6	0 5 0	42	19 18 4	0 5 0	37	17 0 0	0 10 0	51	30 7 6	0 10 0	42	28 17 6	0 10 0
Denison Ward	379	100 10 0	0 10 0	514	121 2 6	0 5 0	9	3 17 6	0 5 0	10	3 7 6	0 10 0	47	59 18 9	0 10 0	62	42 8 9	0 10 0
Fitzroy Ward	256	53 18 9	0 10 0	276	64 7 6	0 10 0	95	55 12 11	0 10 0	72	32 13 9	0 10 0	27	13 10 0	0 10 0	41	14 3 9	0 10 0
Gipps Ward	60	15 17 6	0 10 0	50	11 7 0	0 10 0	8	3 7 6	0 10 0	9	4 2 6	0 10 0	39	30 7 6	0 10 0	37	25 17 6	0 10 0
Macquarie Ward	137	35 7 6	0 10 0	120	23 5 0	0 10 0	5	4 2 6	0 10 0	5	3 12 6	0 10 0	89	75 10 10	0 10 0	95	52 5 0	0 10 0
Phillip Ward	229	54 0 0	0 10 0	272	58 12 6	0 10 0	8	4 10 0	0 10 0	7	3 2 6	0 10 0	53	21 16 0	0 10 0	47	24 7 6	0 10 0
Alexandria	288	69 15 0	0 10 0	312	74 10 0	0 10 0	16	7 1 3	0 10 0	19	8 0 0	0 10 0	7	4 5 0	0 10 0	8	2 16 3	0 10 0
Amundale	265	62 10 6	0 10 0	254	57 6 3	0 10 0	86	41 4 8	0 10 0	76	32 3 4	0 10 0	23	7 6 7	0 10 0	21	7 18 9	0 10 0
Appin													21	5 15 0	0 10 0	14	3 10 0	0 10 0
Ashfield	312	74 15 0	0 10 0	297	70 12 6	0 10 0	248	148 19 5	0 10 0	182	80 11 6	0 10 0	25	8 17 6	0 10 0	23	9 0 0	0 10 0
Auburn	43	8 12 6	0 10 0	40	8 10 0	0 10 0	6	3 10 0	0 10 0	3	1 0 0	0 10 0	1	15 10 0	0 10 0	46	16 4 2	0 10 0
Balmain	489	120 17 6	0 10 0	468	113 7 6	0 10 0	196	109 6 4	0 10 0	163	73 2 6	0 10 0	38	15 10 0	0 10 0	16	5 1 3	0 10 0
Bankstown													6	3 0 0	0 10 0	4	2 15 0	0 10 0
Botany	70	16 0 0	0 10 0	62	15 2 6	0 10 0	14	6 18 1	0 10 0	10	4 12 6	0 10 0	13	5 12 6	0 10 0	16	5 1 3	0 10 0
Burwood	181	42 7 4	0 10 0	176	38 17 6	0 10 0	117	72 19 3	0 10 0	71	33 15 0	0 10 0	9	0 10 0	0 10 0	8	2 10 0	0 10 0
Camden													2	0 5 0	0 10 0	3	0 10 0	0 10 0
Campbelltown	19	4 5 10	0 10 0	13	3 5 0	0 10 0	9	4 14 2	0 10 0	6	3 0 0	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Camperdown	244	58 10 6	0 10 0	252	59 12 6	0 10 0	18	9 17 2	0 10 0	18	8 0 10	0 10 0	9	3 15 0	0 10 0	8	2 10 0	0 10 0
Canterbury	80	17 17 6	0 10 0	81	19 5 0	0 10 0	13	7 0 0	0 10 0	9	4 0 0	0 10 0	2	0 5 0	0 10 0	3	0 10 0	0 10 0
Concord	57	12 8 3	0 5 0	41	9 15 0	0 10 0	14	11 17 9	0 10 0	11	4 0 0	0 10 0	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	2	0 5 0	0 10 0
Darlington	96	23 5 0	0 10 0	102	24 10 0	0 10 0	2	1 2 6	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	2	1 5 0	0 10 0	5	1 17 6	0 10 0
Drummoyne	76	16 11 3	0 10 0	65	14 15 0	0 10 0	35	22 6 9	0 10 0	24	9 2 6	0 10 0	4	1 11 11	0 10 0	2	0 10 7	0 10 0
Enfield	77	17 8 6	0 10 0	57	13 2 6	0 10 0	18	10 0 8	0 10 0	12	5 7 6	0 10 0	19	2 0 0	0 10 0	4	3 5 0	0 10 0
Erskineville	134	32 10 0	0 10 0	117	28 12 6	0 10 0	8	4 10 0	0 10 0	3	2 12 6	0 10 0	19	6 5 0	0 10 0	14	4 17 6	0 10 0
Five Dock	61	11 12 6	0 10 0	63	13 10 0	0 10 0	4	2 9 0	0 10 0	3	1 7 6	0 10 0	25	10 5 0	0 10 0	38	12 3 9	0 10 0
Glébe	470	113 5 0	0 10 0	565	130 12 1	0 10 0	181	104 17 0	0 10 0	171	81 4 1	0 10 0	3	1 0 0	0 10 0	3	0 15 0	0 10 0
Gordon	57	17 12 6	0 10 0	34	10 11 3	0 10 0	12	11 18 7	0 10 0	5	2 15 0	0 10 0	6	0 5 0	0 10 0	6	10 0 0	0 10 0
Granville	74	17 1 0	0 10 0	72	16 7 6	0 10 0	33	16 17 1	0 10 0	19	8 17 6	0 10 0	4	1 15 0	0 10 0	4	1 15 0	0 10 0
Guildford	3	0 15 0	0 10 0	2	0 10 0	0 10 0	4	1 8 9	0 10 0	4	1 15 0	0 10 0	6	13 10 0	0 10 0	6	10 0 0	0 10 0
Homebush	17	4 0 0	0 10 0	13	2 13 4	0 10 0	4	1 8 9	0 10 0	4	1 15 0	0 10 0	4	1 0 0	0 10 0	4	1 15 0	0 10 0
Hoxton Park													5	1 7 6	0 10 0	5	1 8 9	0 10 0
Hunter's Hill	77	18 0 0	0 10 0	71	17 12 6	0 10 0	40	22 6 1	0 10 0	26	12 15 0	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Harstville	156	34 5 8	0 10 0	129	27 1 3	0 10 0	58	37 5 10	0 10 0	29	12 5 0	0 10 0	5	1 0 0	0 10 0	5	1 8 9	0 10 0
Islands													1	0 10 0	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Kogarah	115	24 9 2	0 5 0	119	23 15 10	0 5 0	36	18 15 8	0 5 0	24	11 17 6	0 5 0	34	13 15 0	0 5 0	35	11 15 0	0 5 0
Lane Cove	44	10 5 0	0 10 0	23	4 18 4	0 10 0	16	6 1 9	0 10 0	7	3 0 0	0 10 0	4	7 10 0	0 5 0	3	6 5 0	0 5 0
Leichhardt	458	108 15 0	0 10 0	419	100 16 8	0 10 0	143	77 14 8	0 10 0	117	52 17 6	0 10 0	62	14 15 0	0 3 9	47	15 0 11	0 5 0
Liverpool	36	8 7 6	0 10 0	27	7 0 10	0 10 0	11	5 10 0	0 10 0	8	3 10 0	0 10 0	3	1 10 0	0 10 0	5	1 17 6	0 10 0
Marrickville	636	143 7 11	1 0 0	633	145 15 10	0 10 0	382	227 17 8	0 10 0	278	123 5 0	0 10 0	62	14 15 0	0 3 9	47	15 0 11	0 5 0
Mosman	74	14 13 3	0 10 0	68	13 3 9	0 10 0	180	119 3 7	0 10 0	103	42 19 9	0 10 0	3	1 10 0	0 10 0	5	1 17 6	0 10 0
Narellan													60	22 1 9	0 5 0	68	25 12 6	0 10 0
Newtown	558	131 15 10	0 10 0	570	133 13 9	0 10 0	73	38 8 0	0 10 0	60	28 7 6	0 10 0	4	1 2 6	0 10 0	6	1 17 6	0 10 0
North Botany	130	27 18 4	0 10 0	128	27 18 9	0 10 0	15	8 5 0	0 10 0	12	5 0 0	0 10 0	39	18 13 3	0 10 0	36	12 16 3	0 10 0
North Sydney	396	90 10 5	0 10 0	349	77 17 6	0 10 0	417	231 0 8	0 10 0	290	133 8 5	0 10 0	23	11 18 9	0 10 0	38	17 16 11	0 10 0
Paddington	442	104 3 2	0 10 0	416	101 10 10	0 10 0	102	58 6 0	0 10 0	84	39 2 6	0 10 0	41	14 17 6	0 10 0	41	15 16 8	0 10 0
Parramatta	2	0 5 0	0 10 0	2	0 10 0	0 10 0	3	2 0 0	0 10 0	2	1 0 0	0 10 0	12	6 15 0	0 10 0	16	9 5 0	0 10 0
Petersham	291	66 8 9	0 2 6	284	66 8 4	0 2 6	316	184 9 3	0 2 6	253	116 6 1	0 2 6	55	23 4 2	0 12 6	62	27 17 6	0 15 0
Prospect and Sherwood	10	1 12 7	0 10 0	14	2 0 0	0 10 0	1	0 7 6	0 10 0	1	0 7 6	0 10 0	8	3 16 0	0 10 0	8	2 17 6	0 10 0
Randwick	270	62 16 1	0 10 0	288	64 6 3	0 10 0	119	135 10 3	0 10 0	160	72 9 9	0 10 0	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	2	0 10 0	0 10 0
Redfern	567	132 10 0	0 15 0	615	142 3 4	0 15 0	36	17 13 10	0 15 0	37	17 0 0	0 15 0	17	6 5 0	0 10 0	16	5 12 6	0 5 0
Rockdale	287	59 8 6	0 10 0	227	50 18 9	0 10 0	131	71 0 1	0 10 0	94	43 9 10	0 10 0	33	11 13 2	0 10 0	38	12 10 0	0 10 0
Rookwood	72	31 5 0	0 10 0	121	29 5 0	0 10 0	3	23 4 2	0 10 0	2	53 15 0	0 10 0	4	0 12 6	0 10 0	4	1 7 6	0 10 0
Ryde	60	13 8 7	0 10 0	54	11 15 0	0 10 0	8	6 4 5	0 10 0	3	1 10 0	0 10 0	26	20 5 10	0 10 0	25	19 13 9	0 10 0
Silver Water	8	1 10 0	0 10 0	5	1 0 0	0 10 0			0 10 0			0 10 0						
Smithfield and Fairfield	7	1 15 0	0 5 0	8	1 5 0	0 5 0			0 5 0			0 5 0						
St. Peters	342	80 2 6	0 10 0	320	77 12 6	0 10 0	20	7 19 5	0 10 0	13	6 2 6	0 10 0	15	3 10 0	0 10 0	14	3 7 6	0 10 0
Strathfield	40	9 2 6	0 10 0	44	10 2 6	0 10 0	65	55 7 7	0 10 0	26	13 12 9	0 10 0	3	8 3 9	0 10 0	2	7 3 9	0 10 0
Vaucluse	19	5 0 0	0															

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Rates, Fees, &c., for Water.

Ward or Borough.	No. of Properties liable.	Water Rates.	Meter Accounts, including Meter Rents.	New Mains—broken periods.	New Properties—broken periods.	Stock.	Gardens.	Special Fees.	Building Fees	Revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1900.	Less Rates cancelled or removed.	Net Revenue.	Arrears brought forward on 1 July, 1899.	Total Water Rates receivable to 30 June, 1900.
		£ 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.
Boutke Ward	1,082	9,505 14 5	3,538 12 7		34 11 5	7 15 0	1 10 0	80 16 3	9 15 2	13,478 14 10	35 17 6	13,442 17 4	1,552 13 3	14,995 10 7
Brisbane Ward	1,300	6,260 2 4	2,348 3 2		54 0 10	24 15 0	1 0 0	47 7 6	16 18 2	8,752 7 0	85 1 7	8,667 5 5	1,663 11 2	10,330 16 7
Cook Ward	6,219	7,233 2 3	1,492 8 9		33 7 1	154 17 6	17 15 0	32 0 0	35 10 0	8,999 0 7	30 0 9	8,968 19 10	1,279 2 6	10,248 2 4
Denison Ward	4,351	6,436 14 1	7,001 10 7		18 7 10	122 12 6	4 12 6	43 13 9	38 6 8	13,715 17 11	42 10 4	13,673 7 7	2,109 2 3	15,782 9 10
Fitzroy Ward	3,718	5,895 12 8	1,095 2 8		85 13 0	66 17 6	34 18 9	14 18 9	34 7 4	7,227 10 8	105 5 4	7,122 5 4	820 6 1	7,942 11 5
Gipps Ward	1,891	3,695 0 11	2,349 13 9		13 6 9	12 0 0	4 2 6	28 12 6	16 2 11	6,118 19 4	29 12 9	6,089 6 7	1,127 6 7	7,216 13 2
Macquarie Ward	2,037	7,248 16 3	1,697 9 6		29 0 11	30 0 0	3 12 6	63 2 6	15 4 5	9,087 6 1	71 1 2	9,016 4 11	1,332 15 8	10,349 0 7
Phillip Ward	2,623	3,546 7 0	2,123 14 8		8 3 3	63 15 0	3 2 6	25 2 6	24 7 8	6,094 12 7	169 19 3	5,924 13 4	1,639 14 4	7,564 7 8
Alexandria	2,451	1,361 4 8	841 7 3		6 18 7	76 15 0	8 10 0	2 16 3	26 14 11	2,324 6 8	11 17 6	2,312 9 2	381 2 3	2,693 11 5
Annandale	2,004	1,447 11 9	352 12 1	0 11 7	23 1 7	60 15 0	35 18 4	8 11 3	42 15 1	1,971 16 8	18 19 0	1,952 17 8	288 4 2	2,241 1 10
Appin								3 10 0		3 10 0		3 10 0		3 10 0
Ashfield	3,753	3,320 9 10	753 7 5	0 14 11	21 15 1	71 7 6	86 14 0	9 5 0	104 7 1	4,364 0 10	21 15 2	4,346 5 8	828 3 7	5,174 9 3
Auburn	831	333 10 11	76 0 3	0 6 1	2 12 4	9 5 0	1 10 0		3 19 6	427 4 1	2 11 2	424 12 11	124 16 7	549 9 6
Balmain	7,170	5,374 2 5	1,610 11 0	0 3 4	31 9 7	116 15 0	76 2 6	18 17 6	138 11 10	7,366 13 2	42 9 7	7,324 3 7	1,048 19 7	8,373 3 2
Bankstown	21	45 9 0	17 8 9							62 17 9	8 3 11	54 13 10	24 14 7	79 8 5
Botany	662	409 19 7	507 5 11	0 13 5	4 7 9	15 5 0	4 12 6	2 15 0	2 19 1	947 18 3	14 0 6	933 17 9	232 0 0	1,165 17 9
Burwood	1,916	2,124 19 10	562 15 6	0 0 9	14 2 1	43 2 6	34 15 0	6 5 0	12 5 8	2,798 6 4	30 18 11	2,767 7 5	568 11 6	3,335 18 11
Camden	213	148 7 4	8 4 2	0 18 9		0 10 0			4 19 10	163 0 1	3 4 5	159 15 8		159 15 8
Campbelltown	226	262 9 1	22 3 3			3 5 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 8	292 8 0	8 16 7	283 11 5	132 18 8	416 10 1
Camperdown	1,688	1,285 1 7	247 9 1		5 19 5	60 12 6	8 10 10	2 10 0	8 10 2	1,618 13 7	4 9 11	1,614 3 8	239 16 8	1,854 0 4
Canterbury	1,042	429 16 10	127 2 7	4 10 6	17 15 6	19 15 0	4 5 0	0 15 0	7 19 3	611 19 11	19 7 5	592 12 6	214 7 7	807 0 1
Concord	304	553 4 1	908 14 7	0 19 9	16 2 6	9 15 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	5 18 7	1,499 4 6	6 3 7	1,493 0 11	364 19 8	1,858 0 7
Darlington	765	698 1 2	149 6 7		0 7 1	24 17 6	0 10 0	1 17 6	2 17 6	877 17 4	2 9 9	875 7 7	78 4 9	953 12 4
Drummoynne	1,113	588 13 4	145 1 0	0 13 2	16 12 11	15 15 0	10 12 6	1 0 0	28 10 2	806 18 1	13 3 9	793 14 4	195 6 9	989 1 1
Enfield	703	412 5 6	125 12 4	0 1 5	2 7 9	13 5 0	5 7 6	2 15 0	1 9 6	563 4 0	3 15 5	559 8 7	163 8 10	722 17 5
Erskineville	1,409	856 2 0	169 16 0		5 8 1	28 15 0	2 12 6	4 17 6	9 4 6	1,076 15 7	28 17 9	1,047 17 10	124 13 5	1,172 11 3
Five Dock	436	256 9 9	142 9 9		1 11 8	13 7 6	1 7 6	0 7 6	1 12 4	417 6 0	3 13 2	413 12 10	138 10 0	552 2 10
Glebe	4,141	3,987 3 9	624 19 6	0 5 3	14 3 3	134 12 6	83 2 0	14 0 0	53 12 1	4,911 18 4	27 12 6	4,884 5 10	508 15 6	5,393 1 4
Gordon	1,671	2,036 3 0	491 14 2	11 0 9	69 19 0	11 13 9	3 10 0	4 0 0	43 2 9	2,731 3 5	52 3 0	2,679 0 5	635 11 11	3,304 12 4
Granville	1,682	806 7 6	400 4 9	0 12 7	3 8 4	17 2 6	9 2 6	0 15 0	2 13 8	1,240 6 10	10 4 8	1,230 2 2	397 7 0	1,627 9 2
Guildford	37	41 16 3	10 14 7		2 11 5	0 10 0				55 12 3	5 6 8	50 5 7	93 6 6	143 12 1
Homebush	191	147 12 8	34 5 8		8 3 0	3 0 0	1 15 0			194 16 4	22 17 6	171 18 10	111 9 6	283 8 4
Hoxton Park	1	0 15 0								0 15 0		0 15 0		0 15 0
Hunter's Hill	812	855 8 2	435 12 4	0 9 0	6 18 7	17 7 6	12 15 0	10 0 0	12 0 8	1,350 11 3	4 5 5	1,346 5 10	344 9 7	1,690 15 5
Hurstville	1,808	811 14 1	174 4 2	2 5 0	10 14 1	28 15 0	12 15 0	1 15 0	22 16 10	1,064 19 2	15 6 5	1,049 12 9	325 6 10	1,374 19 7
Islands	33	418 18 4			55 9 4					474 7 8	15 12 6	458 15 2	23 0 1	481 16 2
Kogarah	1,268	624 5 11	188 18 11	2 3 0	6 19 7	25 2 6	11 17 6	1 10 0	13 0 2	873 17 7	9 0 6	864 17 1	218 6 0	1,083 3 1
Lane Cove	607	356 5 11	223 11 1	2 2 3	3 8 11	5 15 0	3 10 0	0 10 0	6 15 5	601 18 7	93 16 10	568 1 9	257 13 0	819 14 9
Leichhardt	4,046	2,598 17 4	289 9 7	0 0 8	20 5 7	103 0 0	56 12 6	12 0 0	78 5 8	3,158 11 4	17 10 11	3,141 0 5	411 14 9	3,552 15 2
Liverpool	497	562 16 11	50 9 9		5 11 5	7 10 0	4 0 0	7 10 0	1 3 10	639 1 11	10 12 10	628 9 1	139 2 4	767 11 5
Marrickville	4,785	3,564 0 1	654 19 2	0 16 4	41 11 3	151 10 0	129 10 0	17 0 6	130 17 5	4,690 4 9	65 14 7	4,624 10 2	896 18 9	5,521 8 11
Mosman	2,017	1,390 0 6	393 4 1	5 2 10	75 11 3	14 15 0	46 5 7	1 17 6	128 4 6	2,055 1 3	16 7 2	2,038 14 1	234 5 9	2,322 19 10
Narellan	38	15 10 4	3 14 9	0 6 8	1 15 0					21 6 9	2 6 0	19 0 9		19 0 9
Newtown	5,127	4,387 19 10	479 18 3		31 1 7	136 10 0	29 17 6	25 7 6	55 13 10	5,146 8 6	26 7 1	5,120 1 5	577 1 3	5,697 2 8
North Botany	821	416 4 10	133 19 5	1 15 9	4 18 9	28 10 0	5 10 0	1 17 6	8 6 1	601 2 4	2 8 11	598 13 5	119 5 0	717 18 5
North Sydney	5,424	5,230 19 11	1,064 14 5	3 2 10	44 10 5	82 15 0	139 2 1	13 6 3	132 16 6	6,761 7 5	84 12 1	6,676 15 4	1,079 16 9	7,756 12 1
Paddington	4,675	4,671 17 10	480 16 6		32 11 5	103 5 0	41 12 6	13 17 6	14 8 1	5,363 8 10	14 12 10	5,348 16 0	396 4 9	5,745 0 9
Parramatta	20	11 9 10	44 7 8			0 7 6	1 0 0			57 0 6	0 2 6	57 2 6	771 14 8	828 17 2
Petersham	3,565	3,310 5 0	361 19 10	0 9 2	34 17 10	69 7 6	119 18 7	16 10 0	117 3 10	4,030 11 9	72 18 1	3,957 13 8	557 0 8	4,514 14 4
Prospect and Sherwood	238	149 5 8	228 19 4	0 11 2	0 5 10	2 10 0			1 1 2	382 13 2	7 15 0	374 18 2	97 14 11	472 13 1
Randwick	2,440	2,330 12 10	863 2 9	0 17 6	39 2 9	68 0 0	75 4 1	9 10 0	74 8 0	3,510 17 11	41 1 2	3,469 16 9	905 11 8	4,375 8 5
Redfern	4,804	4,511 17 11	808 11 4		9 15 3	146 12 6	17 0 0	28 10 0	24 1 0	5,546 8 0	21 16 2	5,524 11 10	682 15 5	6,207 7 3
Rockdale	2,452	1,273 4 5	384 5 3	2 4 1	14 19 2	52 15 0	44 7 4	2 17 6	37 13 4	1,812 6 1	15 5 3	1,797 0 10	592 11 2	2,389 12 0
Rookwood	523	344 19 11	709 9 4	0 10 2	0 12 2	29 10 0	53 15 0		3 17 7	1,142 14 2	2 2 10	1,140 11 4	204 14 7	1,345 5 11
Ryde	474	369 8 2	120 10 0	0 4 10	2 5 5	12 7 6	1 10 0	0 10 0	5 5 6	512 1 5	15 6 9	496 14 8	179 3 4	675 18 0
Silver Water	141	74 0 3	33 15 0		1 13 11	1 2 6				160 11 8	1 6 0	159 5 8	35 9 11	194 15 7
Smithfield and Fairfield	104	82 7 1	36 4 10		0 8 0	2 0 0				121 9 11	1 0 0	120 9 11	33 19 11	154 9 10
St. Peters	1,644	819 14 9	70 9 4		6 3 4	78 2 6	6 12 6	3 7 6	8 15 5	993 5 4	7 1 7	986 3 9	143 0 11	1,129 4 8
Strathfield	812	1,038 9 8	339 9 0	0 0 8	8 0 8	11 0 0	13 13 9	7 5 0	26 8 3	1,444 7 0	4 12 3	1,439 14 9	395 1 9	1,834 16 6
Vaucluse	239	292 17 4	41 19 8		2 3 1	4 10 0	6 6 3	1 12 6	3 10 11	352 19 9	3 2 9	349 17 0	86 14 5	436 11 5
Waterloo	2,255	1,561 14 4	782 9 11		6 2 4	77 15 0	7 5 0	6 10 0	8 3 1	2,449 19 8	4 19 2	2,445 0 6	466 7 8	2,911 8 2
Waverley	3,347	2,769 19 6	487 3 10	2 4 4	35 7 4	92 17 6	111 1 6	13 2 6	102 4 3	3,614 0 9	36 2 9	3,577 18 0	621 4 6	4,199 2 6
Willoughby	1,650	1,074 6 11	658 5 10	1 18 10	32 5 3	20 17 6	11 17 6	1 7 6	63 7 2	1,864 6 6	91 9 4	1,772 17 2	520 12 11	2,293 10 1
Woolahra	2,337	3,570 15 5	1,052 13 9	1 9 1	32 16 8	73 12 6	88 10 10	19 18 9	58 10 5	4,898 7 5	27 18 6	4,870 8 11	830 8 6	5,700 17 5
Government Meters			15,480 7 7							15,480 7 7	9 16 2	15,470 11 5	2,238 1 6	17,708 12 11
Totals	117,654	126,739 15 9	57,403 18 9	50 6 5	1,113 14 2	2,680 16 3	1,508 1 5	644 14 3	1,832 15 5	191,974 2 5	1,615 0 10	190,359 1 7	32,849 15 0	223,208 16 7

THOMAS ROSEBY, Assessor.

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No. 4.—SUMMARY of Rates for Sewerage and Drainage.

No. 5.—GENERAL SUMMARY of Rates Fees, &c, for Water, Sewerage, and Drainage for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

Ward or Borough	No of Properties liable		Sewerage Rates	New sewers (broken periods)	New Properties (broken periods)		Drainage Rates	Revenue for year ending 30th June, 1900	Less rates cancelled or removed	Net Revenue	Arrears brought forward on 1st July, 1899	Total Sewerage and Drainage Rates receivable to 30th June, 1900	Total Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Rates receivable to 30th June, 1900	No of Summonses Issued	Amount paid for which Summonses were issued	Amount paid without Summonses	Total amount paid during the year ending 30th June, 1900	Arrears carried forward at 30th June, 1900	
	Sewer age	Drain age			Sewerage	Drainage													
Bourke Ward	1,046		£ 12,228 10 4	£ 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	
Brisbane Ward	1,218		7,110 11 3		83 6 1	33 13 11		7,193 17 4	21 9 9	7,172 7 7	370 3 3	7,542 10 10	17,870 7 5	60	229 14 8	16,187 2 5	16,416 17 1	1,456 10 4	
Cook Ward	6,216		7,212 2 5		33 6 11	33 13 11		7,245 16 4	9 3 10	7,236 12 6	574 19 11	7,811 12 5	18 059 14 9	152	228 8 10	15 956 1 7	16,184 10 5	1,375 4 4	
Denison Ward	4,112	4	3,901 13 3	0 16 8	17 18 5	17 18 5		6,928 18 6	15 13 3	6 913 5 3	449 18 2	7,363 3 5	23 145 13 3	92	211 8 11	20,191 16 3	20,403 5 2	2,742 8 1	
Fitzroy Ward	3,674	2	5,910 10 1		45 7 7	45 7 7		5,974 7 7	44 17 6	5,929 10 1	349 0 5	6,278 10 6	14,221 1 11	120	216 7 9	12,922 9 10	13 138 17 7	1,082 4 4	
Gipps Ward	1,734		3,105 8 0	.....	13 6 4	13 6 4		3,118 14 4	9 13 7	3,109 0 9	328 14 11	3,437 15 8	10,654 8 10	69	98 14 11	9,045 9 7	9,144 4 6	1,510 4 4	
Macquarie Ward	2,035		8,227 10 0		30 15 3	30 15 3		8,258 5 3	20 15 6	8,237 9 9	631 9 8	8,868 19 5	16,218 0 0	64	185 19 3	17,083 16 2	17,263 6 5	1,943 13 7	
Phillip Ward	2,619		4,784 15 8		8 0 0	8 0 0		4,792 15 8	48 5 4	4,744 10 4	774 5 11	5,518 16 3	13,083 3 11	61	153 16 4	11,360 12 7	11,514 8 11	1,563 15 0	
Alexandra	2 804	20	1,204 19 4	0 1 6	6 15 4	6 15 4	0 5 10	1,234 5 3	1 0 3	1,233 5 0	64 10 9	1,297 15 9	3 521 7 2	50	36 10 0	3 521 7 2	3 521 7 2	427 2 1	
Annamdale	1,527		1,873 0 4	0 2 8	26 8 8	26 8 8		1,899 11 8	11 15 2	1,887 16 6	137 14 6	2,025 11 0	4,266 12 10	94	101 17 9	3,875 9 2	3 977 6 11	239 5 11	
Appin																			
Ashfield	2,325	442	1,122 17 0	1,100 3 4	21 1 9	4 15 8	1,439 14 5	3,683 12 2	14 14 8	3,673 17 6	150 16 7	3,824 14 1	8,999 3 4	125	118 2 3	8,236 16 1	8,354 18 4	644 5 0	
Auburn																			
Balmain	4,725	563	1,929 1 11	451 8 10	19 6 0	1 12 8	135 1 10	2,536 11 3	18 7 1	2,518 4 2	25 4 6	2,543 8 8	10,916 11 10	258	187 12 5	9,760 12 5	9,946 4 10	970 7 0	
Bankstown																			
Botany																			
Burwood	97	986		13 5 7	0 3 1	7 2 2	1,115 15 2	1,136 6 0	3 18 5	1,132 7 7	79 12 4	1,211 19 11	1,165 17 9	14	7 2 1	1,010 16 7	1 017 18 8	147 19 1	
Camden																			
Campbelltown																			
Camperdown	1 558		1,343 0 1	52 13 2	6 1 6			1,401 14 9	6 12 7	1,395 2 2	1,099 2 8	2,494 4 10	4,345 5 2	77	67 12 10	4,100 5 7	4,167 18 5	180 6 9	
Canterbury	56	69		9 10 4	0 5 3	0 5 8	13 15 6	23 16 9	0 8 5	23 8 4	5 4 8	28 13 0	4,547 18 10	83	7 6 2	648 8 9	655 14 11	179 18 2	
Concord																			
Dulington	765		726 9 6		0 4 3			726 13 9	2 2 3	724 11 6	42 7 4	766 18 10	1,858 0 7	9	9 9 1	1,529 2 7	1,538 11 8	319 8 11	
Drummoyne																			
Enfield	1	182		0 7 9	2 4 1	115 15 0	118 6 10	1 15 6	1 15 6	1 16 11 4	33 14 6	150 5 10	989 1 1	47	33 8 7	822 10 5	855 19 0	133 2 1	
Erskineville	1,385	19	357 16 0		3 15 4	1 13 1	5 10 11	868 15 9	0 15 5	868 0 4	29 0 6	897 0 10	873 3 3	19	14 11 11	729 1 9	743 13 8	129 9 7	
Five Dock																			
Glebe	3 372	232	3,386 12 0	0 6 10	17 1 4	0 5 5	122 18 3	3,527 3 10	5 4 5	3,521 19 5	119 1 6	3,641 0 11	2,069 12 1	13	10 6 5	1 938 11 3	1,948 17 8	120 14 5	
Gordon																			
Granville																			
Guildford																			
Hornbush																			
Hoxton Park																			
Hunter s Hill																			
Hurstville																			
Islands																			
Kogarah																			
Lane Cove																			
Leichhardt	2,992	168	2,297 8 1	290 5 7	17 15 10	1 0 10	78 10 3	2,685 1 5	15 15 6	2,669 5 11	77 16 1	2,747 2 0	1,690 15 5	23	39 2 4	1,425 16 3	1,464 18 7	225 16 10	
Liverpool																			
Marrickville	2,635		3,457 14 8	341 14 6	51 1 6			3,850 10 8	42 10 4	3,808 0 4	159 19 4	3,967 19 8	1,374 19 7	49	36 6 11	1,105 4 2	1,141 11 1	233 8 6	
Mosman																			
Narellan																			
Newtown	4 444	20	4,788 0 11	0 5 6	33 0 2	0 8 8	19 9 5	4,841 4 8	13 19 3	4,827 5 5	219 10 0	5,046 15 5	1,083 3 1	38	20 6 1	897 12 6	917 18 7	165 4 6	
North Botany	10		6 9 0					6 9 0		6 9 0	2 16 8	9 5 8	810 14 9	24	12 19 9	614 1 6	627 1 3	192 13 6	
North Sydney	3,232	372	5,558 8 0	261 10 5	37 11 3	4 10 0	281 4 3	6,143 3 11	44 1 11	6,099 2 0	230 0 1	6,329 2 1	1,819 14 9	231	212 8 2	5,663 11 10	5,876 0 0	423 17 2	
Paddington	4,511	100	4,893 0 4		31 2 2	0 5 0	57 18 10	4,892 6 4	9 1 9	4,883 4 7	198 7 11	5,081 12 6	767 11 5	8	7 19 5	610 6 7	618 6 0	149 5 5	
Parramatta																			
Petersham	3,387	140	3,623 15 11	661 3 11	43 19 5	6 10 11	368 8 11	4,703 19 1	36 18 3	4,667 0 10	151 14 2	4,818 15 0	9 489 8 7	198	216 14 6	8,421 7 10	8,637 17 4	851 11 3	
Prospect and Sherwood																			
Randwick	1,336		1,063 11 0	1 16 8	12 4 6			1,077 12 2	3 4 0	1,074 8 2	138 13 3	1,213 1 5	2,322 19 10	83	79 14 8	2,079 16 9	2 159 11 5	163 8 5	
Redfern	4,794		4,723 10 7		9 18 7			4,733 9 2	5 2 11	4,728 6 3	185 5 10	4,913 12 1	19 0 9	1	17 9 3	17 9 3	17 9 3	1 11 6	
Rockdale																			
Rookwood																			
Ryde																			
Silver Water																			
Smithfield																			
Fairfield																			
St Peters		363																	
Sutherland																			
Vaucluse																			
Waterloo	2,152	24	1,474 6 6		1 2 2			1,490 8 4	1 1 8	1,489 6 8	101 16 9	1,591 3 5	1,129 4 8	44	18 4 1	995 8 7	1,013 12 8	115 12 0	
Waverley	2,054		1,764 15 6	7 13 2	16 2 2			1,788 10 10	6 7 9	1,782 3 1	137 13 4	1,920 1 5	11,120 19 4	92	41 7 10	2,284 11 11	2,325 19 9	132 5 5	
Willoughby																			
Woollahra	2,526	97	3,101 9 9	215 16 0	29 12 3	0 9 1	158 0 11	3,505 8 0	10 19 11	3,494 8 1	313 7 9	3,807 15 10	2,389 12 0	79	45 8 6	1,978 12 3	2 024 0 9	365 11 3	
Government Meters																			
Totals	75,348	3,803	104,587 8 11	3,409 2 5	701 16 3	35 16 3	4 556 3 5	113,290 7 10	440 18 4	112,849 9 6	7,553 10 2	£20,402 19 8	343,611 16 3	3,982	5,022 5 1	306,624 17 4	311,647 2 5	31,964 13 10	

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Stores and Pay Branch.

Sir, 15 August, 1900.
Subjoined are the classified Returns showing the volume of work done in the Branches under my control during the past financial year:—

Contract Supplies.

Article.				Contractor.				Amount.		
								£	s.	d.
General stores	...	...	...	J. Keep & Son	...	...	...	975	8	11
Pig lead	"	...	...	G. T. Savage	...	...	...	1,276	10	5
"	"	...	...	Sydney Lead Works	...	...	...	521	5	0
Uniforms	...	...	...	Gibson, Battle, & Co.	...	...	...	323	4	11
Iron pipes	...	...	...	Hatfield Bros.	...	...	...	210	3	9
"	"	...	...	Pope, Maher, & Co.	...	...	...	5,149	13	2
Valves	...	...	...	G. & C. Hoskins	...	...	...	15,094	6	2
Hydrants	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	872	17	7
Cement	...	...	...	J. Danks & Sons	...	...	...	121	16	6
Building material	...	...	...	Goodlet and Smith	...	...	...	217	14	4
Hydrant fittings	...	...	...	S. Wales	...	...	...	43	2	3
				Pope, Maher, & Co.	...	...	...	175	12	4

Apart from the above, an extra sum has been expended in purchases out of contract, as it is obviously impossible to prepare a schedule embracing the multifarious requirements of the several branches of the Department; but the Board, alive to the necessity of passing its expenditure for supplies within review of an ample public competition, have directed that all out-of-contract goods shall be purchased through the Stores Branch, partly for the purpose of economy, but more particularly to secure the inclusion of all such lines as can reasonably be comprised in a contract schedule.

Stock Balance.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st July, 1899	...	13,483	3 10	Goods issued	...	26,544	5 10
Goods received	...	25,904	6 9	Balance in hand, 30th June, 1900	...	12,843	4 9

Fettling.

Very little work was done this year in the way of replacing old mains. With slight exception, such as were lifted—110 tons—were found to be fit for relaying after cleaning and coating. The cost of this work was £87 2s. 3d., or 15s. 10d. per ton.

Sales.

Only scrap-iron and brass were disposed of, and it is significant to observe that the former realised the high rates of 80s. per ton, being considerably more than half the price paid for the pipes when originally purchased and laid as water-mains.

Stock-taking.

The Regulations require that stock of small stores that are kept under lock shall be sighted annually, leaving ironwork and other exposed goods for a biennial check. Following this rule, the annual stock-taking was effected last October, and the detailed report thereon was accepted by the President as satisfactory.

Mail.

The official postbag brought 37,929 letters, of which 16,719 contained remittances to the value of about £79,800. That about a quarter of the total revenue should have been entrusted by ratepayers to the medium of the Post Office, without a single complaint of miscarriage, is an argument in favour of the extension of this method of transmission, for which facility is given by the growing practice of drawing cheques for sums under £1.

Tenders.

In response to public advertisements, we received 354 tenders in respect of eighty-nine contracts, chiefly sewerage. The total value of the securities held by the Board for the proper performance of current contracts, amounted at the close of the year to £10,539, as against £10,435, at the end of the previous year, showing that the magnitude of the works in course of construction is not lessening.

Library

Library.

The Board has added seventy-seven volumes to its professional library, raising the total of books available for the use of the staff to 547.

Disbursements.

The payments made in this office during the year amounted in the aggregate to the sum of £103,389 18s. 11d. distributed under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Board Members' Fees	2,050	0	0
Salaries	22,847	12	11
Wages	74,341	5	11
Petty Cash	1,265	1	8
Refunds of over-payments	185	6	1
Compensations for Damages	1,235	6	2
Temporary Clerical Staff	1,465	6	2

A. ELLICE FLINT,
Paymaster and Comptroller of Stores.

Engineer's Report.

Sir, Engineer's Office, 20 September, 1900.
I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, the Annual Report on the working of the Engineer's Department for year ending 30th June, 1900.

1.—WATER SUPPLY BRANCH.

Catchment Area.

The rainfall has been more copious than preceding year. From returns kindly furnished by observers at Sherbrooke and Cordeaux, the rainfall was 102·95 inches and 92·5 inches respectively, as against 40·15 and 42·53 inches. Owing to the abundant feed, there was not much trouble with the stock-owners with regard to straying cattle, and the vigilance of the Rangers minimised any danger from unhealthy cattle straying on the watershed.

The health of the permanent settlers is reported to be good, and the sanitary arrangements of the dwellings are being gradually improved without friction. I attribute this favourable state of things to the vigilance and tact displayed by the Ranger having to deal with such cases.

Until the whole of the area is free from residential occupation, by resuming the various holdings, the settlers must be educated up to the necessity of providing proper sanitary conveniences to minimise the danger to pollution.

Ranger Harris reports that four new residences were erected on the watershed, at a considerable distance away from permanent water, the danger from pollution under favourable sanitary conditions being considerably less than the holdings of older date. Several other alterations have been made in an amicable manner at the instance of the Ranger.

The Rangers have been invested with powers of Crown Lands Bailiffs, and are, therefore, in a position to deal promptly with persons turning cattle on to the area without permits.

Directly the revenue of the Branch on water service is in a favourable financial state, I would urge the advisability of resuming at least the most objectionable holdings on the catchment area. Those holdings which are remote from permanent water could be subsequently dealt with.

A contract was let for the completion of boundary posts, marking the northern boundary of the area, from the "Pheasant's Nest" to the Coast Range, and on completion the lines will be clearly defined.

Ranger Harris was instructed to note any suitable sites for storage dams within his district, and he has brought several likely positions under my notice. These will be visited and reported upon in due course.

In January the low state of the rivers afforded an opportunity of inspecting the Nepean and Cataract tunnels. It was found that several falls of rock from the roof of tunnels had taken place, one in the Cataract tunnel being of considerable extent. As this obstructed the flow of water it was promptly removed, and line made clear.

Upper Canal.

The Prospect Reservoir being reported overflowing on 16th September, the water was cut off to admit of the work of strengthening the walls of canal being pushed on; this was continued at intervals during the year, the work being carried out by day labour under the supervision of the Resident Engineer.

The total length dealt with was 11,132 lin. feet, at a cost of £14,686. The work comprised a full section of concrete lining, trimming banks, and making roads, &c., the average cost being 23s. 1d. per foot run of canal.

The absence of a continuous road along the line of canal necessitated detours away off same. These difficulties are gradually being overcome by making a driving road along the side of the channel.

A contract is in progress for the renewal of 2 miles of fencing.

A slip took place at 13½ miles, on a section of dry rubble walling. This was replaced with a stronger section of walling, built in cement mortar.

A slip also occurred in the outside slope at 46 miles. That was attended to, and bank drained to carry off surplus moisture.

The shale pitching on portions of the upper canal is deteriorating every year by disintegration, and it is only a question of time, within reasonable distance, when the whole of this description of stone will have to be replaced with concrete.

Many of the larger timber flumes will have to be replaced with work of a more permanent character.

The works of the Camden Water Supply were finished, and water turned on, in October, 1899. This service, together with that of Campbelltown and Liverpool, have been regularly attended to, and supplies have been satisfactory.

Prospect Reservoir and Works.

On 30th June, 1899, the reservoir was recovering from the depletion caused by the previous drought, and on 16th September was overflowing the by-wash. Water was then cut off to admit of work of strengthening canal walls, previously referred to, being taken in hand. No water passed into the reservoir until 21st October, when the level having fallen from 194·54 R.L. a full flow was passed down canal, and reservoir refilled to overflowing. A large quantity of water was drawn off by the scour-pipes to get rid of deposit by sedimentation. On

On 5th November the water was again cut off until 17th December, when the level stood at 193.29 R.L. The rivers having dropped to their summer flow, all water available was taken; but the inflow was not equal to the demand, and reservoir level continued to fall until it touched 191.54 R.L. on 24th January, 1900.

Rain having set in enabled it to be refilled to 194.40 R.L., at which level it remained until the beginning of April, when it was refilled. Canal work was then resumed until the reservoir level stood at 194 R.L. on 10th June, 1900, when it was refilled and kept full to July.

It will be seen that, if the canal had not to be stopped in order to carry out necessary works, the reservoir could have been kept full for the remainder of the year except the month of December, when the available flow into the reservoir was not equal to the outflow, and during that period the loss of level would not have exceeded 2 feet.

When the water was at its lowest in 1899, a subsidence in inner slope of the embankment took place at T.S. 44. After inspection by the Board, it was decided to increase and strengthen the bank over the portion affected between T.S.'s 40 and 46. Arrangements were completed and about 12,000 yards of stone from the Board's quarry were deposited at the inner toe of the bank for a length of 600 feet, by an average width of 35 feet, and 15 feet high. The work was completed in August, 1899, and upper part of bank and puddle core restored to its original height. Since completion there has been no sign of movement.

The drains constructed on outer slope removes the excess moisture after rain, and prevents those local inequalities of settlement which at one time were numerous.

In the outlet tunnel false roofs were constructed over the pipes where the subsoil water penetrated through the brick lining, and caused a deposit of free lime from the necks on the pipes. This deposit prevented the pipes from being cleansed, and caused corrosion principally at the flanges. The pipes have now been cleaned, and look in first-class order.

The inlet basin and quick race were emptied, cleaned out, and necessary repairs effected.

A cottage has been erected for the gardener, and, together with other cottages, has been supplied with a constant water service. A small reservoir was constructed at rear of Veteran Hall, into which the water from 30-inch main is forced by an hydraulic ram.

A new road has been constructed below the embankment in lieu of the one over the same. This keeps all traffic off the works, and appears quite as useful.

The revenue from agistment was £266 19s. 8d. This is lower than previous years; but when it is taken into consideration that feed has been ample in the district, and the Board does not enter into competition with private persons, inasmuch as the rates are 50 per cent. in advance, the return is satisfactory.

Where the surplus land cannot be utilised for agistment purposes, it has been decided to form forests of commercial timbers suitable to the soil and climatic conditions. I have no doubt that the initiation of forestry will, in time, form a source of revenue to the Board.

The approaches to and grounds around Veteran Hall have been improved.

Supply from Prospect Reservoir.—The quantity of water drawn from Prospect Reservoir for metropolitan area during the year was 7,258,373,000 gallons, or an increase over preceding year of 398,227,000 gallons, the average daily supply being 19,885,953 gallons, showing an increase of 1,111,033 gallons. This increase is not due to consumption alone, as the new duplicate main was tested at various times, and Potts' Hill reservoir had to be repleted after being used as a storage reservoir for metropolitan supply while canal was cut off.

Lower Canal and Works below Prospect.

The lower canal was emptied and cleaned out. While water was off, the aqueduct at Boothtown was rendered in cement mortar internally. The Resident Engineer reports that this has proved effectual by almost entirely stopping the leakage which, for some time past, has been an eyesore in the structure.

The duplicate 6-foot steel main, although not handed over by the Government to the Board, was charged in February last and put into partial operation, and on 23rd June the old main was shut off to admit of the construction of inspection chambers, &c., and since that date it has been doing the whole duty of supply to metropolis.

In connection with this main it was decided, on consultation between the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works and the Board's Engineer, to have expansion joints in same to provide for expansion or contraction; and the Government were requested to provide for a by-pass to admit of both or either main being worked as contingency required.

Provision has been made to pass the water into the Woodville-road main through a fine screen, as the water supplied to the districts served by the main was not screened as at Potts' Hill. This will be a material advantage in connection with house fittings and meters.

When the Potts' Hill reservoir was empty, for the purpose of making a connection with the duplicate main, an examination of bottom and sides showed it to be in good order. All submerged iron-work was cleaned and painted.

New screens are being gradually introduced into the screening chamber at Potts' Hill in lieu of the old ones which had become useless for the purpose. Twelve have been fitted and placed in position.

Trunk and Arterial Mains.—The trunk mains to the city and Ryde are in good condition. During the year the number of fractures exceeded that of previous year, there being thirty-three bursts and eight blown joints. The bursts occurred as follows, viz.:—One in the 48-inch main at Ashfield, and one in the 36-inch pumping main to Centennial Park Reservoir at Green's-road, Paddington—these two mains are of cast iron, imported, and had every appearance of being of good metal; nineteen in the new arterial main from Oatley-road to Parramatta-road—with exception of four, the fracture started at the socket; three breaks occurred on the 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ steel rising main from Ryde to Chatswood, two being in connection with stop-valves, which were split on the sides, and the other in a cast-iron special; one in the 20-inch main at Rockdale, six in the 18-inch mains in Alexandria, Redfern, Rookwood, and Strathfield, and one in the 15-inch main in Petersham. The blown joints were confined to the 48 and 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ mains. All the repairs were promptly effected without interfering with the supply by feeding through other mains. The side connections for Glebe and other districts will be completed before the summer sets in.

General Reticulation.

The condition of the reticulation system is satisfactory.

The work during the year consisted of laying 31 miles 649 yards of mains, ranging from 30-inch to 3-inch diameter; cleaning and fettling 14 miles of mains of various sizes; lowering 894 yards of mains to suit altered road-levels; raising 192 lineal yards; removing $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and relaying 544 lineal yards.

The following have been fixed, viz.:—527 ball hydrants, 17 screw-down hydrants, and 15 spring hydrants. 265 spring-valves have replaced the hydrant balls, and 280 spring dirt-caps have been fixed to prevent ingress of dirt, &c., during scouring or other operations.

The mid-level arterial main from Centennial Park Reservoir was completed during the year, and the supply to the high-level zones of the following districts have been put in a satisfactory position, viz., Glebe, Balmain, Petersham, and portions of the city.

The following improvements have been carried out, viz.:—Petersham, 523 lineal yards 15-inch pipes; Enfield, 953 lineal yards 10-inch pipes; Paddington, 643 lineal yards 10-inch pipes and 1,988 lineal yards 8-inch pipes; Woollahra, 511 lineal yards 10-inch pipes.

Upwards of 5 miles of 6-inch and 17 miles of 4-inch pipes have been laid for extensions of the system, details of which are shown in accompanying Appendix.

Fires.

During the year the Board's staff attended fifty calls of fire in the Metropolitan area, none of which called for special mention.

Analyses of Water.

Monthly analyses have been made by the Government Analyst of samples of water drawn from different points of supply of Metropolitan and country districts, and reports on same have been uniformly satisfactory.

The coupling of "dead-ends" is carried out as opportunity presents itself, which in a great measure accounts for the decrease in complaints as to water from mains being charged with suspended matter.

In many instances investigation by the Staff showed that the cause of complaint was confined to the house services.

Spring-valves and spring dirt-caps are being gradually brought into use in the system.

During the year many samples of centipedes were forwarded to the office, purporting to have passed from the Board's mains into domestic supply. The majority of cases was investigated, and, apart from the fact that the centipedes could not exist in the mains, the surroundings of the house supply were such as to afford suitable breeding-grounds for vermin.

House Services.

The number of private services connected to the Board's mains was 2,822, a decrease of forty on last year's return. The number of permits issued amounted to 14,158, being an increase over last year of 1,422, the increase being due to the large amount of work being done in Petersham, Balmain, Ashfield, and Leichhardt. About 1,450 inspections of properties were made by the Staff.

Great trouble is experienced in getting recalcitrant property-owners to provide a proper water supply to premises, the absence of direct power being much felt. In the extended powers now being sought in amended Bill, this defect will be provided for.

Meter Sub-branch.

The operations of this branch show satisfactory results.

Meter Clerk.

During the year, 1,974 meters were fixed; of these, 1,903 were issued on the hire system, and 71 were purchased. The total number now in operation is 9,567. Of these, 5,542 are the property of the Board. The number of meters that became inoperative was 385. These were either promptly repaired or replaced with new ones. The number of meters fixed shows an increase over previous year of 451.

The financial results of the meter system continue to be satisfactory, viz.:—

- (a) Revenue in excess of assessment, June, 1899, to June, 1900, £55,943 7s. 9d., as against £54,797 17s. 1d. for previous year—an increase of £1,145 10s. 8d.
- (b) Amount earned by Board's meters included in above was £15,747 14s. 11d., as against £13,020 4s. 6d. for previous year—an increase of £2,727 10s. 5d.
- (c) Revenue from rents of meters on the hired system was £1,637 1s. 6d., as against £1,299 3s. 5d. for previous year—an increase of £337 18s. 1d.

The quantity of water supplied free of charge on meter to public parks, charitable institutions, &c., was 85,215,000 gallons; value of same, £4,274 16s. This service shows a reduction equal to 7,692,000 gallons, as compared with previous year. This can be largely attributed to the favourable season, which reduced the quantity used in public parks.

Owing to the expansion of this sub-branch, it was necessary to increase the clerical staff by two junior clerks.

The work of this sub-branch being closely connected with that of the rating and revenue collecting branches, it was considered advisable for administrative purposes by the President that the clerical staff should be transferred to the Secretary's branch; the transfer was effected in July last. I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the zealous and tactful manner in which Mr. Absell and his late assistant, Mr. O. G. Hughes, carried out the work connected with this branch.

Mechanical

Mechanical Sub-branch—Tap-testing.

The number of water fittings submitted for examination and test was 114,194, as against 72,102 for previous years, or an increase of over 58 per cent. Of this number 12,568 were found defective, and finally dealt with as follows:—1,268 were rejected on account of bad material and workmanship; 4,545 were altered to comply with the Regulations and stamped; and 790 were returned to the owners unstamped.

During the year the contractor for the supply of meters delivered the following, viz.: 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch., 1,361 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch., 75 1-inch., 40 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch., 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch., 22 2-inch., 14 3-inch., 1 2-inch stand-pipe meter, and 1 by-pass valve.

Fifty-five private meters were tested, and 206 old meters were received for repairs and testing; 104 old meters owned by consumers were condemned as unreliable.

The Board's staff fixed 1,340 meters in new services, and 1,100 meters of various sizes were disconnected and exchanged for cleaning and regulating.

In connection with country districts, 232 meters of standard type passed through the shop, also 40 old meters.

The Board's type of meter has become the standard for all country water supplies carried out by the Government.

The employees of the branch, which now number twenty-five, have been fully employed in examination and testing of water fittings and meters, maintaining all electrical appliances; also carrying out light repairs and fitting work for both water and sewerage branches.

Returns have been prepared showing the result of testing Board's meters reported by meter-readers; also meters specially tested at request of consumers; also meters which have been disconnected and tested before being repaired. In connection with the latter, the majority have been in use for five years. A summary of results is as under:—

Total number reported as in error	...	...	...	...	...	146
Number found in error	...	...	...	...	...	98
The total number on hire	...	...	...	...	...	5,700

The number found in error in registration, as compared with the total number of hired meters fixed, shows a percentage of 1.7. This result can be considered as satisfactory, and shows that the type of meter adopted possesses all the good points of an "Inferential" meter. The details are shown in Appendix hereto.

The financial result of the working of this branch is satisfactory, but I am not prepared at present to recommend any reduction in the rent for meters.

The machinery in this branch is written down every year; but, owing to the system of book-keeping at present carried out in the Treasury, the branch does not receive credit for same, interest being charged on the first cost, and not on the reduced amount. The actual financial result can only be seen in the statements prepared by the branch.

Pumping Plants.

No. 1 Worthington pumps, and No. 3 Waverley pumps received their usual overhaul this year. Details of the various repairs done in connection therewith will be found in report of Chief Mechanical Engineer. The Ryde pumps (western engine), were laid up for repair, and the pump-buckets were re-bushed. The results are most satisfactory, the slips being much diminished. Of the smaller pumping plants, that of Chatswood has received no more than the usual minor repairs incidental to ordinary wear and tear.

The Carlton No. 2 pumping engines were overhauled thoroughly, and left in first-class working order.

The Richmond plant is now undergoing various repairs.

The electric light and electric motive power have been maintained in an efficient condition during the year. Boilers have been examined and cleaned, and are in good order and condition.

Volume of Water pumped and Cost of Pumping.

The total volume pumped this year equalled 4,311,379,968 gallons—an increase for the year of 529,011,359 gallons. At Richmond a decrease of volume pumped is recorded.

The following table gives quantities pumped at each station, together with the cost of lifting same:—

	Gallons.	Cost of lifting 1,000,000 gallons 100 feet high.	Cost of lifting 1,000 gallons 100 feet high.
		£ s. d.	
From Crown-street to Centennial Park	2,658,546,300	} 1 4 2	.290d.
" Woolahra	382,106,750		
" Waverley	419,015,850		
" Ryde to Ryde Village	99,468,000	} 1 11 5	.377d.
" Chatswood	549,360,000		
" Carlton to Penshurst	88,739,440	3 16 5	.917d.
" Chatswood to Wahroonga	99,165,628	2 15 11	.671d.
" North Richmond to North Richmond Tank	14,978,000	5 8 4	1.300d.
Total	4,311,379,968		

The pumping cost] less this year than last at Crown-street station, and slightly more at all the other stations. Coal

Coal Consumed.

						Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Crown-street Station	...	...	...	...	...	3,746	1	0	13
Ryde	"	...	...	...	...	1,624	13	1	14
Carlton	"	...	...	...	...	315	18	2	8
Chatswood	"	...	...	...	...	549	15	2	0
North Richmond	"	...	...	...	...	67	7	3	16
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,303	16	1	23

Showing a decrease of 138 tons as compared with previous years.

Duties of Pumping Engines.

Crown-street to Centennial Park	...	...	69,820,634	ft. lb. per cwt. coal.
" Woollahra	...	...	68,809,797	" " "
" Waverley	...	...	56,242,061	" " "
Ryde to Ryde Village	...	...	58,223,470	" " "
" Chatswood...	...	...	63,807,081	" " "
Carlton to Penshurst	...	...	33,837,727	" " "
Chatswood to Wahroonga	...	...	42,846,356	" " "
North Richmond to North Richmond	...	...	29,140,078	" " "

It is satisfactory to note a higher duty at all the stations, although the difference at the smaller stations is so slight as to be hardly worth recording.

The pumping returns show an increase of 14 per cent. on the quantity pumped at all stations, as compared with previous year, and the coal account shows a reduction of 2 per cent. on last year's returns.

A rearrangement of the supply to the high level zones has increased the quantity pumped to the Centennial Park Reservoir, and decreased that pumped to Woollahra and Ryde Tank. Large areas which were formerly supplied from the latter reservoirs are now connected to the larger reservoir at Centennial Park. The higher levels of Woollahra being connected to Waverley Reservoir will partly account for the increase of pumpage at same. An increase in the pumpage to Centennial Park Reservoir must be looked for, as the new arterial main to the Western Suburbs will afford a larger supply to the districts served by same, as against the somewhat restricted service in the past.

The increase in duty at the different stations is satisfactory, considering that the work at all places is not constant.

Mains, &c., under Board's Control, &c.

The length of mains, inclusive of trunk and pumping mains, is 1,130.33 miles; screw-down hydrants, 1,910; ball hydrants, 19,786; and spring valve ditto, 15.

Reservoirs and Tanks.

The various reservoirs and tanks are in good condition. The elevated tanks at Waverley have been cleaned and repainted, and No. 2 tank at Chatswood has been painted internally.

It is proposed to deal with other tanks when the plant for cleaning and painting by compressed air has arrived; a portion of same is to hand. In addition to dealing with the elevated tanks the plant will be used in connection with other metal structures under the Board, and it is considered that considerable saving will be effected in the Maintenance Vote in connection with same.

A concrete reservoir at Pymble is in course of construction, the capacity of which is 500,000 gallons. This will supply the districts lying between Pymble and Chatswood, and will reduce the great pressure between Wahroonga and districts served from same.

The reservoir will be fed by existing pumping main, which also serves as a supply main. It will be necessary to provide a separate service in order to obtain a constant pressure due to Pymble head.

New Districts.

The only new district added to the Board's control is that of Camden. The works were completed in November, and properties were rated from 1st January, 1900. The residents were not slow to avail themselves of the new supply, and since its inception has worked satisfactorily. The system is worked by the district turncock, in conjunction with Liverpool and Cambelltown, with the services of a super-numerary turncock in the latter place and Camden.

Country Towns Water Supply.

The works in connection with the water supply to the towns of Liverpool, Campbelltown, Smithfield, Richmond, and Camden are in a satisfactory condition.

With exception of Camden, there was only one extension made during the year, viz., at Richmond. The mileage of mains connected with Camden supply is, viz.:—7,741 lineal yards 8-inch main, 964 lineal yards 6 inch, and 2,795 lineal yards of 4-inch main.

Botany Water Reserve.

All the embankments and works connected therewith are in fairly good order, as are also the reserve fences.

During the heavy rain in August, 1899, much damage was done by the overflowing of the little dam. The water cut a trench near the outlet into No. 1 dam, 50 yards long, 7 yards wide, and 3 yards deep. To prevent further scouring a new turfed weir was formed; but unfortunately this work was further damaged by the heavy rains of May and June last. The necessary repairs are now in hand. The

The leasing of allotment No. 5 to Messrs. Hughes necessitated certain alterations in existing fences, the making of new roads, and the extension of concrete scour to take effluent water from works on this new lease.

To ensure a better get-away for the water from this sewer, where it debouches into the Blackwater Creek, it has been extended for about 18 feet. A marked improvement is noticeable in the flow. There are now six wool-scouring establishments in the water reserve, two of which also carry on the tannery business.

Messrs. Swinburne and Stephens' lease has been extended, and now includes the old pumping engine-house and ground.

Wool-scouring operations have not been so active this year as last.

Owing to the heavy rains the flood-gates have not been closed since the 23rd May last. Repairs to works during year necessitated an expenditure of £96.

Contracts let during the year.

During the year contracts were let, and the work is now proceeding, for the erection of four cottages for the accommodation of the pumping staff at Ryde station; also for the building of cottage for the gardener at Prospect, and one for the caretaker at Leichhardt Depôt. A contract was signed for the erection of a 500,000 gallon tank at Pymble. The minor works let were—For Monier pipe sewers at Botany water reserve; fencing within Prospect water reserve; providing manholes in Chatswood and Ryde Village steel service tanks; supplying two 36-inch special stop-valves to control inlets to suction wells, Crown-street pumping station; making roadway into Carlow-street Depôt, North Sydney; supplying new reflux, and foot valves for No. 1 Worthington pumping engine; fencing along canal; supplying strainers for outlets to the various tanks and reservoirs; screens for 15-inch main to Granville; supplying and fitting new bushing to pumps, Ryde pumping station; strainers for services off 6-feet mains, pipe head to Potts' Hill; supply of new rods for valves at screening chamber at Potts' Hill; lengthening smoke-stack at Carlton; and other minor works.

The supply of cast-iron pipes—specials, under five years' contract—has been supervised by the staff, and various annual contracts have also come under the staff. A considerable amount of work has been carried out by day labour, under the supervision of the officers.

Wrought-iron bands have been placed on collars of the 36-inch arterial main where same are weak. This work will be continued until the whole has been dealt with.

Expenditure on Loan Vote.

The expenditure on Loan Vote for the year has been as follows:—		£	s.	d.
New mains, including arterial and mains in Gordon, Beecroft, and Camden districts	...	40,921	16	0
Strengthening Upper Canal	...	14,715	13	1
New buildings, machinery, &c.	...	1,184	13	3
Weighting toe of inner slope, Prospect Dam	...	1,114	1	10
Improvements to Canal	...	756	4	7
Sundry works	...	7,746	1	0
		£66,438	9	9

The following table shows the expenditure on Loan Vote since 1890 to June, 1899:—

	£	s.	d.	
1890	101,012	0	0	
1891	117,589	0	0	
1892	87,932	0	0	
1893	14,751	0	0	
1894	32,516	0	0	
1895-96	90,278	0	0	(eighteen months' period.)
1896-97	90,952	0	0	
1897-98	83,008	0	0	
1898-99	71,609	0	0	

Expenditure on Revenue Vote.

The expenditure on Revenue Vote for the year was £31,650 8s. 8d., showing an increase of £1,520 16s. 3d. on previous year.

The reports of Chief Mechanical Engineer, Resident Engineer Prospect, appendices, diagrams, &c., are attached hereto.

Annual Report.

Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, Pumping Works,
Crown-street Reservoir, Engineer's Department, 12 July, 1900.

Sir, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the working of pumping engines, &c., and water pumped for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

The work during the year was of the usual routine character, consistent with keeping the machinery in working order. That of any moment was the general overhaul to Nos. 1 and 3 engines in July-August for renewals and adjustments where found necessary, and which consisted of (No. 1 engine) opening

opening out cylinders, steam-valves, casings, air and main pumps; all pistons were drawn, piston rings done up and readjusted; steam-valves done up and adjusted; air-pump's bucket done up and fitted with new V.I. valves throughout; all valve gear and air and main pump connections were stripped and adjusted, compensator pressure pump fitted with steel pin and brass bushes, feed-pump connections rebushed with new pins; fitted compensator buckets, rebushed where found necessary; 106 iron valve cups replaced by brass ones; new charging pipes fitted throughout. No. 3 engine underwent similar overhaul, fitted with new air-pump rings; new main pump-valves removed where found defective. These engines have been running satisfactorily since overhauled. No. 2 engine is now due for general overhaul, and is being proceeded with.

The yard hydrant fire connections have been attended to, and periodically tested in order to maintain their efficiency.

The efficiency of electric-lighting power has been maintained. Boilers have been attended to in the way of cleaning, &c., as required, and are now in fair working order.

Water pumped during the year ended, and for the quarter, is given in tabulated form herewith attached, and as under, viz.:—

Water pumped by Crown-street pumps during the year to Centennial Reservoir was 2,659,546,300 gallons, being 591.91 million gallons more than the year previous; and for the quarter 712,864,000 gallons, being 242.71 million gallons more than the corresponding quarter of the year previous.

The quantity of water pumped to Woollahra Reservoir during the year was 382,106,750 gallons, being 58.69 million gallons less than the year previous; and for the quarter 89,890,400 gallons, being 12.75 million gallons less than the corresponding quarter of previous year. This falling off is, no doubt, attributable to several supplies being taken off and put on to Centennial Reservoir.

The quantity of water pumped to Waverley Reserve during the year was 419,015,000 gallons, being an increase on the year previous of 40.79 million gallons, and for the quarter, 94,003,200 gallons, being 12.84 million gallons more than corresponding quarter of previous year. The quantity of water pumped at Ryde works for the year to Ryde Hill was 99,036,000 gallons, being 32.00 million gallons less than the previous year, and for the quarter, 17,226,000 gallons, being 9.58 million gallons less than corresponding quarter of year previous; the falling off is somewhat attributable to its supplies being relieved by having been put on to Centennial Reservoir, and favourable season. To Chatswood for the year was 550,320,000 gallons, being an increase on the previous year of 40.0 million gallons.

The pumping for the quarter was 120,576,000 gallons, being nearly similar to the corresponding quarter of previous year.

The efficiency of Ryde pumps have been maintained by the staff during the year, and running fairly satisfactorily. The W. engines were found to be passing water, owing to buckets being much worn, and are now being rebushed.

The quantity of water pumped at Carlton during the year was 88,629,440 gallons, being 12.33 millions less than the year previous, and pumping for the quarter 23,010,000 gallons, being 3.64 millions more than corresponding quarter of previous year.

The requirements of renewals, &c., have been met by the staff during the year, and pumps are now in fair working order and condition.

Chatswood pumping for the year amounts to 97,439,062 gallons, being 11.08 million gallons less than previous year, and for the quarter, 19,714,502 gallons, being 9.34 million gallons less than similar quarter of year previous; this is also attributable to favourable season. The usual routine-working, packing, &c., has been attended to, and the machinery is now in fair working order and condition, but is now due for general overhaul.

J. FYFE,

The Engineer-in-Chief.

Chief Mechanical Engineer.

RETURN of water pumped and coal consumed for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

From—	To Reservoirs.	Water Pumped.	Coal Consumed.
		gallons.	tons cwt. qr.
Crown-street Works	Centennial	2,659,546,300	2,453 2 3
" "	Woollahra	382,106,750	477 10 0
" "	Waverley	419,015,000	864 9 2
Ryde Works	Ryde Hill	99,036,000	1,631 7 2
" "	Chatswood	550,320,000	
Chatswood Works	Wahroonga, &c.	97,439,062	545 16 0
Carlton Works	Penshurst, &c.	88,629,440	315 6 0
	For heating up slowly in changing boilers, Crown-street		8 10 0
	For engineer's quarters		9 0 0
	For dynamo power		308 0 0

RETURN for quarter ending 30 June, 1900.

From—	To Reservoirs.	Water Pumped.	Coal Consumed.
		gallons.	tons cwt. qr.
Crown-street Works	Centennial	712,864,000	653 10 1
" "	Woollahra	89,890,400	114 2 1
" "	Waverley	94,003,200	188 9 1
Ryde Works	Ryde Hill	17,226,000	370 7 1
" "	Chatswood	120,576,000	
Chatswood Works	Wahroonga, &c.	19,714,502	118 16 0
Carlton Works	Penshurst, &c.	23,010,000	75 3 0
	For heating up slowly in changing boilers, Crown-street		2 10 0
	For engineer's quarters		2 0 0
	For dynamo power		91 0 0

Annual Report, Prospect Reservoir and Conduit from Nepean River to Potts' Hill,
1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.

Prospect, 24 July, 1900.

THE past year has seen a return to normal conditions of abundant water supply. At 30th June, 1899, the Prospect Reservoir was recovering from the low level caused by the previous drought, and by 16th September was overflowing.

Water was then cut off to allow of the work of strengthening canal walls being proceeded with, and remained so till 21st October, when, the level having fallen to 194.54, a full flow was put on and reservoir refilled, overflowed, and a large quantity of bottom water drawn off by the scour pipes. On 5th November water was again cut off till 17th December, when R.L. was 193.29. The rivers having then dropped to their summer flow, all water available was taken; but was not equal to the outflow, and the reservoir continued to drop till it touched R.L. 191.54, on 24th January, 1900. Rain then enabled it to be refilled to 194.40, about which level it was kept till the beginning of April, when it was again refilled. Canal work was then resumed till water level was at R.L. 194.00, on 10th June, 1900, when reservoir was refilled, and has been kept full till date of writing.

It will be seen from the foregoing that but for the work in progress, the reservoir, after its first recovery in September, could have been kept at overflow level for the remainder of the year, with the exception of the month of December, when the available inflow was exceeded by the output, and during that period the loss of level would not have amounted to 2 feet.

On account of a subsidence which took place at T.S. 44 in the Prospect Reservoir embankment while the water was at its lowest in 1899, it was decided to increase and strengthen the section of bank over the portion affected between sections 40 and 46. 12,000 cubic yards of ballast from the quarry were deposited at the inner toe, extending for a length of 600 feet by (average) 35 feet in width and 15 feet in height. This was completed in August, 1899, and the upper part of bank restored to its original height, and there has been no sign of any further subsidence.

In all other parts the bank remains in very good order, the drains provided in the outer portion work well, and by removing the excess moisture rapidly after rain prevent those local inequalities of settlement which at one time were frequently apparent.

Very good progress has been made during the year with the work of strengthening the upper canal lining and substituting concrete lining where weakness in the original work developed. The total length dealt with was 11,132 lineal feet, at a cost of £14,686, and for introducing the full section of concrete lining the average cost has been 23s. 1d. per foot run of channel.

Where the strengthening, &c., has been completed, culverts, flumes, &c., have been rearranged and approaches widened, and a road formed to admit of convenient inspection of the whole of the works.

Up to the present there has been no continuous road, owing to interruptions, made by spoil-banks, culverts, and flume inlets and outlets, &c.; but these obstacles are gradually being done away with.

A contract is in progress for the renewal of 2 miles of fencing on upper canal.

The works in connection with Camden water supply were finished, and water turned on, in October, 1899. This, together with Campbelltown and Liverpool water supplies, has had regular attention as to scouring, &c., and the supplies have been satisfactory.

A roadway has been made below the embankment in lieu of the road along the top.

A new brick cottage was built during the year for occupation by the Board's gardener. This and the other two cottages on the main avenue from Western-road to embankment are now supplied with water, which is pumped by the hydraulic ram to a brick tank, of 4,500 gallons capacity, on the hillside above Veteran Hall, and thence supplies the cottages by gravitation.

The duplicate 72-inch main between Pipe-head Basin and Potts' Hill is not yet handed over to the Board by the Public Works Department; but it was charged in February last and put into partial operation, and on 23rd June the old main was closed to admit of the construction of inspection chambers on it, and the duplicate main has since been doing the whole duty.

Such of the Board's cottages as were not painted last year have been painted this year.

New screens are being gradually introduced into the Potts' Hill screen tank, twelve having been obtained, which are now being fitted and placed.

Other matters worthy of note may be mentioned as under:—

July, 1899.—Slip in canal at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The ground hereabouts has always been bad, and the heavy rains suddenly, after a long spell of drought, caused slips which overturned the walling. A stronger section of walling was adopted for this and similar spots, and the wall built in cement.

Slip in concrete bank at 46 miles. This was an outside slip, and was made good after the introduction of drains to carry surplus moisture out of the bank.

August, 1899.—Lower canal emptied and cleaned. At the same time the Boothtown aqueduct was rendered inside. This has proved very effectual by almost entirely stopping leakage. A slip at 14 miles was dealt with in the same manner as slip at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$.

October, 1899.—Pointing and repairing quick race on section 9 in hand; 60 chains of this work have been carried out.

November, 1899.—Potts' Hill Reservoir emptied to allow of connections for duplicate 72-inch main being put in. Inspection of the sides and floor showed it to be in very good order. All underwater iron-work, &c., was cleaned and painted. Iron aqueducts on upper canal painted this month.

January, 1900.—The low flow in the rivers afforded an opportunity for inspecting the Nepean and Cataract tunnels throughout. Some small falls of rock had taken place, and one considerable one in the Cataract tunnel. As this was obstructing the waterway to a great extent, it was cleared out later on.

February and March.—In the Prospect outlet tunnel roofing was constructed over the pipes, as sufficient dripping from the roof existed to keep the pipes in a dirty condition and prevent their being cleaned. It also caused some corrosion, particularly at the flanges. After erecting the roofing, the pipes were cleaned and coated, and are now in first-class condition.

April, 1900.—The inlet basin and quick race at end of section 10 were emptied, cleaned out, and repairs to concrete work effected where necessary.

The revenue from agistment was £266 19s. 8d., a smaller return than usual, but very satisfactory in face of the facts that grass has been very abundant everywhere this year, while the Board is not competing with private owners for custom, but charges 50 per cent. higher rates than they do.

A. F. JACOBS,

The Engineer.

Resident Engineer, Prospect.

RETURN

RETURN of Board's Meters specially tested for the year ending 30th June, 1900, at the request of Consumer.

Size.	Bond.	Correct.	Slow.	Fast.	District.	Remarks.
in.			per cent.	per cent.		
$\frac{3}{4}$	2,197	.....		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ashfield	
1	3,726	.....		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Dirty internally.
1	4,726	Correct ...			Annandale	
1	4,343	"			Alexandria	
1	165	.....		13	Bourke Ward	Caused through rust and dirt.
$\frac{3}{4}$	5,671	Correct ...			Burwood	
$\frac{3}{4}$	3,049	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	5,062	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	6,247	"			Botany	
$\frac{3}{4}$	5,122	"			Balmain	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	333	"			Bourke Ward	Service dirty, and flow not too good.
1	469	.....		34	"	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	173	Correct ...			"	
1	165	"			"	
$\frac{1}{2}$	432	"			"	
$\frac{1}{2}$	422	"			"	
2	1,676	"			Cook Ward	
2	852	"			"	
3	835	"			"	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,842	.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,953	.....		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Campbelltown	
$\frac{3}{4}$	1,675	Correct ...			Darlington	
1	2,796	"			Denison Ward	
$\frac{3}{4}$	2,967	"			"	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,876	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	7,872	.....		18	Erskineville	
$\frac{3}{4}$	1,974	.....		24	Fitzroy Ward	Caused through rust and dirt.
$\frac{3}{4}$	1,963	.....		8	"	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,163	.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	Spindle worn, causing worm to fall out of gear.
$\frac{3}{4}$	1,963	Correct ...			"	
1	1,952	.....		33 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Very rusty from old service pipes.
$\frac{3}{4}$	1,174	Correct ...			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	8,281	.....		11	Glebe	
$\frac{3}{4}$	4,523	.....		15	"	Accumulation of dirt, &c.
$\frac{3}{4}$	10,047	Correct ...			Gordon	
$\frac{3}{4}$	10,602	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Hunter's Hill	
$\frac{3}{4}$	10,442	Correct ...			"	Shower-cock leaking 20 gallons per hour.
$\frac{3}{4}$	10,552	"			"	
1	4,597	"			"	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,077	.....		21	Hornsby Junction	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,077	Correct ...			Lane Cove	Meter very dirty inside.
$\frac{3}{4}$	12,778	"			"	
1	6,123	.....		10	Marrickville	
2	1,253	Correct ...			"	Rust and shells, &c.
$\frac{3}{4}$	13,572	"			Macquarie Ward	
$\frac{3}{4}$	14,191	"			Newtown	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,154	"			North Sydney	
$\frac{3}{4}$	7,220	"			Paddington	
$\frac{3}{4}$	14,788	.....		22	"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	15,225	Correct ...			Petersham	
$\frac{3}{4}$	15,197	"			"	Cistern keeps siphoning, wasting 15 galls. per hour.
1	15,164	.....		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	15,265	Correct ...			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	15,226	"			"	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,063	.....		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Randwick	
$\frac{3}{4}$	16,309	Correct ...			"	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,688	.....		27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Redfern	Dirt and rust.
$\frac{3}{4}$	8,410	Correct ...			Ryde	
1	17,572	.....		10	Sirathfield	
$\frac{3}{4}$	17,535	.....	6		"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	9,490	Correct ...			Vauchuse	
$\frac{3}{4}$	19,707	.....		41	Willoughby	Brakes were broken off turbine.
$\frac{3}{4}$	9,917	Correct ...			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	9,947	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	9,909	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	19,783	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	18,771	.....		8	Woollahra	
1	18,598	.....		60	"	Service very dirty and old.
$\frac{3}{4}$	18,794	Correct ...			"	
1	9,428	"			"	
$\frac{3}{4}$	19,395	"			Waverley	
1	9,548	.....		37	"	Dirt in turbine.
1	5,006	Correct ...			Woolwich	
$\frac{3}{4}$	9,093	"			Waterloo	
	Totals	48	4	22		

These meters have been tested at request of consumers, principally in position on the premises. Out of the 74 there are 48 which proved correct, 4 showed a percentage on the slow side, and 22 on the fast side; and all those 26 in error were, on examination, found to be very dirty; in fact, some of them were almost choked up.

RETURN of Board's disconnected meters specially tested before repairing.

No	Size	Reading	Date fixed.	Date disconnected	Error.	District.
855	in	320,000	25 Sept., 1895	6 Sept, 1900	Correct	North Sydney, 5 years fixed.
930		129,300	17 Oct., 1895	6 " 1900	" " " " " " " "	" 5 "
709		132,180	12 Aug., 1895	6 " 1900	10 % slow ...	" 5 "
39	1	671,250	12 Jan., 1895	6 " 1900	12 % fast ...	" 5½ "
560		108,970	8 May, 1895	3 " 1900	6 % slow ...	Hunter's Hill, 5½ "
373		261,870	16 Dec., 1894	3 " 1900	3 % fast ...	" 5½ "
2,336		347,650	17 Oct., 1894	3 " 1900	9 % " " " " " "	" 6 "
507		297,940	27 Mar., 1895	3 " 1900	12 % " " " " " "	Randwick, 5½ "
505		13,500	24 Jan., 1900	1 " 1900	Leaking pinion	Mosman, 8 months fixed.
143	1½	268,600	11 June, 1900	30 Aug, 1900	Intermediate wheel broken	Denison Ward, 10 months fixed.
469		211,870	4 Mar, 1895	30 " 1900	10 % fast ..	Marrickville, 5 years fixed.
447		234,000	12 Jan, 1895	30 " 1900	1 % slow ..	" 5 "
426		143,470	20 " 1895	30 " 1900	3½ % fast ...	" 5 "
176		81,530	20 Oct., 1894	20 " 1900	12½ % slow ..	Waterloo and Alexandria, 6 years fixed.
201		155,250	17 " 1894	20 " 1900	2½ % " " " " " "	" " 6 "
15		159,840	22 May, 1894	20 " 1900	9 % fast ...	" " 6 "
449		265,100	7 Feb, 1895	30 July 1900	3 % " " " " " "	" " 5 "
325		212,960	31 July, 1895	30 " 1900	2 % " " " " " "	" " 5 "
677		153,960	3 Dec, 1894	30 " 1900	Correct	" " 6 "
1,260		280,150	5 Mar, 1896	30 " 1900	1½ % fast .	" " 4 "
1,396		301,700	21 Aug, 1897	30 " 1900	17½ % " " " " " "	" " 3 "
194		48,160	18 Oct., 1894	30 " 1900	3½ % slow ...	" " 5½ "
820		200,000	11 Sept, 1895	18 " 1900	11 % fast ...	" " 5 "

This return refers to meters which have been replaced by new ones on the exchange system, and tested as received. We have exchanged 1,100 during the year, and the above are a few tested for the purpose of obtaining some idea of the result after a few years' work. Most of these meters have been in use over five years.

W.J.G.,
Mechanical Engineer, 20/9/00.

TABLE showing Water Supply to Metropolitan Area.—1890-1900.

Year.	Total Supply from Prospect Reservoir	Daily Average Supply.	Population Served	Supply per head of Population
	Gallons.	Gallons		Gallons.
1890	3,097,402,490	8,486,034	343,204	24.70
1891	3,482,237,514	9,540,102	365,246	25.11
1892	4,439,273,890	12,124,152	378,885	32.12
1893	4,574,732,533	12,533,652	390,182	32.12
1894	5,014,689,039	13,738,874	401,380	34.23
1st January, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 ..	*2,194,922,372	16,645,014	408,282	40.76
1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	6,445,655,328	17,659,357	418,512	42.2
" 1897, " 1898	6,673,514,000	18,283,000	434,810	42.0
" 1898, " 1899	6,860,146,000	18,794,920	450,483	41.72
" 1899, " 1900	7,258,373,000	19,885,953	478,000	41.62

* Total supply for eighteen months

TABLE showing Water Pumped from various Pumping Stations yearly from 1890 to 30th June, 1900.

Year.	Paddington	Centennial Park	Woollahra.	Waverley	Ryde Tanks	Chatswood Tanks	Wahroon gan Tank.	Penshurst Tanks.	Richmond
1890	992,457,980		367,108,960	85,113,600	.				. . . .
1891	1,141,080,760		411,200,880	121,828,160					. . . .
1892	1,325,649,600		365,152,880	144,753,350	68,209,000	123,957,000			
1893	1,515,949,800		393,094,500	177,265,100	75,456,000	187,392,000		10,497,000	..
1894	1,628,251,000		430,102,000	207,209,000	83,328,000	199,008,000		21,371,000	.
1 Jan, 1895, to 30 June, 1896.	2,768,150,300		656,661,200	366,343,200	146,592,000	372,000,000		55,210,000	13,800,000
1 July, 1896, to 30 June, 1897	1,810,904,600		446,529,340	277,802,880	181,463,000	333,354,000	27,096,853	61,617,500	13,050,000
1 " 1897, to 30 " 1898	1,858,043,700		432,468,150	328,456,620	111,425,000	392,208,000	60,561,990	65,137,529	12,064,000
1 " 1898, to 20 " 1899	424,980,000	1,681,796,000	440,803,000	377,599,160	121,014,000	510,772,000	108,278,296	101,224,620	15,950,000
1 " 1899, to 30 " 1900		2,658,546,300	382,106,750	419,015,850	99,468,000	549,360,000	99,165,628	88,739,440	14,978,000

In the years 1890 and 1891, the Waverley water was pumped from Woollahra.
In 1892, 21,314,520 gallons were pumped from Woollahra, the balance was pumped direct from Crown-street.

II.—SEWERAGE BRANCH.

During the year the following storm-water drains were constructed by the Government Sewerage Branch, and transferred to the control of the Board, under the provisions of the Amending Act of 1894:—

White's Creek Storm-water Channel, 2nd division.
 Dolphin-street " and branch channel.
 Johnstone's Creek " (part).
 Taylor-street branch.
 Gehrig's branch.
 Fowler's branch.
 Stanmore branch.
 Bay-street overflow sewer.
 Lyndhurst-street branch.
 Denham-street branch and sub-branch.
 Mitchell-lane branch.
 Crown-street branch.

During the same period the following main sewers, constructed by the Government Sewerage Branch, have been transferred to the Board, under provisions of Amending Act of 1889, Western Suburbs Sewerage Act and North Sydney Sewerage Act:—

Western Suburbs System.—Main Western branch.
 Main Western branch, 1st division.
 Canterbury branch.
 Main Western branch, 2nd division.
 Main Western branch, 3rd division.
 Frederick-street sub-branch.
 Webb-street sub-branch.
 Carshalton-street sub-branch.
 Main Northern branch.
 Main Northern branch, 1st division.
 Marrickville-road sub-main.
 Livingstone-road sub-main.
 Main Northern branch, 2nd division.
 Dobroyd branch.
 Station-street branch.
 Canterbury Old Road sub-main.
 Short-street sub-main.

Northern System.—Waverley and Bondi eastern slopes intercepting sewer (part).
 Pyrmont branch.
 Balmain north-western slopes branch.
 Callan Park branch.
 Margaret-street overflow.
 Randwick main sewer.
 Mosman main sewer, 1st division.

During the year the out-fall works at Willoughby have been transferred to the Board. The following municipal storm-water drains have been transferred to the Board, viz.:—
 Leichhardt.—Beeson-street drain.
 Edith-street drain.

The length of sewers and stormwaters transferred to the Board during the year were, viz.:—
 Sewers—12·92 miles. (*Vide Appendix A. Table 1.*)
 Stormwater ducts—3·36 miles. (*Vide Appendix A. Tables 2 and 4.*)

Surveys, &c.

Surveys have been carried out to determine the position and level of side inlets for the Government Sewerage Department in connection with the reticulation sewerage for the following sewer:—

Kensington sewer.

Surveys have been made for storm-water drains at Victoria-street and Botany Sewage Farm, and for reticulating sewers at Alexandria, Ashfield, Balmain (low-level), Burwood, Camperdown, City, Enfield, Erskineville, Marrickville (low-level), Newtown (low-level), North Sydney, Petersham, St. Peters (low-level), Strathfield, Waterloo, Waverley, Willoughby, and Woollahra. Surveys are also in progress for dealing with the reticulation of portions of Balmain (low-level), Glebe (low-level), Burwood, Mosman, North Sydney, Strathfield, and Waverley.

Sewerage Table.

New sewers laid during the year:—

By Board	59·48 miles.
By Government	12·92 "
Existing sewers	389·01 "

Total length of sewers 461·41 miles.

Storm-water drains laid:—

By Board	·01 miles.
By Government	3·10 "
By municipalities	0·26 "
Existing	22·308 "

Total 25·678 miles.

Sewerage

Sewerage.

During the year, 12·92 miles of sewer were transferred from the Government to the control of the Board, and 59·48 miles of reticulation sewers were constructed by the Board. The total length of sewers under the jurisdiction of the Board is 461·41 miles.

The Willoughby outfall works were also transferred to the Board during the year.

In addition to the foregoing, 3·37 miles of storm-water ducts were vested in the Board. The total length of these channels now maintained by the Board is 25·678 miles.

New Sewers.

The new sewers constructed by the Board during the year was 59·48 miles, as against 59·96 miles in the preceding year. Storm-water ducts ·01 miles as against ·08 miles previous year (*vide Appendix B*).

The aggregate length of sewers and storm-water ducts now under the control of the Board is—

Sewers	461·41 miles
Storm-water ducts	25·68 ..
Total	<u>487·09 miles</u>

It will be seen from the mileage of sewers constructed during the year that the average progress has been over 1 mile per week, the work has been carried out in varying strata.

The transfer of a number of main ducts to the Board enabled the public to have the advantage of improved sanitation within reasonable time from the completion of the Board's work. Although the Board has pushed on the reticulation for the ratepayers' benefit, the application of the compulsory clauses of the Act has to be made with recalcitrant owners who do not comply with the statutory notices to connect to the sewers.

In many cases the cost of connecting is a tax upon some of the community who are struggling to establish a home, more especially in districts where the natural formation is rock, such cases are provided for by the system of defined payments on one hand, and by constructing the reticulation sewers through private property where levels are favourable.

Contracts in Progress.

During the year the work of constructing new sewers has been pushed on, 65 contracts were in progress during the year as against 60 the preceding one—the contracts comprised a total length of nearly 100 miles of sewers of varying sizes in different formations. In addition to above several miles of effluent drains were laid at Rockdale Sewage Farm, also building over screening chamber; 5 new cottages erected and additions to Manager's residence. A new cottage was also erected at Cook's River, Marrickville, on Board's land, and is occupied by one of the maintenance men.

A brick vent-shaft, with cottage attached, is being erected at Percival Road, Petersham, for the ventilation of Main Eastern Branch, Western Suburbs.

Storm-water Drains.—The storm-water drains under the Board's control are in satisfactory condition—the principal item of cost in maintenance is the removal of the silt and sand. Many of the ducts are subject to tidal influence, which causes deposits of sand during rain storms which occur concurrently with high water. The maintenance of these works must for some time continue to be a drag on the revenue of this branch.

Outfall Sewers.—The various outfall sewers have been maintained in good condition. Necessary repairs to the invert of Bondi outfall sewer have been carried out without the necessity of bringing the side overflows into operation. Bulkheads were constructed above and below the section to be dealt with, and ample fluming was provided to carry the sewage flow. Arrangements being made for the safety of the men engaged by giving warning in case of rainfall in any of the upper portions of the drainage area.

The extension of the reticulation system causes an increase in the depth of flow and velocity of current; this, under ordinary circumstances, prevents any material deposit of silt; but heavy rain storms bring a large quantity of road detritus into the main sewers, and causes deposit in places. Owing to new districts being opened up, and funds not admitting of the staff being increased, the silt has not been removed as I would like, owing to the maintenance men having to be spread out; but arrangements will be made to overcome this difficulty. The appointment of an experienced fitter to this branch has been of considerable advantage with regard to the various penstocks, and other mechanical work, the whole of which have been overhauled and are in good working order. The wrought-iron aqueducts over Cook's River and Wooli Creek will require painting during the current year.

Reticulation Sewers.

The whole of the suburban sewers in operation are in a satisfactory condition, and the steel and cast-iron pipe aqueducts have been painted or tarred, as required.

The flushing arrangements are attended to and work satisfactorily. This work is carried out by means of automatic flushing chambers in connection with water spray air inducts, the water used in inducing a current of air into the sewer being afterwards used for flushing same; each manhole in the pipe sewers is also a flushing station, so that any section of sewer can be flushed with the flow in same.

With the flushing referred to and ventilation of the sewers, formation of sewer gas is prevented, and the absence of sick reports from the number of men engaged in sewer maintenance is ample proof of the aerated condition of the sewers.

In the old City reticulation, where sewers are found to be defective, they have been either totally reconstructed or rejointed with proper joints. There is no doubt that many of the old sewers are on forgotten lines, and it is only by their falling in or disclosed by building operations that the Board can trace their existence.

The following works have been carried out by day-labour under the staff:—

Empire-lane	...	...	...	relaying 9-inch sewer.
Lower Fort-street	...	...	...	new 6-inch sewer.
Little Queen-street	...	...	...	extending 6-inch sewer.
George-street	...	...	...	9-inch sewer at "Royal Hotel."
Alma-street, Pyrmont	...	...	...	9-inch sewer extended.
Power-house, Ultimo	...	...	...	18-inch sewer laid.
Foster-street	...	...	...	9- " " "
Forsyth-street, Glebe	...	...	...	9- " " "
Holdsworth-lane	...	...	...	9- " " relaid.
Queen and Regent Streets	...	...	...	9- " " extended.
Surrey-street	...	...	...	9- " " laid.
York-street, opposite Lassetter's	...	...	...	12- " " lifted and relaid.

The pipes in this lane, although laid over thirty years were in good condition, but joints were all oper.

Moore's-road	...	...	...	9-inch sewer relaid.
Liverpool-street	...	...	...	9- " " "
Perry's-lane	...	...	...	9- " " "

The heavy falls of rain last year disclosed certain weak points in the suburban reticulation system; the sewers became surcharged and flooded some low-lying properties. It was evident from an examination of the manholes that the flood water from premises was finding its way into the sewers far in excess of the quantity calculated upon, and the necessity of flood reliefs became apparent. These have been provided for, and, the Board having approved, were put in hand and will be pushed on.

Removal of Silt.

The quantity of silt removed from the various sewers is, viz.:—Metropolitan district sewers, 800 tons; storm-water drains, Rushcutters' Bay, 650 tons; Neutral Bay and Careening Cove, 593 tons; White's Creek, 185 tons; Beattie-street, Balmain, 782 tons.

Bondi and Botany outfalls, 100 and 30 tons respectively; Macdonald Town branch, 70 tons; and storm-water drains—Long Cove, 1,200 tons; Iron Cove Creek, 600 tons; Powel's Creek, 250 tons; and Double Bay, 5,000 tons. With regard to the latter, the deposit is not due to normal conditions, but to an inrush of water heavily charged with sand from an adjoining estate—the adjustment of cost of removal will be a question either of amicable settlement or legal process.

Pumping Plant.

During the year the Thone's Ejector installation continued to give satisfaction, the quantity of sewage raised into the Botany outfall was 202,572,000 gallons, the daily average being 555,000 gallons.

Owing to the approaching completion of the low-level pumping station at Marrickville, which was intended to receive the sewage from the district served by the ejector, it will be necessary to abolish this station and pump from the main works, as it would not be economical to run two stations when one could do the work. The machinery is in good order, and, with the ejectors, could be used in other districts, if more economical power than compressed air cannot be obtained.

This system was instituted over five years ago to serve a district which was too low to admit of it being connected with the gravitation sewers, and which had a very high death rate from enteric fever.

The operations of the Board have raised the sanitary condition of the district to such a standard that it now compares favourably with any in which the sewerage system exists.

The value of the work done as affecting health will no doubt be dealt with by the medical adviser in his report. There is one important point in connection with this temporary system, viz., the lowering of the level of ground water, which has no doubt materially contributed to the low death rate of the district.

Double Bay Pumping Station.—The plant at this station is in good running condition, but, owing to the high minimum charge for electric power, the cost of pumping is not economical, and no improvement can be made until the system is extended to Rushcutters' Bay section, and cost of power be spread over a larger return.

The quantity of sewage pumped since 5th March to 30th June, 1900, was 10,673,880, and estimated B.T.U. 8382.2.

The Watt meter at the station was loaned by the Railway Commissioners, and had to be returned. One was, however, purchased, and it is now fixed in position, and a check can be kept on the power supplied, as well as ascertaining the efficiency of the plant.

The Marrickville low-level pumping station has not yet been transferred to the Board, although the Board's staff is running the plant. This was considered advisable on account of the engines being new to the Colony, and the staff required time to become accustomed to same, as well as other mechanical details.

Outlet Works.

Cook's River, Botany.—The machinery and valves are in good working order, and nothing of import has occurred during the year.

The laying of submarine pipes has been delayed, owing to the Department not being able to obtain the services of a dredge, but arrangements have now been made, and I hope to see an early start. The locomotive has been repaired, but has reached the limit of its usefulness, and should be replaced with one of more suitable type for local conditions of running.

The temporary bridge has been attended to, to make it safe until sludge pipes have been laid.

Outfall, Willoughby.—These works were transferred to the Board in August last, and are maintained in good working order. A general description of the works is attached hereto.

After the works were in complete running condition, it was apparent that the tank accommodation would not be sufficient for any further expansion of the sewerage system, and steps were taken to provide same on land resumed for that purpose; also for intercepting the large quantity of sand brought down in time of heavy rain, and providing machinery for disposing of same. The Board, having visited the works, approved of the above works being proceeded with, and a contract was put in hand.

With precipitation systems, either mechanical or chemical, in other parts of the world, the disposal of the sludge has been a difficult matter, and the Willoughby works is no exception. In

In America, and some parts of Great Britain, it is run into tanks constructed for the purpose, and allowed to dry in the air until it can be dug out. It is then disposed of to farmers and others, if they are disposed to take it, which in many cases they are not, and the material becomes an incumbrance. In order to reduce the bulk, it is in other places pressed into sludge cake for convenience of handling, and disposed of to those who wished to have it for the carting.

This inducement, however, does not appear to be financially successful, as burning of the sludge in conjunction with town refuse appears to be the common method of disposal, when the two could be combined. I have no doubt that it could be economically managed.

With the North Sydney works such favourable conditions do not obtain, and unless the sludge is disposed of by digging in on the filter bed, it must be destroyed by fire. To convert the filtering area into a sludge pit would defeat one of the objects of the system, and this method could only be adopted in a small way to make up depressions or banking up the distributors. A quantity has been disposed of in this manner without causing a nuisance or deteriorating the bed as a filter.

After some months of working it was found that the cost of lime for precipitation and forming sludge cake, together with cost of fuel for burning the latter, was so great that experiments were tried in mixing some combustible material with the sludge. Sawdust and coal-dust were tried, but in neither case was the result conclusive as to economy, and mixing lime with the sludge to form the cake had to be reverted to.

If lime precipitation has to be continued, some other method of mixing lime and sludge will have to be adopted to obtain satisfactory results. The quantity of coal used for burning the sludge-cake is 9 cwt. to 2½ tons of "cake" during an eight-hour shift, or 18 per cent.

The "destructors" have not acted satisfactorily, and an alteration to one of the furnaces will be made, when it is hoped that better results will be obtained. The cost of working the outfall works, including wages, lime, coal, &c., from 1st August, 1899, to 30th June, 1900, was £1,334 2s. 5d.; of this amount, wages absorbs £661 10s. 3d., and coal-lime, £613 0s. 6d.

In view of the heavy cost of working, the system it is desirable, in the interests of the ratepayers, that some more economical method of disposal should be tried, and with this object the Board approved of one of the precipitation tanks being converted into a bacteria bed on the Scott-Moncrieff principle. If this mode of treatment is successful—and there is every ground for thinking it will—an important question in connection with these works will be solved. Before the end of the year I hope to be in a position to report favourably.

It was considered necessary to have the filtering area regularly harrowed in order to aerate the ground, as it had every appearance of becoming sour and sewage sick. A harrow and horse was provided, and foreman reports that harrowing the ground regularly has improved the condition of same. It was noticed that fungus was growing on the internal surface of pipes. If this was allowed to accumulate, the filtering power of the underdrains would be considerably impaired. Suitable brushes were provided, and the growth removed. The levels of inlets of subsidiary subsoil drains have been badly arranged. Instead of the soffits of main and side drains being common, the latter joins the former at the invert. The result, when main line is flowing with any depth, is obvious.

Sewage Farms, Botany and Rockdale.

There being ample area of sand to be covered, there is no difficulty in disposing of the sludge.

The average daily flow of sewage on to the Botany farm is 3,000,000 gallons. The quantity flowing into the Rockdale farm cannot be estimated until a proper gauging apparatus has been provided. The quantity of stormwater which passed down the main carrier taxed the carrying capacity, but the provision made for reliefs enabled the manager to deal with the maximum flow. What the overflow could not take passed on to the farm—the available area being 125 acres, 40 of which have been underdrained into agricultural pipes with coir-mat joints. This system of underdraining has been successful on the Botany as well as this farm. Mats that have been in the ground for eighteen months were taken up, and showed no signs of deterioration. This is the only system of jointing that has given satisfaction in letting the subsoil water pass through and preventing the ingress of sand, and there is every appearance of this difficult question being successfully solved.

The beds on Rockdale Farm which have been underdrained are working satisfactorily, and have proved a good stand-by. Material is being manufactured for underdraining other beds on both farms. The pipes and coir-mats will be supplied by the Board, and the laying of same, with constructing chambers, &c., will be done by contract.

As reported in previous reports, tree-planting is made a part of the annual work on the farms. These are for break-winds and ornamental as well as for commercial purposes. During the season, the manager has planted out about 700 osier cuttings. This planting will be continued each season, and will in a few years, it is hoped, be a source of revenue to the Board. The trees planted out under the suggestion of Mr. Maiden, Director of Botanic Gardens, are thriving, and will in a few years considerably improve the appearance of the farm.

Five workmen's cottages have been built, and are occupied by the men. They form a pleasing feature in the farm, and in a short time, with the gardens in front, will be further improved. Provision has been made for transporting the children to the farm boundary to enable them to attend school.

A neat building has been erected over the screening chamber on Rockdale outfall for protection of the gearing, &c.; also a coal bunker and store.

The live stock, the property of the Board, on the farm is in a healthy condition.

A fair return has been obtained from the sale of pigs. Six good pedigree pigs from imported stock was obtained from the Agricultural College to improve the farm stock. A trial crop of broom millet was sown, and the result of the crop is promising for future cultivation, as if proper seed can be obtained it can be grown on the farm, and with a good local market it can be disposed of at a profit.

The cost of maintenance of the different services is, viz. :—Inlet house—wages, £136 6s.; cost of coal, oil, stores, repairs to loco. and oil engine, £99 14s.; Botany Farm—maintenance, £859 14s. 2d.; the cost of ploughing and harrowing, including forage, seeds, tools, live stock, &c., £481 18s. 3d.; Rockdale Farm—maintenance, £531 10s.; ploughing and harrowing, material, tools, &c., £178 1s. 11d.

The returns are as follows, viz. :—Sale of produce, £66 19s. 3d.; sale of live stock, £60 17s.; agistment, £82 4s.; total, £210 0s. 3d. The estimated value of live stock is £194 10s.

The whole of the leaseholds are in a satisfactory condition. Improvements have been made to two buildings, and holdings have been let to satisfactory tenants.

Works

Works to the amount of £4,059 3s. 10d. have been carried out on loan account.

The cost of working these farms on present lines, apart from the interest on future expenditure on loan account for extending the filtering area, is one for serious consideration, and has not been overlooked. In reports submitted for the Board's consideration it was pointed out that economy in the future could only be attained by a complete departure from the present lines of disposal, and adopting one more in line with modern science, viz., by biological treatment. The Board were fully seized with the importance of a change being made, and in order that the Department would not be working in the dark, it was necessary that certain factors should be obtained to guide future working of the system. These factors could only be arrived at by chemical analysis, and the President of the Health Board approved of the request of this Board that Mr. Hamlet, the Government Analyst, should arrange for conducting the investigation.

In order to have the investigations carried out in a proper manner, the Hon. Minister for Works was asked to approve of the expenditure of a sum of £500 for constructing a series of tanks for the purpose. It was pointed out that the improved cultivation would in time freely cover the cost. In reply it was pointed out that, as the Government were constructing a septic installation at Rookwood Asylum, it was not considered advisable to expend money on experimental purposes on the same lines. That the two installations were not on the same lines was apparent to any one who had studied and investigated the question, and this opinion has been fully borne out by the investigations by the Government Analyst of the filtrate from the tentative system which the Board had to fall back upon. The results of his investigations were considered of such importance by Mr. Hamlet that they formed part of his annual address as President of the Royal Society.

The factors which are necessary for the successful working of a biological system must be obtained from the sewage to be dealt with, and not from samples, which may be of a totally different character.

House-drainage Sub-branch.

The following is the number of houses connected with the metropolitan and suburban sewers under the control of the Board during the past twelve months:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	Total.
City ...	961	541	1,070	1,223	1,050	1,384	971	1,147	400	631	9,378
Suburbs ...	3,804	3,578	3,448	3,437	2,853	3,113	2,160	2,685	6,895	8,709	40,682
											50,060
Connected with city sewers prior to Board's control ...											18,000
Total ...											68,060

It may be observed that a great majority of those returned in the city are reconstructions, and are included in the 18,000 connected with the sewers prior to Board's control.

An analysis of the houses connected with sewers in the suburbs during the past twelve months gives the following result:—Alexandria, 42; Annandale, 228; Ashfield, 1,278; Balmain, 2,558; Camperdown, 144; Erskineville, 21; Glebe, 238; Leichhardt, 922; Marrickville, 625; Newtown, 182; North Sydney, 660; Petersham, 1,263; Paddington, 114; Redfern, 54; Randwick, 37; Waterloo, 53; Waverley, 148; Woollahra, 136; Burwood, 6.

House-drainage Plan Fees.

The fees for house-drainage plans, and the number of plans prepared, are as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
Plans prepared ...	2,213	2,303	2,485	2,669	2,119	
Fees... ..	£1,033	£1,036 15s.	£1,013 2s. 6d.	£1,224 2s. 6d.	£788 12s. 6d.	
	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	Total.
Plans prepared ...	2,624	2,557	3,219	6,655	8,676	35,520
Fees... ..	£875 2s. 6d.	£690 5s.	£894 12s. 6d.	£1,933	£2,444 6s. 6d.	£11,932 19s.

The number of houses surveyed and charted on records was 3,271, and the number of building plans lodged, 250.

Compulsory Drainage.

During the twelve months ending June 30 there were 431 houses connected with sewers by Board's contractor, of which 134 were done under the system of deferred payment, and 297 under the compulsory clause of the Act.

The number of plans prepared last year is 2,021 in advance of the previous year, and the increase in fees is £511 6s. 6d. There is no doubt that the visitation of the plague is responsible for the marked increase in the number of houses connected with the sewers in the suburbs. The reconstructions in the city do not bear favourable comparisons, and the cause is not far to seek. In the suburbs the Board can move direct; on the other hand, the compulsory power in the city was confined to the City Council, or in their default, in the Health Board. The process being so circumlocutory, action on the part of owners was not in proportion to the necessity for same, as the notes of the inspecting officers revealed.

House Drainage Certificates.

The number of official certificates issued during the year was:—City division, 900; suburban, 5,017. The number issued from 1891 to 1899 were:—City, 3,849; suburban, 6,437.

Defective Drainage.

During the year, in the City division, 188 first notices and 34 final notices to repair or alter defective drainage; North Sydney, 4 first notices and 2 final notices; Leichhardt, 7 first notices; Glebe, 5 first and 5 final notices. In most cases action was taken without unnecessary delay. In the City Leichhardt, Glebe, and North Sydney, 20 chokages were cleared and 33 premises smoke-tested.

Sanitary Plumbing.

The past year has been particularly busy under this head. The difficulties of dealing effectively and promptly with properties in the city have previously been pointed out, and it is to be hoped that full power will shortly be granted by the Legislature to deal direct in these matters. During the recent outbreak of plague, the City Council and the Health Board, with the help of four trained inspectors appointed by the Board, made special house to house inspections in the city in addition to the ordinary work of inspection incidental to the Board's regular work. There were 7,968 special inspections made, and reports on same were forwarded to City Council as the local authority under the Health Act. The state of things, in many cases, was awful, necessitating entire reconstruction. To

DISTRICT OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

Exhaust Shafts.								Induct Shafts.									
Year.	Number of Shafts Tested.	Lineal Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Day.	Cubic Feet per Week.	Average Time of Test.	Average Wind in Miles per Hour.	Year.	Number of Shafts Tested.	Lineal Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Day.	Cubic Feet per Week.	Average Time of Test.	Average Wind in Miles per Hour.		
1891	500	5,074,061	996,292	23,911,108	167,377,056	14 min.	9.62	1891	240	3,493,572	685,963	16,463,112	115,241,784	14 min.	9.62		
1892	515	5,631,370	1,705,719	26,537,256	185,760,792	16 "	13.95	1892	241	3,863,800	758,657	18,207,768	127,454,376	16 "	13.95		
1893	538	5,614,550	1,102,416	26,457,984	185,205,888	30 "	8.72	1893	251	3,844,163	754,801	18,115,224	126,806,568	30 "	8.72		
1894	613	6,159,430	1,209,404	29,025,696	203,179,872	10 "	7.80	1894	289	4,183,740	822,459	19,739,016	138,173,112	10 "	7.80		
1895-6	1,026	14,892,375	3,008,985	72,215,640	505,509,480	11 "	10.72	1895-6	520	10,288,505	2,037,054	48,889,296	342,225,072	13 "	10.72		
1896-7	1,225	19,187,320	3,836,959	93,287,016	653,009,112	25 "	11.19	1896-7	634	11,567,085	2,305,238	55,325,712	387,279,984	27 "	11.44		
1897-8	1,436	21,211,100	4,333,856	104,012,544	728,087,808	23 "	12.90	1897-8	724	12,857,820	2,550,657	61,215,744	428,510,208	25 "	13.20		
1898-9	1,947	29,663,110	6,304,737	151,313,688	1,059,195,816	21 "	13.60	1898-9	965	18,426,370	3,653,951	87,694,824	618,863,768	21 "	13.30		
1899-1900	2,331	35,069,500	7,471,966	179,327,184	1,255,290,288	21 "	12.60	1899-1900	1,124	22,221,000	4,401,457	105,634,968	739,444,776	22 "	12.50		
Average Work of One Exhaust Shaft.								Average Work of One Induct Shaft.									
Year.	Lineal Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Day.	Cubic Feet per Week.	Miles per Hour.	Average Wind Velocity.	Percentage of Wind.	Pressure per Sq. Foot. lb.	Year.	Lineal Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Hour.	Cubic Feet per Day.	Cubic Feet per Week.	Miles per Hour.	Average Wind Velocity.	Percentage of Wind.	Pressure per Sq. Foot. lb.
1891	10,148	1,992	47,308	334,656	1.87	9.62	19.52	.0710	1891	14,555	2,358	68,592	480,144	2.75	9.62	28.52	.0378
1892	10,934	2,147	51,528	360,696	2.07	12.95	14.83	.0214	1892	16,032	3,148	75,552	528,864	3.03	13.95	21.72	.0459
1893	10,436	2,049	49,176	344,232	1.97	8.72	22.59	.0191	1893	15,315	3,007	72,168	505,176	2.90	8.72	33.25	.0420
1894	10,048	1,972	47,328	331,296	1.90	7.80	24.35	.0150	1894	14,494	2,845	68,280	477,960	2.74	7.80	35.12	.0375
1895-6	14,515	2,932	70,285	492,699	2.74	10.72	25.55	.0375	1895-6	19,785	3,917	94,015	658,125	3.74	10.72	34.88	.0702
1896-7	15,663	3,173	76,152	533,064	2.96	11.19	26.45	.0438	1896-7	18,244	3,636	87,264	610,848	3.45	11.44	30.15	.0595
1897-8	14,771	3,018	72,432	507,024	2.80	12.90	21.70	.0392	1897-8	17,760	3,523	84,552	591,864	3.36	13.20	25.46	.0564
1898-9	15,235	3,238	77,712	543,984	2.89	13.60	21.25	.0418	1898-9	19,094	3,756	90,864	636,034	3.61	13.30	27.14	.0631
1899-1900	15,045	3,205	76,920	538,440	2.85	12.60	22.62	.0406	1899-1900	19,770	3,916	93,984	667,888	3.74	12.50	29.92	.0699

Exhaust Work.				Induct Work.			
No. of Shafts.	Size of Shafts.	Lineal Feet.	Cubic Feet.	No. of Shafts.	Size of Shafts.	Lineal Feet.	Cubic Feet.
2,247	6"	33,664,900	6,610,103	1,116	6"	22,064,700	4,392,404
76	9"	1,246,800	550,836				
3	12"	55,100	43,276				
1	16"	22,000	30,719				
1	18"	12,000	21,205				
3	24"	68,700	215,827				
Special Shafts		35,069,500	7,471,966			22,221,000	4,401,457
			2,355,660				1,043,744
			9,827,626				5,445,201
			235,363,024				130,634,824
			1,651,041,168				914,793,768

Drawing Office.

During the year 430 tracings and 270 sheets of drawings for various works have been prepared Heliographs printed, 1,404; plans mounted, 919; and various photographs.

Expenditure on Loan Vote.

The expenditure on Loan Account for the year was £111,153 1s. 6d.

Expenditure on Revenue Vote.

The expenditure on Revenue Vote for the year was £26,293 12s. 6d., against £21,710 9s. 6d. for previous year. The increase is due to provision having to be made for new outfall and pumping works which were transferred; also increase in the inspecting staff, on account of the rapid expansion of the sewerage system, and to cope with applications to connect to same.

Cement and Pipe Testing Room.

Parcels of cement, representing 6,810 casks, and 36,000 bags, were tested during the year, one parcel only failing to come up to the standard required. Besides issuing this cement, 1,842 casks that had been tested and approved by the Sewerage Branch of the Public Works Department, were branded and sent away by us.

Seventy stoneware pipe tests were made for porosity and crushing strain, of which 16 failed to pass for porosity.

Nine samples of bricks were tested for cross-breaking strain and absorption.

Nine Monier oval pipes were sent up for test as to crushing strain.

Three tests were made of different sands for use on Board's work.

Thirty-seven special shafts were tested at various times during the year, besides 3,455 ventilating shafts.

Thirty observations in connection with sewer temperatures were taken.

General.

The President and the Board paid visits of inspection to the Botany and Rockdale farms, also the outfall works at Willoughby, and considered the various proposals for expenditure at above places.

The information furnished by the Government Astronomer and Government Statistician has been of the greatest assistance to the Department, and I take this opportunity of recording my thanks for the courtesy shown by them.

The Assistant Engineer and other officers of the staff have ably assisted me in carrying out the various works. The work of the Sewerage staff was materially increased by visitation of the plague, and the extra duty was performed with a spirit which is creditable to them.

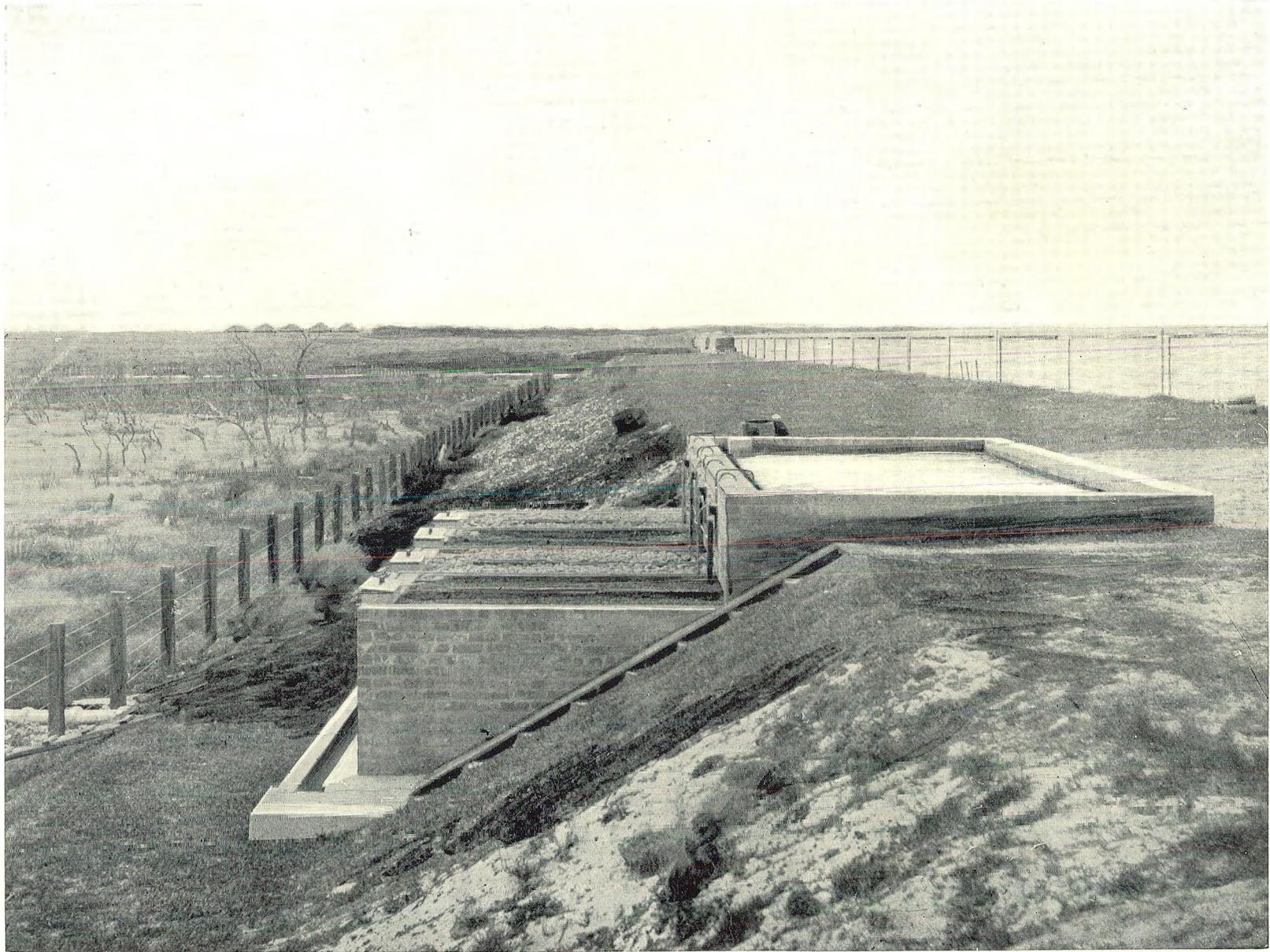
I have, &c.,

J. M. SMAIL, M.Inst.C.E.,
Board Engineer.

[16 Plans, 2 Photos.]



FARM LABOURERS' COTTAGES, SEWAGE FARM.



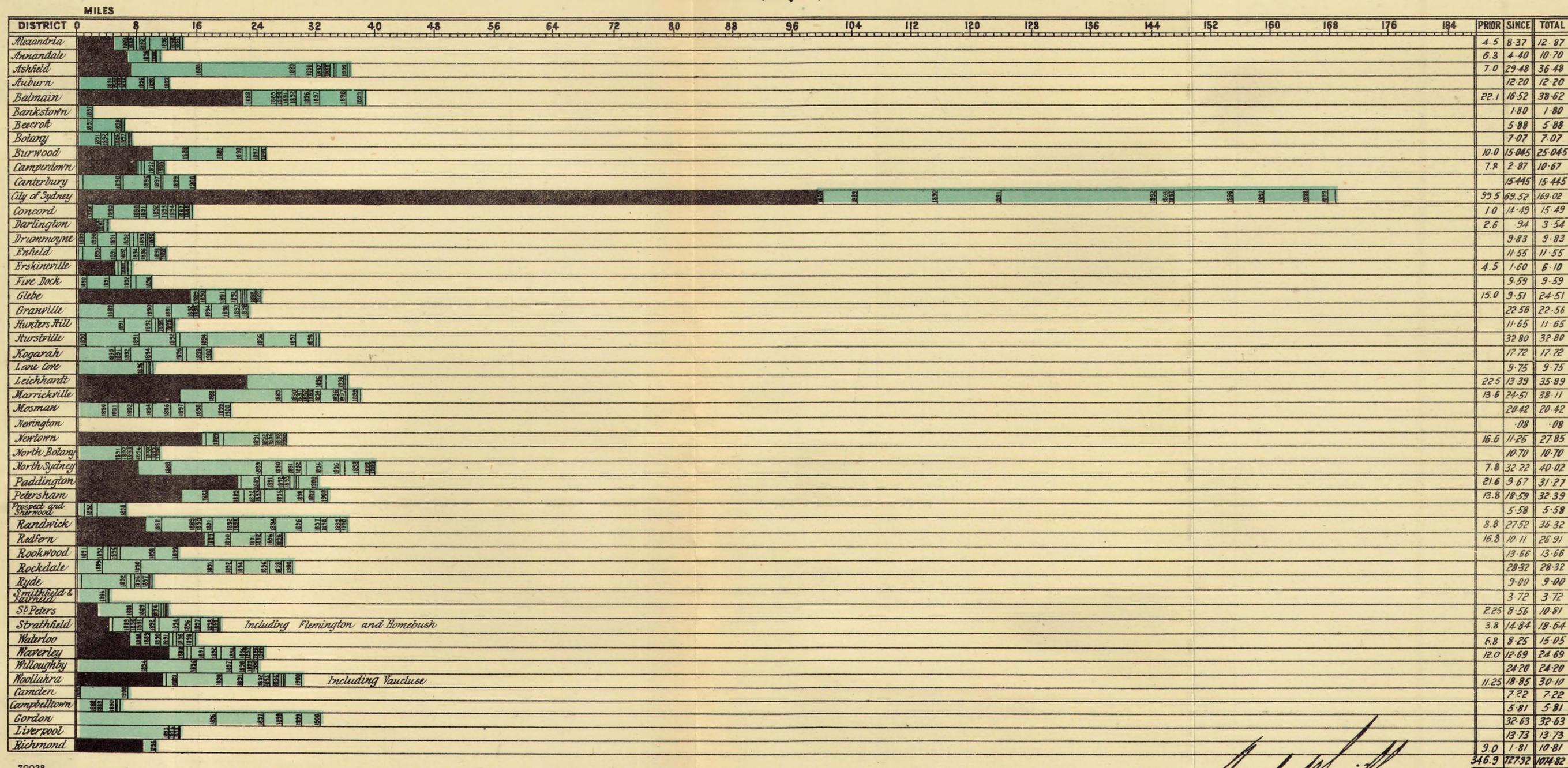
EXPERIMENTAL FILTER TANKS, SEWAGE FARM

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE,
SYDNEY.

WATER MAIN RETICULATION

DIAGRAM

Showing Mileage of Water Main Reticulation of the City of Sydney and Suburbs etc. The Mains laid prior to the control of the Board shown in black and the Mains laid since are shown in blue.



70028

N.B The above does not include Trunk or Pumping Mains or Repairs &c

Handwritten signature and text:
 Robert Smith
 Chief Insp. Water Supply

SIG. 556

J.N.J.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

SYDNEY.

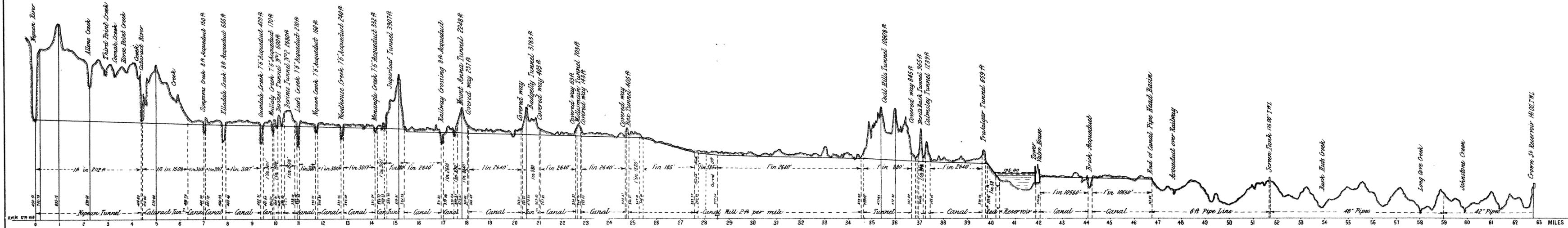
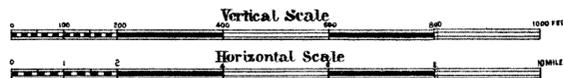
TABLE SHOWING THE VOLUME OF WATER SUPPLIED WEEKLY FROM PROSPECT RESERVOIR BY GRAVITATION TO SYDNEY AND SUBURBS FROM 30TH JUNE 1898 TO 30TH JUNE 1900 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS WATER BY GRAVITATION AND BY PUMPING; THE MEAN SHADE TEMPERATURE; AND THE RAINFALL FOR EACH WEEK.



Handwritten note: Revised by the Water Supply.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY

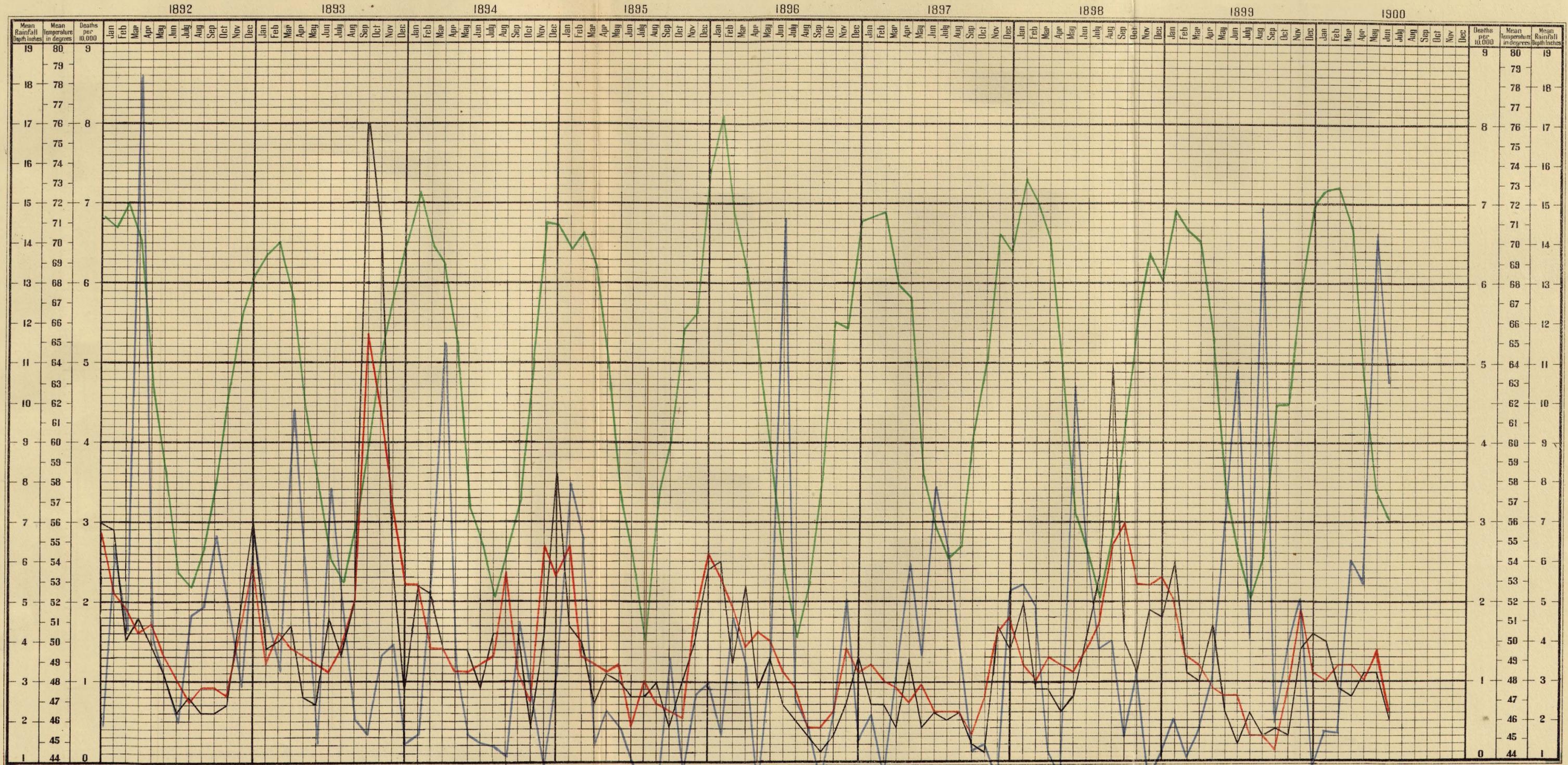
SECTION OF CONDUIT FROM PHEASANT'S NEST TO SYDNEY



SECTION

Charles Whittell
Chief Engineer, Water Supply

ADULT AND INFANTILE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE OF THE METROPOLIS Per 10,000 of the Population



J.G.S. Davis
70028

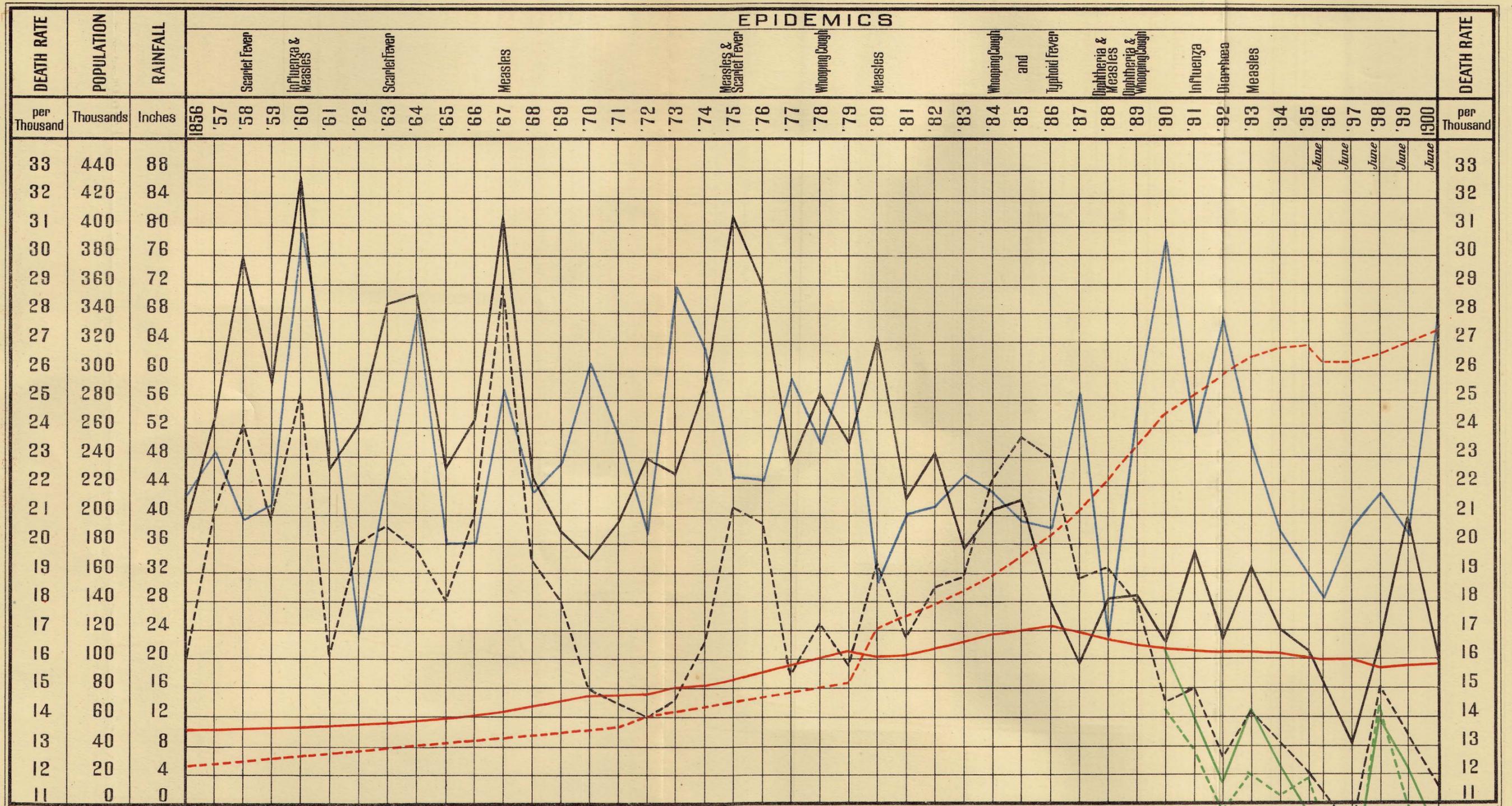
NOTES

- Red line indicates the Suburban rate
- Black .. do. .. City .. do
- Blue .. do. .. Rainfall
- Green .. do. .. Temperature

Photo-illustrated by
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer
Sydney, N.S.W.

Muffett
Assist. Eng.

DIAGRAM SHOWING DEATH RATE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS



J. G. Purves
70028

——— Death rate in City of Sydney
 - - - do. do. Suburbs
 ——— Population of City of Sydney
 - - - do. do. Suburbs
 ——— Rainfall at Sydney Observatory
 ——— Death Rate in City exclusive of Hospitals, Asylums & Gaols
 - - - do. do. Suburbs exclusive of Hospitals, Asylums & Gaols

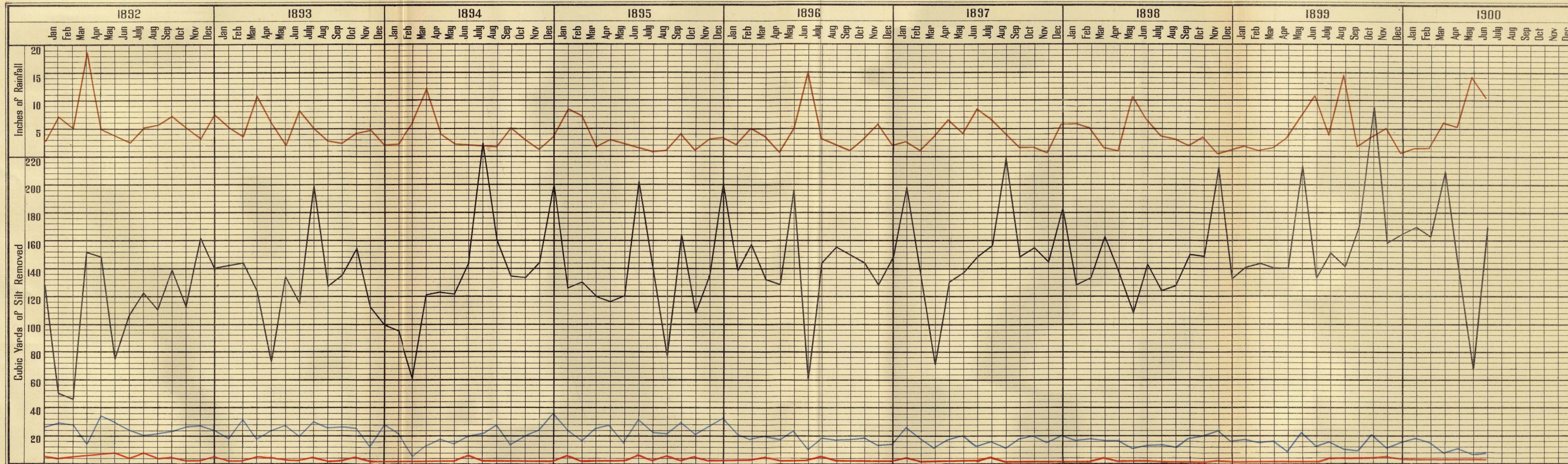
J. P. Smith
Asst. Eng.

Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gallick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

BOTANY SEWAGE FARM

DIAGRAM

SHEWING QUANTITIES OF SILT REMOVED FROM INLET AND OUTLET HOUSES



W.E.M.
70028
J. S. Purvis

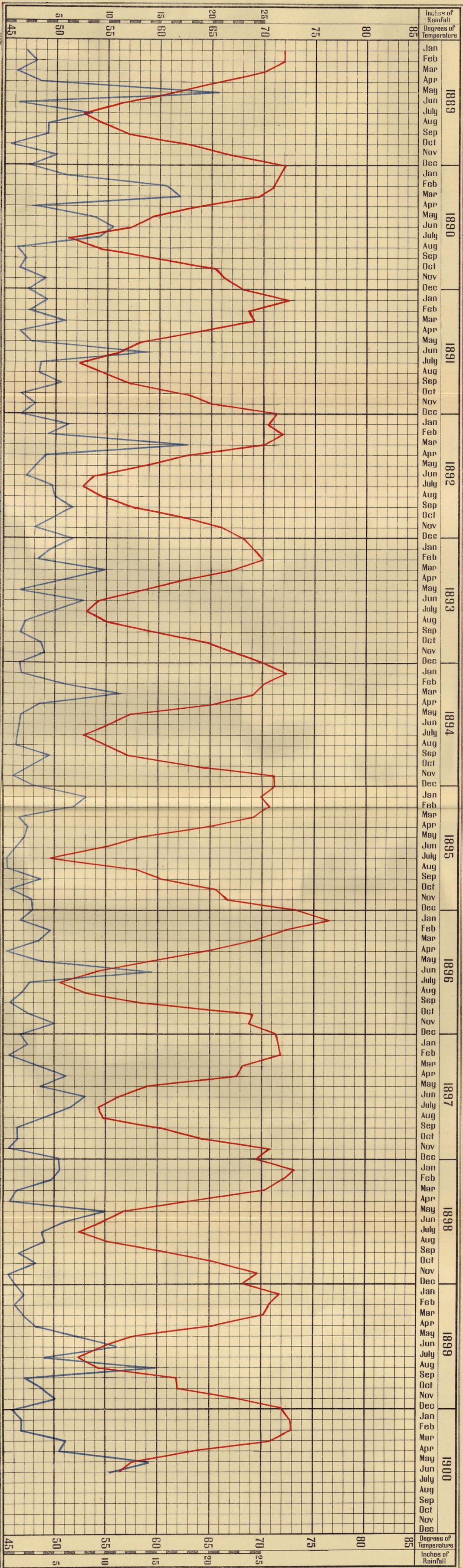
NOTES

— Silt removed from Screening Wells	— Silt removed from Outlet Well
— do. do. do. Inlet	— do. do. do. Rainfall

Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gillies, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

SIG. 556
W. J. Purvis
Assist. Eng.

DIAGRAM SHEWING ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURES & RAINFALL SYDNEY



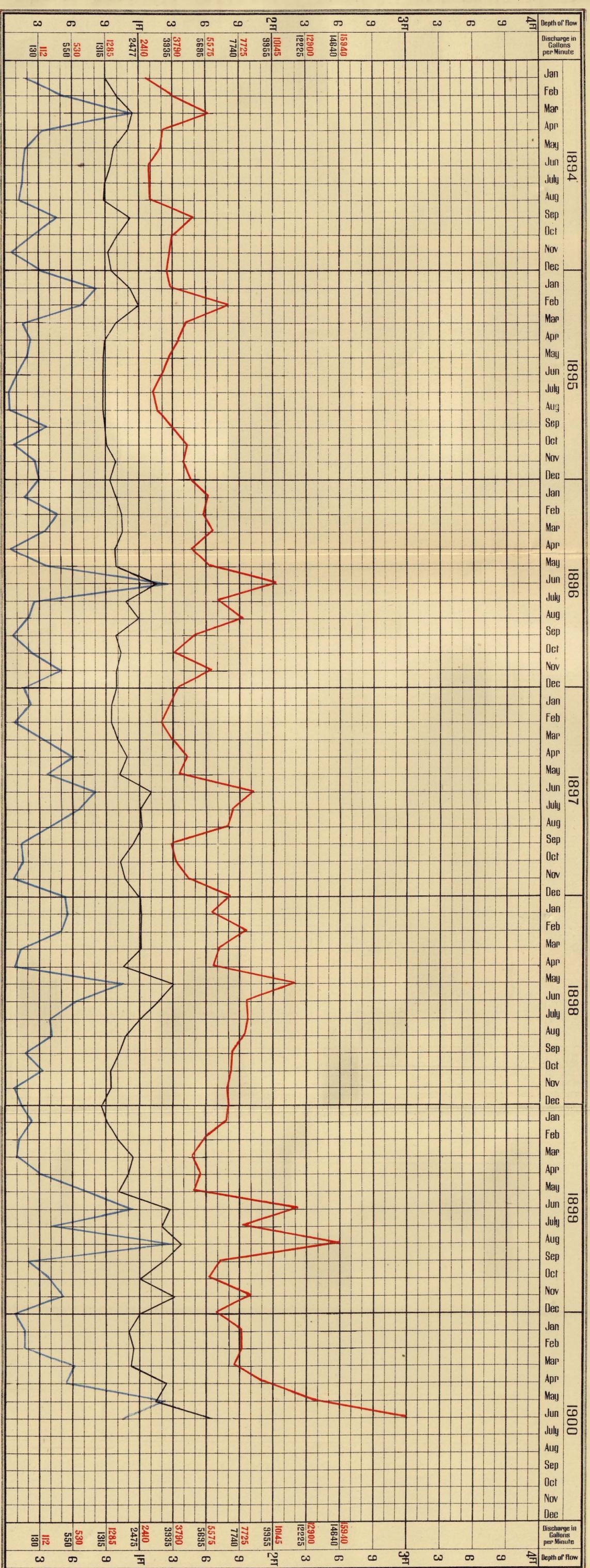
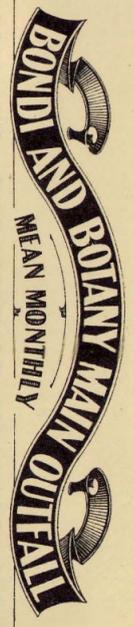
J. S. Furness

NOTES

Mean Temperature shown thus ————
do. Rainfall ————

*Printed by
R. S. G. & Co.*

DEPTH OF FLOW AND DISCHARGE IN GALLONS PER MINUTE

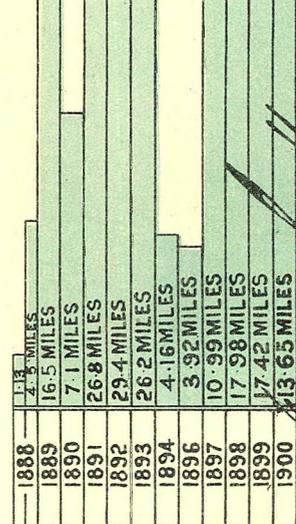
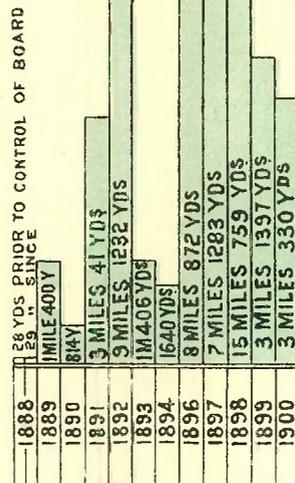
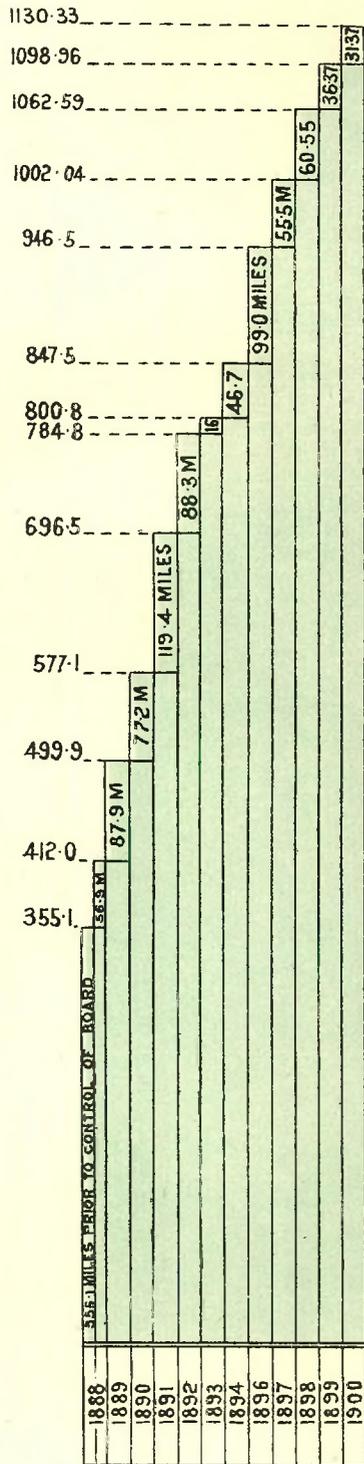


W. A. Bondi & Co. Engineers
 Bondi Outfall
 Sydney, N.S.W.

W. A. Bondi & Co. Engineers
 Bondi Outfall
 Sydney, N.S.W.

DIAGRAMS

SHOWING THE TOTAL MILEAGE OF TRUNK PUMPING & RETICULATION MAINS LAID TO END OF JUNE 1900, ALSO OF MAINS REMOVED & CLEANED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1888 TO 30TH JUNE 1900.



MAINS LAID

MAINS REMOVED

MAINS CLEANED

-SCALE 125 MILES TO ONE INCH-SCALE 2 MILES TO ONE INCH-SCALE 4 MILES TO ONE INCH-

Wm. G. Williams
and Eng. P. Prother. apply.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.
(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 August, 1900.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 8 of Tuesday, 14 August, 1900.]

Question.

- (1.) MR. PRICE asked the COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) Is he aware that the business of the Water and Sewerage Department is extravagantly managed, and that a large amount of unnecessary expense is entailed in the working of the Board?
 - (2.) If so, is such extra expense met by rates charged upon the city and suburban users of the water supply and sewerage works?
 - (3.) Will he cause an inquiry to be held by the Public Service Board, and a report laid upon the Table of this House prior to the passing of the Estimates of 1900-1901 on the working of the Water and Sewerage Department?

Answer.

- (1.) The Board is not aware of any extravagant expenditure or unnecessary expense.
- (2.) If the cost of carrying out works which are revenue-bearing is meant as extra expense, then rates are charged upon all properties liable to either water-mains or sewers, as the case may be.
- (3.) The Public Service Board, on 4th February, 1897, were appointed a Royal Commission to make a full inquiry into the management of the Board, which extended over a period of eight months, and their report was presented to Parliament.

After making certain recommendations to increase the salaries of several officers, the Commission go on to say:—"We do not feel called upon to make any further reference to individual officers: the staff as a whole may be considered as a satisfactory one, while the individual salaries are certainly not fixed at an extravagant rate."

Attached is a comparative statement of the cost of working of this Board and similar institutions in the neighbouring Colonies.

WILLIAM HOLMES,
Secretary
(per S.P.)

The Under Secretary for Public Works, &c., &c.

THE following statement shows the working of the Water and Sewerage Funds of the four principal cities in Australia, 1898-9:—

City.	Annual Revenue, 1898-9.	Working Expenses, Maintenance, and Management.	Capital Cost of Works.	Per-centage of Working Expenses to Revenue.	Per-centage of Working Expenses to Capital Cost.	Per-centage of Revenue on Capital Cost.	Interest on Capital after paying Expenses.	Remarks.
Sydney, W. and S.	£ 298,287	£ 79,580	£ 6,525,765	26·67	1·21	4·57	3·36	Water, 50 per cent. pumped; general rate, 7d. in £, with sliding scale to 2d. in £; meter rate, 1s. per 1,000 gallons.
Melbourne, W. and S.	236,151	57,909	6,502,141	24·14	0·87	3·63	2·76	Water by gravitation; general rate, 6d. in £; meter rate, 1s. per 1,000 gallons.
Brisbane, W.	53,593	15,369	535,406	28·67	2·87	10·09	7·22	Water, 50 per cent. pumped; general rate, 6s. per 100 feet of flooring; meter rate, 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.
Adelaide, W. and S.	93,452	25,191	2,118,039	26·95	1·19	4·41	3·22	1·6 per cent. pumped; general rate, 1s. in £; meter rate, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

(REPORT FROM 1 JULY, 1899, TO 30 JUNE, 1900.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.

Newcastle, 29 September, 1900.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works,—

Sir,

The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board have the honor to submit to you their Report for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

WATER SUPPLY.

2. The average daily consumption of water per head of the estimated population was 21·57 gallons as against 21·94 gallons during the preceding year.

3. During the years 520 houses were connected with the mains.

4. The number of properties rated at the close of the year was 14,030, of which 8,423 were connected, leaving 2,301 vacant lands and 3,306 houses not connected. During the year 33,606 rate notices have been served.

5. It is a matter for regret that such a large number of householders have failed to connect. The Board have not considered it advisable to compel ratepayers to connect their premises with the mains, but have, by the deferred payment system, offered every inducement to even the poorest ratepayer to do so, repaying the cost by quarterly instalments extending, if required, over three years. During the year 71 ratepayers have been assisted to obtain the water supply under this system, making a total of 679 who have availed themselves of the privilege since its inception.

6. During the year 1 mile 557 yards of 3 inch pipes, 1177 yards of 4 inch pipes, and 87 yards of 6 inch pipes, making a total of 2 miles 61 yards, have been laid. The total length of reticulation mains of different sizes laid by the board since its inception (a period of eight years), has been 38 miles 800 yards. The lengths of the mains now under the Board's control are as follows :—

Suction Mains	....	...	...	1 mile 176 yards.
Rising Mains	...	...	...	15 miles 1407 yards.
Gravitation Mains	...	...	...	17 miles 762 yards.
Reticulation Mains	...	...	...	144 miles 482 yards.
Total	...	...	...	178 miles 1067 yards.

7. The main pipe-line bridges crossing the swamps between Buttai and Lambton reservoirs are in good condition.

8.

8. The rainfall on the watershed of the Hunter River above the intake at Walka exceeded the fall recorded for the previous year. During the year, the river rose above its ordinary level on several occasions. On the 26th August last a height of 32 feet was recorded by the gauge at the Belmore Bridge, West Maitland. The river subsided during the following month, and an examination showed that no damage had been done to the intake works.

9. During the year the Board continued the work of removing the soft sludge which has accumulated on the bottom of the Storage Reservoir beyond the action of the scour pipe. The worst area has now been dealt with, and a very large quantity of sludge removed. This work has been done by means of a syphon scour-pipe, to which a long flexible jointed suction length is fitted. The pipe is made to operate on the bottom of the reservoir wherever required by means of floats and a pontoon, and has worked satisfactorily, removing the sludge with the minimum of disturbance of the water in the reservoir. As the worst area has been dealt with, and the condition of the water in the reservoir is satisfactory, the work has been suspended for the present, but will be at once resumed should necessity arise.

10. During the year the work of removing water weeds from the storage reservoir also received the necessary attention.

11. The filter-beds at Walka Pumping Station continue to work satisfactorily, and particular attention is given to the aeration of the water in the settling and clear water tanks, with good results. It will be necessary to renew the sand in the filter-beds, and the matter is now receiving attention.

12. The work of covering in the clear water tank has been completed, and, as anticipated, by excluding the light, has prevented the growth of the very fine weed, the removal of which has hitherto caused expense and inconvenience.

13. Samples of water have been taken regularly every month from the river, storage reservoir, settling tank, and clear water tank at the Walka Pumping Station, and from the reticulation mains, and submitted to the Government Analyst (Mr. William M. Hamlet, F.I.S., F.I.C.) for examination. His reports show on the whole an improvement on last year's results. The filtered water delivered into the mains for consumption maintains its reputation as a good, wholesome water, fit for drinking and all domestic purposes.

14. The river water during the year continued moderately hard, and varied considerably, ranging from only 6 degrees during freshets to as high as 21 degrees during spells of dry weather. This is accounted for by the fact that the dissolved substances in the water vary from time to time with the rainfall over the watershed of the Hunter, increasing in time of drought, partly due to the long-continued evaporation, and partly to the streams being principally fed with spring and subsoil water, which, in its passage through the ground, has become charged with soluble minerals. The filtered water has ranged in hardness from 14 to 19 degrees (Clark's scale). The Board would like very much to soften the water, but unfortunately the variations in the soluble matter and the high percentage which give a permanent hardness to the river water prevents the application at present of any economical softening scheme which would be within the Board's resources.

15. The pumping plant at Walka has worked satisfactorily during the year. The machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and found to be in good order, showing good original workmanship and evidence of careful maintenance on the part of the Engineer-in-charge. The quantity of water pumped during the year was as follows:—

follows:—From the river to the storage reservoir, 252,506,532 gallons; from the storage reservoir to the settling tank, 213,403,661 gallons; from the river to the settling tank, 132,740,931 gallons, making the total quantity of unfiltered water pumped 598,651,124 gallons, an increase over the previous year of nearly 43 million gallons. The quantity of filtered water pumped from the clear water tank to the service reservoirs was 331,651,180 gallons, showing an increase over last year of over 14 million gallons. The quantity of water pumped from the Newcastle reservoir to the high-level tank supplying the higher parts of Newcastle was, approximately, 2,400,000 gallons.

16. The cost of pumping 1,000 gallons, 100 feet lift, for last year was 430d., as against 427d. for the preceding year. The cost of coal delivered at the pumping station was 6s. 6d. per ton during the first half, and 7s. per ton during the second half, of last year. The coal used contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of ash. The cost of pumping is based on the out-of-pocket expenditure only, viz., for wages, fuel, stores, and ordinary repairs, but does not include either interest on the capital cost of the works or instalments to sinking fund for reconstruction.

17. The whole of the main buildings, engineer's residence, and employees' cottages at Walka pumping station are in good order. During the year additions have been made to the cottages occupied by the caretakers at East Maitland, Hamilton, Wallsend and Lambton, and suitable quarters have also been provided for the caretaker of the Board's offices at Newcastle. The Board have under consideration the necessity of additions being made to the caretaker's cottage at the Newcastle reservoir. The rent paid to the Board by the occupants of the residences mentioned provides for interest on the outlay and necessary maintenance expenses.

The suction, rising, and reticulation mains under the Board's control have been maintained in proper working order.

18. Regular inspections of the river for a distance of 20 miles above the intake at Walka have been made to prevent the pollution of the river or watershed. There is comparatively little settlement of population in the neighbourhood of the river for the distance, but the sanitary arrangements of these holdings receive strict attention and supervision. The results of the inspections of the river, its banks, and watershed have been satisfactory.

19. Whilst the new duplicate suction main from the river and the duplicate rising main to Buttai have considerably improved the facilities for pumping to Buttai reservoir, the best results will not be obtained until another gravitation main is also laid from Buttai to Newcastle. The supply for Newcastle and suburbs is at present dependent on one 15 in. cast-iron main. The capacity of the service reservoirs in the Newcastle district would not be sufficient to cope with the demand for water in the event of any serious accident to this main.

One of the most noticeable features of the Board's operations during the eight years which have elapsed since its incorporation has been the great increase from year to year in the quantity of water consumed. A comparison of the figures for the years ending 30th June, 1893, and 1900 respectively is interesting:—Year 1893—Average daily supply 451,005 gallons, consumption for year 164,616,850 gallons; year 1900—Average daily supply 908,634 gallons, consumption for year 331,651,180 gallons, and shows that the Board have now to provide for a consumption twice as large as in 1893. And it must be recollected that there are still no less than 3,306 houses, on which rates are being paid, not yet connected with the reticulation mains.

The

The Board feel that the prospects of the district are such that a still further increase in the consumption may be reasonably anticipated, and there can be little doubt that the duplication of the existing 15 in. main from Buttai cannot be safely postponed much longer.

As this work will involve an expenditure of, approximately, £80,000, the Board will defer its construction as long as possible, but when the sewerage scheme for Newcastle and suburbs is completed, and the Board believe this much-needed work is nearer accomplishment now than it has ever been, the larger use of water for the flushing of water closets, &c., will render the duplication a pressing necessity.

20. During the year it was found necessary to raise the 6 in. pipe supplying Minmi reservoir out of the reach of subsoil waters. This pipe was found badly decayed, owing to the action of water percolating to it from the decomposing pyritous refuse in the adjacent railway embankment, which has been formed mainly with coal pit refuse. This alteration and renewals of a number of reticulation mains in Newcastle and suburbs, where similar conditions prevail, have caused trouble and expense.

Strong leaks in the 15 in. cast-iron gravitation mains at Brook's Swamp, and Racecourse Swamp at Plattsburg, were found to be due to decay of metal, owing to corrosive action of the subsoil water similar to that experienced at Minmi. On the recommendation of the Engineer it was decided to lay a new line of piping at each place above the ordinary level of the swamp and subsoil waters, and to remove the existing lengths where the pipes have been corroded. This work will involve an expenditure of £1,825. The laying of the new pipes, which will be specially coated before being placed in position, has been delayed by the winter's rains.

21. During the year 1,961,400 gallons of water have been supplied free to public hospitals, benevolent asylums, churches, parks, mechanics' institutes, and schools of arts, and the Board have made liberal provision for water supplied for public purposes. For street-watering and public baths, water is charged for at the specially reduced rate of 6d. per 1000 gallons, and is supplied free for gutter flushing and cleansing sumps and drains.

22. For the year 138 meters have been hired out by the Board, making a total of 726 since the inception of the system. The hire charges are moderate, and the meter issued is of a high-class pattern, specially designed by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, to whom the Board desire to acknowledge their obligations.

During the year 120 meters have been tested. The total number of meters on private services at the close of the year was 1,235, an increase of 47 over the preceding year.

FINANCIAL.

23. The revenue struck for the year was £26,356 13s. 6d. Adding to this the arrears outstanding at the 30th June, 1899, (£10,809 11s.) gives the total revenue receivable £37,166 4s. 6d. Of this amount £30,252 4s. 4d. was collected and remitted to the Treasury, leaving £6,914 0s. 2d. outstanding at the close of the year.

24. The Board are unable at present to submit a proper balance-sheet, shewing the revenue and expenditure for the year, as the Capital Debt has not yet been determined.

The

The management expenses for the year amounted to £4,085 10s. 2d., and the working expenses to £5,489 5s. 6d. The amount of interest for the year on the Capital Debt, and the statutory instalment to the Sinking Fund for the renewal and reconstruction of Renewable Works cannot be ascertained until the Capital Debt is finally determined.

25. The total amount expended by the Board during the year was:—

Chargeable to loans	£2,838 12s. 2d.
Chargeable to revenue... ..	£9,645 8s. 0d.

CAPITAL DEBT.

26. This important subject has received the most serious attention of the Board since its incorporation in July, 1892, and unfortunately is not yet definitely settled.

The amount of the Capital Debt determined in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act was found to be so high, that it was a matter of impossibility unless the maximum rate were increased for the Board to provide annually the interest on the Debt, the annual instalments to the Sinking Fund for the re-payment of the amounts, and the ordinary maintenance, management and working expenses for the year, as required by the Act.

To give the Board relief an Amending Act was passed, the financial provisions of which repealed the Sections of the Principal Act dealing with the Capital Debt, provide for same being ascertained on a fairer basis to the 30th June, 1897, and that the Board shall not be compelled to repay for the works, but shall only be called upon to levy in each year such a rate as shall be sufficient to provide for (a) the year's interest on the Capital Debt, (b) the annual instalments to a sinking fund for the maintenance, renewal, and reconstruction of renewable works, (c) and the management and working expenses for the year.

The Act further includes a similar provision to that contained in the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, by which the Governor in Council is empowered to make such partial remission of or deductions from the Capital Debt, as he may think just under any special circumstances.

On the 26th June, 1899, the Board were furnished with the Capital Debt figures to the 30th June, 1897, as follows:—

Permanent and Renewable Works	£399,795
Capitalized Interest	£132,910
	<hr/>
	£532,705
Less the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the Board since its incorporation	£58,928
	<hr/>
Capitalized debt at 30th June, 1897:—	£473,777

The Board, carefully considered the figures, reported fully on them to the Minister as required by law, and asked that the then Minister (the Honorable Charles A. Lee) would receive a deputation from the Board in reference to the matter. Mr. Lee granted the Board an interview at Newcastle, on the 21st July, 1899, and after going fully into the question promised to consider the representations made to him, and if possible to devise a scheme to enable the Board to carry on its business financially in a sound manner. On

On the 16th November last, a deputation was received by the Honorable E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Public Works.

At this interview the President explained that the Board were anxious that the figures in connection with the Capital Debt should be finally dealt with as soon as possible, but, before this was done, desired to put their case to the Minister. In August, 1897, the Board waited upon the then Minister for Public Works (the Honorable J. H. Young), and requested that he would reduce the debt by such a sum as would enable the Board to pay their way on the shilling rate at present struck, which is the maximum allowed by law.

Mr. Young said he would prefer to wait and see how much increased revenue the Amending Act would give, and that if it were found insufficient he would treat the Board as fairly and as generously as he had treated any municipality in the country.

The President then explained that the Board had now two years' experience of the working of the Amending Act, and found that even with the additional revenue that it gave, it would be impossible for them to pay their way. To comply with the Act the Board would have to provide annually:—

Interest on the Capital Debt (£473,777) at 3½ per cent.	£16,582
Instalments to Sinking Fund for renewals and reconstruction	4,288
Working Expenses	5,300
Management Expenses	4,200
Total Annual Expenditure	£30,370
The revenue had been carefully estimated as follows:—	
Water Rate, at 1s. in the £ (maximum allowed by law)	20,200
Meter Accounts	4,577
Special and Miscellaneous Fees	723
Estimated Annual Revenue	£25,500

From these figures it will be seen that if the debt as at 30th June, 1897, were fixed at £473,777, the result would be a deficiency of £4,870 on the year's operations. Since that date, however, the laying of the new duplicate suction and rising mains had been completed at a cost of £22,000, and vested in the Board. These works will involve an additional annual charge for interest and instalments to Sinking Fund of £1,030, and, whilst absolutely necessary, will not return a single penny of revenue.

It will thus be seen that unless the Capital Debt is considerably reduced the Board must face an annual deficiency of £6,000.

But the duplication of the existing 15-inch gravitation main from Buttai cannot safely be deferred much longer.* This duplication would involve an expenditure of from £80,000 to £90,000. The interest upon this sum and the necessary provision for renewal and reconstruction would increase the annual sum, which the Board would be required to find, by about £4,000. So that when this work was completed the deficiency would have increased from £6,000 to £10,000 per annum.

The President pointed out that the working of the Department had been fully inquired into by a Royal Commission whose report showed that the Board's management was efficient, that the maximum revenue was being collected, and that the expenditure could not be reduced if efficiency were to be maintained.

The Board, therefore, asked that the sum of £133,777 be written off and the capital debt (as at the 30th June, 1897) fixed at £340,000, so as to enable the Board to pay their way on the 1s. maximum rate now struck.

The Minister in reply said the position was a serious one, and something must be done. He recognised that the Board were, through no fault of their own, in a difficult position, and would lay the matter before the Cabinet.

The Board regret to have to report that the matter is still in abeyance, and respectfully urge that the promise made to them in August, 1897, by the then Minister (the Honorable J. H. Young) that "he would be prepared to treat the Board as fairly and as generously as any municipality in the country had been treated," should be carried out. There is every prospect of a sewerage scheme for Newcastle and suburbs being put in hand shortly, and the Board are naturally anxious that before they are called upon to strike a rate in connection with same the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to water supply finance should be remedied.

SEWERAGE.

26. At the close of last year the Board had under consideration the scheme of sewerage for Newcastle and suburbs, designed by Mr. J. Davis, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer for Sewerage Construction, a brief description of which is attached.

This

* See paragraph 19.

This report was sent to the Board for an expression of opinion as to whether, from a financial point of view, the scheme should be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for investigation.

The first step taken by the Board was to request the District Medical Officer of Health to furnish them with a report on the present sanitary condition of the areas proposed to be sewered, the prevalence of typhoid fever, phthisis, and other diseases which the construction of efficient sewerage works might reasonably be expected to prevent or mitigate.

Dr. Dick promptly supplied the Board with an able and exhaustive report, copy of which is submitted herewith. He has dealt very fully with the existing sanitary arrangements of the Borough of Newcastle, and the Municipalities of Hamilton, Wickham and Merewether, and has given statistics of the cases of phthisis, diphtheria, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever. Referring to these diseases he states:—

A consideration of the tables given discloses the fact that the typhoid fever death-rate and the attack-rate, and the diarrhoeal death-rate in the local centres, considerably exceed the rates which obtain in a completely sewered locality, such as the city of Sydney. As already stated, the prevalence of these two diseases is, to a large extent, influenced by insanitary conditions, such as are at present in the local centres, and these conditions are such as can practically be done away with in the most effectual way by the institution of a sewerage system.

Dealing with the existing municipal sanitary systems, he reports:—

As regards the present systems in use in the different localities, it may be said that in Merewether the methods generally adopted are entirely at variance with sound principles of hygiene. In Hamilton and Wickham, whilst the pail system is a marked step in advance, the question of the disposal of the slop waters (which are practically equally as foul as the sewage of a water-closeted town) remains to be satisfactorily dealt with. In Newcastle the present mixed system as regards the removal of the contents of pail-closets cannot be deemed to be by any means a good one. The patent pails which are connected with the drains are filthy contrivances. The present sewerage system, judging from a limited experience, appears to stand in need of much improvement in important particulars.

In concluding his report, Dr. Dick says:—

Considering the great benefits from a health standpoint which have resulted from the establishment of sewerage systems, as judged from the statistics given, it is reasonable to expect that similar benefits will follow the institution of an efficient sewerage system in the localities under review.

The Board next asked that Mr. Davis should come to Newcastle and explain his scheme personally. This request was readily complied with, and Mr. Davis dealt fully with the most important points such as the disposal of storm-waters, polluted yard waters, situation of the reticulation sewers, average cost of house connections, connecting houses with the sewers for ratepayers by the Board on a system of deferred payments, possibility of the pollution of the beaches adjacent to the outfall works, extension of the scheme to the outlying areas later on, and the system of discharging sewage in the ocean as compared with the biological and other systems of treating it.

With regard to the estimated capital cost of the works the Board pointed out that in the event of the scheme being carried out, they hoped the estimated cost would not be exceeded, and although they felt they could hardly expect the Minister to give a guarantee to that effect, they would be glad to have some assurance on the point, so as to prevent subsequent disappointment and dissatisfaction. Mr. Davis suggested that the object the Board had in view might be obtained by arranging that all the tenders for the works close at the same time, so that the total of the lowest tenders could be ascertained, when it could be seen at once whether the works could be carried out for the sum named in his report or not, and the Minister could then decide as to acceptance.

Mr. Davis also furnished the Board with a detail reticulation plan of the area to be sewered, which shewed that it was only proposed to sewer portions of Hamilton
and

and Wickham, and that no sewerage at all was provided for Carrington. The Board felt that the two Councils first referred to would find it awkward and expensive to be compelled to provide a sanitary service for the more scattered portions of the municipality not provided with sewers, and that the best results, from a health point of view, could not be obtained in any municipality whilst the two systems were in operation side by side.

It was therefore decided to ask that estimates of cost should be furnished for the necessary extensions to complete the sewerage of Hamilton and Wickham and to provide for Carrington. These estimates were duly furnished, together with a detail plan of the proposed reticulation extensions.

The estimated cost of the original scheme for the sewerage of Newcastle, Merewether, and portions only of Hamilton and Wickham is £75,308, and Mr. Davis estimated that a rate of 6½d. in the £ would be required; but pointed out, however, that he had not had the best opportunity of correctly estimating the revenue. The Board had the revenue carefully calculated by their officers, and after making an extra allowance for working and incidental expenses, it is found that a rate of 9d in the £, with a minimum charge of 10s. per annum for small properties, will be necessary. Taking the extended area (embracing practically the whole of Newcastle, Merewether, Hamilton, Wickham, and Carrington) it has been ascertained that the rate will be increased by 1d. in the £, making it 10d. in the £ with a similar minimum of 10s. per annum.

The report of the District Medical Health Officer places beyond all question the urgency of sanitary reform in Newcastle and suburbs, and amply demonstrates the necessity of an efficient sewerage scheme to supersede the existing defective arrangements. These merely provide for the removal of the nightsoil pans, no provision whatever being made for dealing with household slops and polluted yard waters.

Dr. Dick has drawn special attention to this serious defect in existing sanitary arrangements, and shews that the prevalence of preventable diseases is in a large measure due to it. The proposed scheme will, at a slight increase of cost over the pan fees paid at present, provide for the removal of all slops, polluted yard waters and faecal matter.

The necessity of a sewerage system having been proved, the Board next considered whether the proposed scheme was, from a financial point of view, within the resources of the district, and, believing that it is, it was decided to recommend to the Minister that the Extended Scheme should be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for investigation.

The reference to the Committee has now been made, and the Board hope that the result of the inquiry will be to give the ratepayers of Newcastle, Merewether, Hamilton, Wickham and Carrington an efficient and economical scheme of sewerage as soon as possible.

GENERAL.

28. The Board understand that a Bill to amend the Fire Brigades' Act will shortly engage the attention of Parliament, and desire, therefore, to again point out that as the water used at fires here has by law to be supplied free, practically at the expense of the ratepayers of the Hunter District, the Board are interested in seeing that the brigades are kept in a state of proper organization and efficiency, so that when fires break out the water is not wasted, and the mains and fittings are not injured.

In

In February last year the Board brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary the result of a special investigation made by Mr. Alfred Webb, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades, into the organization and working of the local fire brigades. Mr. Webb's report showed conclusively the need of better supervision and organization, and recommended that a proper Fire Brigades' Board should be established.

The Board asked that they should be represented thereon, and the Chief Secretary promised to give the matter consideration.

29. During the year the Board have again brought under the notice of the Minister a recommendation that their officers should have restored to them the opportunity of transfer to other Departments which they had before the passing of the Public Service Act, but which, no doubt by an oversight, that Act deprived them of. In order to accomplish this the Board do not consider it necessary or advisable that the control of their staff should be taken out of their hands by placing the whole of their officers under the Public Service Board, but think that arrangements could be made whereby deserving officers who may desire it could be transferred to other branches of the Public Service.

The Board have been favoured with a reply to the effect that certain amendments have been found necessary in the Public Service Act, and when the Amending Bill is being drafted the matter will receive consideration. The Board feel certain the justice of their recommendation will be admitted, and hope that the Amending Act will soon be passed, affording the opportunity to any of their officers who may desire it, of transfer to, and that promotion in the Public Service which they reasonably expected to have when they joined the Board's service.

30. The Board have during the year made inspections of the pumping station, Buttai, and several of the service reservoirs and pipe-line bridges.

31. Fifty-eight meetings of the Board were held, at which the attendances were as follows:—

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD FROM 1 JULY, 1899, TO 30 JUNE, 1900.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.
Meetings held	7	3	4	5	6	4	6	5	4	4	5	5
H. D. Walsh, M.Inst.C.E., President ...	7	3	4	4	6	4	6	5	3	4	3	4
J. W. Birkenhead, Vice-President ...	7	2	4	3	5	3	6	3	4	2	5	4
John Ewing, Official Member ...	7	3	4	4	5	4	6	5	4	3	5	5
G. W. Webb, Municipal Member ...	6	3	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
J. B. Barclay, Municipal Member ...	7	3	4	5	1	2	5	5	4	3	5	5
O. G. Steel, Municipal Member ...	6	2	4	4	6	4	5	4	3	0	5	4
John Reid, Official Member ...	6	3	4	4	1	4	6	5	4	4	5	5

32. Enclosed are reports by the Engineer (Mr. J. B. Henson, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.), with a plan shewing the watershed of the Hunter River above the Intake at Walka, also a report by the Assessor, Mr. P. de Mestre Hart.

H. D. WALSH, M.Inst.C.E., B.A.I. (Dubl.),
President.

ALFRED E. FRY,
Secretary.

Accountant's Branch.

RETURN showing amount of Revenue struck, collected, and outstanding for year ending 30 June, 1900.

Head of Revenue.	Arrears from previous years.			Amount struck for the year ending 30 June, 1900.	Total receivable.	Collected.			Amount outstanding at 30 June, 1900.
	Amount outstanding at 30 June, 1899.	Charges since cancelled.	Net arrears.			Total collected.	Less over-payments.	Net collections.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Rates	9,407 13 7	644 13 4	8,763 0 3	20,437 11 3	29,200 11 6	24,379 2 11	40 8 11	24,338 14 0	4,861 17 6
Special Fees—									
Gardens and sundry water supply	5 3 6	1 16 0	3 7 6	57 6 3	60 13 9	58 8 9	.....	58 8 9	2 5 0
Live stock	5 15 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	182 0 0	184 15 0	182 15 0	.....	182 15 0	2 0 0
Builders' supply ... ..	.....	.....	.....	81 8 10	81 8 10	81 8 10	.....	81 8 10	.....
Meters—									
Meters only	376 1 9	1 7 7	374 14 2	1,383 12 0	1,758 6 2	1,373 18 10	.....	1,373 18 10	384 7 4
Meters in excess	1,616 0 2	4 11 0	1,611 9 2	2,925 8 8	4,536 17 10	2,938 1 11	1 14 11	2,936 7 0	1,600 10 10
Shipping	19 8 5	.....	19 8 5	891 1 7	910 10 0	884 0 6	.....	884 0 6	26 9 6
Meter Hire—Rent of meters	35 1 0	0 4 6	34 16 6	270 14 8	305 11 2	269 14 8	0 13 6	269 1 2	36 10 0
Other charges—									
Drilling Fees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	68 8 0	68 8 0	68 8 0	.....	68 8 0	.....
Reconnecting Fees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 17 6	.....	2 17 6	.....
Plumbers' Licenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....	17 0 0	.....
Delivery Charges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4 14 4	4 14 4	4 14 4	.....	4 14 4	.....
Sale of By-laws ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	.....	0 0 6	.....
Interest on Deferred Payment Instalments	.....	.....	.....	34 9 11	34 9 11	34 9 11	.....	34 9 11	.....
	£11,465 3 5	655 12 5	10,809 11 0	26,356 13 6	37,166 4 6	30,295 1 8	42 17 4	30,252 4 4	6,914 0 2
Rents received ... ..	.....	.....	.....	249 5 4	249 5 4	249 5 4	.....	249 5 4	.....
Other receipts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150 14 11	150 14 11	150 14 11	.....	150 14 11	.....
	£11,465 3 5	655 12 5	10,809 11 0	26,756 13 9	37,566 4 9	30,695 1 11	42 17 4	30,652 4 7	6,914 0 2

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Board's Offices, Newcastle, 29th September, 1900.

ALFRED E. FRY,
Secretary and Accountant.

Report of Assessor's Branch for year ending 30 June, 1900.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the work of this branch during the year ending 30 June, 1900.

RATE NOTICES.

During the year 33,606 notices have been served upon ratepayers, including those for new mains, new assessments, special fees, and final notices, for overdue rates.

REVENUE STRUCK.

The total amount of revenue struck for the year was £26,356 13s. 6d.

REVENUE COLLECTED.

The revenue collected for the year was £30,252 4s. 4d., the total receivable for the year with arrears from previous years was £37,163 4s. 6d., leaving outstanding at 30 June, 1900, £6,914 0s. 2d. The Board's officers have been in attendance for the collection of rates on specified days at the several Municipal Council Chambers, for the convenience of ratepayers.

PROPERTIES RATED AND SUPPLIED AT 30 JUNE, 1900.

At 30 June, 1900, there were 14,030 properties rated, namely, 2,301 unimproved land, 3,303 properties unconnected, and 8,423 properties connected with the Board's mains, showing an increase of 106 charged at 30 June, 1900.

SUMMONS WORK.

During the year 5,011 final notices have been served, 591 summonses, and 58 executions issued.

METER HIRE.

During the year 138 Board's meters have been hired by private consumers, making a total of 726 since the inception of the hire system.

METERS AT 30 JUNE, 1900.

1,235 meters were on private supplies at 30 June, 1900, showing an increase for the year of 47 during the year, and 120 meters have been tested.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

During the year 71 ratepayers have availed themselves of the deferred payment system, of connecting their premises with the Board's mains, making a total of 679 since the inception.

FREE SUPPLY.

Hospitals...	...	...	...	...	1,037,000 gallons.
Fire Stations	...	...	...	...	53,500 "
Churches	...	...	...	...	32,900 "
Parks	...	...	...	...	38,500 "
Mechanics Institutes	...	...	...	...	9,800 "
Benevolent Asylums	...	...	...	...	789,700 "
Total	...	...	...	...	1,961,400 gallons.

Detailed returns attached.
The Secretary.

P. de MESTRE HART,
Assessor, 7/9/00.

Rates and Charges for Water in force for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

1. Water By-laws Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, published in the *Gazette* of 18th August, 1899, are hereby repealed, and the following By-laws shall be substituted in lieu thereof: Provided that such repeal shall not prejudice or affect the payment or recovery of any rate, charge, or sum now due under the repealed By-laws.

2. The following shall be the rate to be paid in respect of property ratable for water supply, whether such property is connected with any main, or is otherwise supplied with water by the Board or not.

WATER RATES ON PROPERTY.

- (I.) Where the land or premises are of the assessed annual value of Ten Pounds or under, Ten Shillings per annum. Lands and Premises.
- (II.) Where the land or premises are above the assessed annual value of Ten Pounds, a rate of One Shilling for each pound sterling of the amount of the assessed annual value.
- (III.) Where the land or premises, on which no building is erected for human habitation, are of the assessed annual value of Five Pounds or under, Five Shillings per annum.
- (IV.) Where the land or premises, on which no building is erected for human habitation, are above the assessed annual value of Five Pounds, a rate of One Shilling for each pound sterling of the amount of the assessed annual value.
- (V.) Vacant lands of the assessed annual value of Ten Pounds and under, a rate of Three Shillings and Fourpence per annum; and on all such lands above the assessed annual value of Ten Pounds, Fourpence for each pound sterling of the amount of the assessed annual value. Vacant lands.

WATER SUPPLIED BY MEASURE.

Supply to
property by
measure.

3. Unless otherwise determined by special agreement between the Board and the consumer, the charge for water supplied by measure shall be Two Shillings per 1,000 gallons. The minimum quantity of water to be charged for where water is so supplied shall be the quantity which, calculated at the charge prescribed by the By-laws, amounts to the rates paid in respect of the property.

CHARGES IN ADDITION TO RATE ON UNMETERED SERVICES.

Special fees.

4. The following shall be the charges to be paid in addition to the rate in respect of property where water is used for other than domestic purposes, and the supply is not through a meter, and are hereinafter referred to as Special Fees.

Trade purposes.

(I.) The Special Fees for water supplied for:—

Photography and any like process shall be...	...	10s. per annum.
Tripe cleaning	... ..	10s. "
Tyring purposes	... ..	20s. "
Small goods (sweets)	... ..	10s. "
Waterfalls and fountains	... ..	20s. "
Shop fronts, by hose	... ..	20s. "
Organ motors and such-like mechanism	... ..	4Cs. "
Washing vehicles, by hose	... ..	10s. "
Washing yards, by hose	... ..	20s. "

Vehicles.

Yards.

(II.) All Special Fees shall be payable in advance.

Nozzle and
waste pipes.

5. No person shall use water in connection with any Motor unless the nozzle supplying such Motor has been first approved of by the Board. The waste-pipe from each Motor shall be so fixed that the waste water can be measured at any time.

Gardens.

6. The charge for water supplied for watering gardens or lawns, by hose, shall be at the rate of Five Shillings per annum for every five hundred square feet, superficial area, or part thereof, and Two Shillings and Sixpence for every additional two hundred and fifty square feet, superficial area, or part thereof.

Meters may be
insisted upon.

7. In all cases where special fees are charged, the Board reserve to themselves the right of insisting upon a Meter being fixed at any time, notwithstanding the fact that the Special Fee may have been paid.

Building
charges, &c.

8. (I.) The charge for water supplied for building and plastering purposes, for buildings to be used either wholly or partly as dwelling-houses, shall be at the rate of One Half-Penny per cubic yard on the cubical contents of each building. The Board will supply water for all other buildings, either by meter or at the rate above mentioned per cubic yard on the cubical contents of each building, as the Board shall determine: Provided that before any water shall be used through meter for building purposes such meter shall be submitted to the Board in each case for examination, and must pass the sensitive test; and the minimum quantity of water to be charged for where water is so supplied shall be Twenty Thousand Gallons.

(II.) The charge for water supplied for plastering rooms and for the building of wash-houses, water-closets, coppers, and chimneys only shall be Two Shillings and Sixpence each.

(III.) The charge for water supplied for the making and mixing of concrete for foundations of wooden blocks, stone cubes, or other form of permanent roadway or pavement, shall be at the rate of Three Pounds per 1,000 square yards, by superficial measurement of road surface; and for all other concrete, brickwork, or masonry, at the rate of Sixpence per cubic yard, as measured on the work.

Premises where
horses and cows
kept liable to
extra rate.

9. All lands or premises actually supplied with water by the Board, on which any one or more head of horses or cattle shall be kept or maintained, shall be liable to an extra rate or charge (beyond and in addition to the rates hereinbefore imposed) of Five Shillings per head for each head of horses or cattle kept or maintained on such lands or premises. Where such lands or premises are not actually supplied with water by the Board, they shall be liable to an extra rate or charge (beyond and in addition to the rates hereinbefore imposed) of Two Shillings and Sixpence per head for each head of horses or cattle kept or maintained on such lands or premises.

Board Engineer's Report.

Sir,

Newcastle, 14 September, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my report relating to the Water Supply for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

QUANTITY OF WATER SUPPLIED.

A constant supply of water at a satisfactory pressure was maintained in the reticulation water mains throughout the Newcastle and Maitland districts during the year. The total quantity of filtered water pumped to the distributing reservoirs was 331,651,180 gallons, being an increase of 14,476,044 gallons over the quantity pumped during the preceding year; the total quantity of unfiltered water pumped to the settling tank from the river and the storage reservoir, and to the storage reservoir from the river, amounted to 598,651,124 gallons, an increase of 42,863,307 gallons.

The number of properties exclusive of vacant lands liable for water rate, amounted to 11,729 at the close of the official year, representing an approximate population of 58,615 persons contiguous to the water mains. The number of these properties actually connected to the water mains was 8,423, estimated to contain 42,115 inhabitants; 520 houses were connected to the water mains during the year. The total population of the municipal and other areas reticulated with water mains is estimated to be about 61,480, many of these, however, reside in houses beyond reach of the water pipes.

The average daily consumption of water per inhabitant of the 8,423 properties connected to the water mains was 21.37 gallons, as against 21.94 gallons for the preceding year. Averaging the daily consumption separately for the Newcastle District (comprising city of Newcastle, suburbs, and mining townships), and the Maitland District (comprising East and West Maitland, Morpeth, &c.), the former gave 23.95 gallons per head, and the latter, 13.01 gallons per head. The

The quantity of water supplied by meter to sixty-six large consumers, such as railways, collieries, shipping, breweries, and factories of various kinds, was, for Newcastle District, 94,715,400 gallons, and for Maitland District, 3,053,200, together making 97,768,600 gallons, and equal to 29·5 per cent. of the total consumption. The remaining 70·5 per cent. was the consumption for domestic purposes, street watering, small gardens, stock, &c., and averaged 16·03 gallons per head, per day in the Newcastle District, and 12·12 gallons per head, per day in the Maitland District.

The consumption of water by railways, factories, &c., abovementioned, shows an increase of 13,759,180 gallons over previous year's record, and this increase is about thirteen fourteenths of the total increase recorded for the year.

The water supplied by the Board is hard, and consequently house holders store rainwater and use it for laundry and similar purposes for which soft water is preferred. The actual consumption of water by the inhabitants is therefore greater than that stated above.

Particular attention was given throughout the year to the prevention of waste of water from consumers' pipes and fittings. The practice of re-washing taps by the Board's employees without charge to consumers, inaugurated during the preceding year, was continued. The total number of taps re-washed was 1,422, as against 854 for the preceding year.

WALKA PUMPING STATION.

The pumping machinery has been maintained in first-class order; working parts exposed to view during annual overhaul I found to be in very satisfactory condition, showing the good original workmanship, and the care in maintenance exercised by the Engineer-in-Charge, Mr. E. Hackett.

The cost of pumping 1000 gallons 100 feet high at Walka Pumping Station was 430 pence, showing a slight increase on 427 pence, the cost for the previous year. There was an increase in the wages and in the price of coal.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The filter beds at the Walka Waterworks performed their work satisfactorily. The results of analyses of samples of the filtered water sent monthly to the Board of Health showed the water to have maintained its good character; on the whole, it was slightly better than the previous year. The filtered water ranged in hardness from 14 degrees to 19 degrees, Clark's scale. The river water varied in hardness between wider limits, viz., from 6 degrees during freshets to as high as 21 degrees during dry weather. The periodical examination of the storage water showed a slight deterioration in quality as compared with the previous year; this would probably be accounted for by the slight disturbance caused by the dredging done in the reservoir. It was found necessary to construct a roof over the clear water tank to exclude sunlight from the freshly filtered water, and, in this way, prevent the growth of aquatic vegetation, the removal of which had previously been a constantly recurring expense. The completion of the roofing satisfactorily accomplished the object sought.

PIPE LAYING.

New watermains laid during the year comprised 1 mile 557 yards 3-inch, 1177 yards 4-inch, and 87 yards 6-inch, together making a total length of 2 miles 61 yards. The work was carried out by day labour. The total length of reticulation water mains of all sizes laid by the Board during the past eight years is 38 miles 800 yards.

MAINTENANCE OF PIPE LINES.

The long suction pipes at Walka Pumping Station, the rising mains to East Maitland and Buttai Reservoir and the gravitation main from the latter to Newcastle were all maintained in good working order. Leaks at the joints along some parts of the steel rising main at West Maitland have been somewhat frequent caused by the lead shifting under the pressure. The maximum working capacity of the above system of piping has not yet been reached, but is being closely approached in dry summer weather, and, to meet probable further demands for water in the Newcastle District, measures for improving the supply from Buttai Reservoir will require consideration.

The decay of the cast-iron water mains in certain parts of the reticulation of Newcastle suburbs and mining townships continues to give trouble. The work of raising that portion of the 6-inch main pipe line to Minmi where the pipes passed through swampy ground and were badly decayed was carried out during the year, and the pipes are now out of reach of the corroding agencies. A strong leak which took place in the 15-inch gravitation main at Brook's Swamp, Plattsburg, was found when the pipe was exposed for repairs to be due to decay of the cast-iron. Subsequent examination of the other portion of the pipe line at this place and at Racecourse Swamp showed decay of the metal to be taking place irregularly along the bottom of the pipes where laid below swamp surface level. It was decided to lay a new line of piping above the ordinary level of swamp and subsoil water to supersede the sections where the metal is very corroded. Spare 15-inch pipes in stock were specially coated with tar composition for this work and preparations for a start made, but the winter rains coming on, operations at the swamps had to be suspended.

STORAGE RESERVOIR.

The dredging operations over the bottom of the reservoir which were started at the close of the previous year, were continued until the worst area had been dealt with when operations were suspended. In some cases thick sludge to the depth of 3 feet was removed. The average working cost per acre for the 8½ acres treated was £11 3s 7d. The plant now provided for cheaply removing sludge from the bottom of the reservoir affords the means for materially assisting in improving the quality of the water therein, and a resumption of operations at an early date is desirable. The reservoir was kept well filled throughout the year. The river water pumped in amounted to 252,506,532 gallons; about 44,700,000 gallons were discharged through the main scour pipe, and an estimated amount of 18,000,000 gallons through the dredge discharge pipe. Rainfall draining from the catchment area of the reservoir and water pumped in from the river caused the contained water to range in hardness between 14 and 19 degrees of Clark's scale.

RAINFALL AND RIVER.

The rainfall on the watershed of the Hunter River above the intake of the Walka Waterworks exceeded the fall recorded for the previous year.

From reports furnished by the Government Astronomer, the following information respecting the rainfall during the year ended June 30, has been compiled.

CATCHMENT

CATCHMENT AREA.

Cassilis	25.58 inches.	Singleton	36.45 inches.
Denman	22.69 "	Wingen	31.26 "
Merriwa	22.60 "	Broke	29.81 "

WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.

Newcastle	64.16 inches.	Maitland	41.59 inches.
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The level of the Hunter River at the gauge on Belmore Bridge, West Maitland, is read and recorded once daily, Sundays excepted; during freshets and floods when the level varies rapidly the gauge is read two or three times daily and the maximum flood height recorded. This practice has been followed since the big flood of 1893.

During the past year the principal rises in river level were as follows:—July 13th to 18 feet, August 2nd to 14 feet, fell to 4 feet 9 inches on the 12th, rose to 16 feet on the 13th, fluctuated about this height until the 23rd, when flood conditions prevailed, and the level rose to 32 feet at 4 p.m. on the 26th August, then gradually subsided to ordinary level in September. From this month until June, 1900, the river level remained practically stationary. A rise commenced on June 8th, 19 feet was reached on the 11th, and the level then fell to 6 feet 6 inches on June 30th.

The quality of the river water is largely influenced by the prevalence or absence of rainfall over the catchment area, particularly the hardness. Samples of river water taken in July after rainfall showed a total hardness of 6 degrees, of which 4 degrees were permanent hardness. During the dry period which followed, the hardness of the river water rose to a maximum of 21 degrees in March, of which 11 degrees were permanent.

The sudden variation which rainfall causes in the quality of the river water interferes with the proper action of the filter beds. The bacteria which effect the purification work best under uniform conditions. These conditions are upset by the sudden advent of floods and freshets. Whilst these changes cannot be avoided, the management of the works is so arranged as to moderate these effects as much as is at present practicable.

Tabular statement of operations, results, and comparisons are annexed, also a plan showing the watershed of the Hunter River above the waterworks intake at Walka.

J. B. HENSON, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Board Engineer.

The Secretary.

Statistics.

REVENUE STRUCK.

Revenue struck for year ending 30 June, 1900.										Amount.	
										£	s. d.
Rates—										20,319	7 0
Water rate only										118	4 3
New assessments and new mains											
Meters—										1,383	12 0
Meters only										2,925	8 8
Meter accounts in excess of rates										891	1 7
Water supplied by measure (shipping)											
Special fees—										182	0 0
Live stock										57	6 3
Trade purposes and gardens										81	8 10
Building purposes										68	8 0
Drilling fees										2	17 6
Re-connecting fees										270	14 8
Meter hire—Rent of meters... ..											
Deferred payments—										17	15 0
Supervision fees										16	14 11
Interest on instalments										21	14 10
Miscellaneous receipts										£26,356 13 6	

REVENUE struck, collected, and outstanding for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

Head of Revenue.	Arrears from previous years.			Amount struck for year ending 30 June, 1900.	Total receivable.	Collections for the year. Net.	Amount outstanding at 30 June, 1900.
	Outstanding at 30 June, 1899.	Charges since cancelled.	Net Arrears.				
Rates	£ 9,407 13 7	£ 644 13 4	£ 8,763 0 3	£ 20,437 11 3	£ 29,200 11 6	£ 24,338 14 0	£ 4,861 17 6
Meters	2,011 10 4	5 18 7	2,005 11 9	5,200 2 3	7,205 14 0	5,194 6 4	2,011 7 8
Special Fees	10 18 6	4 16 0	6 2 6	320 15 1	326 17 7	322 12 7	4 5 0
Other charges	35 1 0	4 6	34 16 6	398 4 11	433 1 5	396 11 5	36 10 0
Totals ...	£ 11,465 3 5	£ 655 12 5	£ 10,809 11 0	£ 26,356 13 6	£ 37,166 4 6	£ 30,252 4 4	£ 6,914 0 2

SUMMONS Work for year ending 30 June, 1900.

Municipality or District.	No. of Final Notices served.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Executions issued.
Adamstown	144	17	1
Merewether	304	26	.....
Wallsend	217	40	2
Plattsburg	254	40	2
Hamilton	572	34	4
Morpeth	133	10	.....
East Maitland	286	42	2
West Maitland	516	88	11
Wickham	690	87	4
Lambton	244	30	6
New Lambton	93	10	5
Waratah... ..	329	18	1
Carrington	201	20	1
Newcastle	999	126	19
Unincorporated... ..	29	3	... ..
Totals	5,011	591	58

PROPERTIES Rated and Connected at 30th June, 1900.

Municipality or District.	Unimproved Land.	Properties unconnected.	Properties connected.	Properties charged.
Newcastle	133	178	2,534	2,845
Hamilton	342	268	823	1,433
Waratah	331	184	279	794
Wickham	514	219	1,216	1,949
Carrington... ..	135	88	376	599
Merewether	10	413	437	860
Lambton	51	322	167	540
Wallsend	18	238	194	450
Plattsburg... ..	70	262	208	540
Adamstown	82	204	168	454
New Lambton	9	130	83	222
Minmi ... ..	.....	109	49	158
Cockle Creek ... ..	.....	1	12	13
Boolaroo	42	18	38	98
Railway Commissioners ... ..	.....	6	8	14
West Maitland	291	299	1,216	1,806
East Maitland	136	174	352	662
Morpeth	70	145	125	340
Maitland unincorporated	67	48	138	253
Totals	2,301	3,306	8,423	14,030

RETURN of Properties rated and Notices served for year ending 30 June, 1900.

Municipality.	Number of properties liable year ending 30 June, 1900.	New Assessments.	New Mains.	Total.	Added.	Deducted.	Total number of properties liable on 30 June, 1900.	Number of notices served during year ending 30 June, 1900.							Total.
								Rates.	New Assessments.	New Mains and Notices to connect.	Stock.	Gardens.	Special fees.	Final Notices.	
Newcastle	2,790	72	...	2,862	...	17	2,845	5,546	72	...	131	21	31	999	6,800
Hamilton	1,393	29	60	1,482	...	49	1,433	2,688	29	120	95	9	17	572	3,530
Waratah.....	791	12	22	825	...	31	794	1,520	12	44	21	2	1	329	1,920
Wickham	1,620	25	3	1,948	1	...	1,949	3,842	25	6	104	13	13	690	4,690
Carrington.....	583	7	...	590	9	...	599	1,184	7	...	27	1	3	201	1,423
Merewether	803	9	18	830	...	20	860	1,666	9	36	33	1	...	304	2,049
Lambton	586	...	...	586	...	46	540	1,080	...	...	19	...	...	244	1,343
Wallsend	471	2	...	473	...	23	450	896	2	...	13	1	...	217	1,129
Plattsburg	567	3	...	570	...	29	541	1,076	3	...	15	2	...	254	1,350
Adamstown	419	6	42	467	...	13	454	812	6	84	27	...	...	144	1,073
New Lambton	221	3	6	230	...	8	222	426	3	12	7	...	...	93	541
Minmi	147	2	...	149	9	...	158	312	2	...	4	...	...	...	318
Cockle Creek.....	11	1	...	12	...	...	12	22	1	...	5	...	...	...	28
Boolaroo	83	15	...	98	...	...	98	166	15	...	...	...	...	...	181
Railways	19	...	...	19	...	5	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
West Maitland.....	1,820	6	...	1,826	...	20	1,806	3,600	6	...	55	2	8	516	4,187
East Maitland	664	2	...	666	...	4	662	1,320	2	...	25	3	2	286	1,638
Morpeth	336	5	...	341	...	1	340	670	5	...	9	2	2	133	821
Maitland, unincorporated	251	2	...	253	...	...	253	502	2	...	12	...	...	29	545
Totals	13,925	201	151	14,277	19	266	14,030	27,356	201	302	602	57	77	5,011	33,666

METERS.

Municipality or District.	Number of Meters connected on 1 July, 1899.	Meters fixed during year ending 30 June, 1900.	Meters discarded during year ending 30 June, 1900.	New meters to replace old during year ending 30 June, 1900.	Meters repaired during year ending 30 June, 1900.	Total number of meters at 30 June, 1900.
Newcastle	264	24	9	15	3	279
Cockle Creek	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Minmi	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Plattsburg	45	1	1	.....	6	45
Wallsend	25	1	.....	.....	3	26
Lambton	27	2	.....	.....	.....	29
Waratah	89	8	3	4	1	94
Wickham	75	8	4	5	.....	79
Carrington	32	2	1	.....	3	33
Hamilton	51	5	5	.....	.....	51
Adamstown	18	3	.....	.....	.....	21
Merewether	33	6	3	.....	.....	36
New Lambton	10	2	.....	.....	.....	12
West Maitland	305	5	11	33	1	299
East Maitland	103	9	4	4	.....	108
Morpeth	35	3	2	.....	.....	36
Maitland, unincorporated	52	7	1	.....	.....	58
Boolaroo	3	5	1	.....	.....	7
Totals.....	1,188	92	45	61	17	1,235

QUANTITY of Filtered Water pumped to the District Reservoirs, and the Population supplied for the eight years ending 30 June, 1900.

Period—Year ended.	Average daily supply.	Total quantity pumped during the year.	Houses supplied.	Estimated population supplied.	Average daily supply during the year.	
					Per house.	Per nhabitant.
30 June, 1893	gallons. 451,005	gallons. 164,616,850	3,421	17,105	gallons. 132	gallons. 26·37
30 „ 1894	418,766	152,849,650	3,844	19,240	109	21·76
30 „ 1895	518,038	189,984,003	4,640	23,200	111	22·23
30 „ 1896	606,728	222,062,466	6,246	31,230	97	19·42
30 „ 1897	731,451	266,979,523	6,931	34,655	105	21·10
30 „ 1898	781,004	285,066,720	7,475	37,375	104·5	20·89
30 „ 1899	868,997	317,184,136	7,920	39,600	109·7	21·94
30 „ 1900	903,634	331,651,180	8,423	42,115	107·8	21·57

QUANTITY of Water pumped during the year ended 30 June, 1900, and Coal used.

At Walka Pumping Station—

River to storage reservoir	gallons. 252,506,532
„ settling tank	132,740,931
Storage Reservoir to settling tank	213,403,661
Clear water tank (filtered water) to Buttai Reservoir	288,084,180
„ „ „ East Maitland Reservoir	43,567,000
Quantity of coal used	1,825 tons.

The quantity of water re-pumped from Newcastle Reservoir to the High-level Tank, Newcastle, was, approximately, 2,400,000 gallons; the coal used cost 10s. 9d. per ton during the first half of the year, and 10s. per ton during the last half. The quantity of coal used was 36 tons.

STATEMENT of Cost of Pumping at Walka Pumping Station.

Period.	Cost per 1,000 galls., 100 ft. lift.	Cost per 1,000,000 galls., 100 ft. lift.	Coal used per 1,000,000 galls., 100 ft. lift.	Cost of Coal per ton.	Remarks.
1892.....	d. ·790	£ s. d. 3 5 10	Tons. 1·873	£ s. d. 0 8 0	All water pumped at the works is included. The cost includes wages, fuel, stores, ordinary repairs, but not interest on capital. The coal used contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of ash.
1893.....	·743	3 1 11	1·827	0 7 6	
1894.....	·690	2 17 6	1·826	0 7 0	
1895.....	·565	2 7 1	1·841	0 6 9	
1896.....	·499	2 1 7	1·632	0 6 0	
1897, to June 30	·380	1 11 8	1·500	0 5 6	
Year ending 30 June, 1898	·439	1 16 7	1·550	0 5 6	
Year ending 30 June, 1899	·427	1 15 7	1·549	1st half year 0 5 6 2nd half-year 0 6 6	
Year ending 30 June, 1900	·430	1 15 10	1·523	1st half year 0 6 6 2nd half year 0 7 0	

STATEMENT of the extent of Reticulation Water Mains laid during the eight years ended 30 June, 1900.

							miles. yards.		
Existing mains at 30 June, 1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	1,442
Laid during year ended 30 June, 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	204
" " 30 " 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,313 $\frac{2}{3}$
" " 30 " 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200
" " 30 " 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	931
" " 30 " 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	517 $\frac{2}{3}$
" " 30 " 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	363
" " 30 " 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	724 $\frac{2}{3}$
" " 30 " 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	61
Total							144 482

PARTICULARS OF RETICULATION MAINS.

Size.	3-in.		4-in.		6-in.		7-in.		8-in.	
Laid prior to Board's control.....	mils.	yds.	mils.	yds.	mils.	yds.	mils.	yds.	mils.	yds.
Laid by Board	51	1,159 $\frac{2}{3}$	26	1,211 $\frac{1}{3}$	19	746 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	1,722 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	1,118 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total	74	981	36	867	22	1,628 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	1,722 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	1,118 $\frac{2}{3}$

Size.	9-in.		10-in.		12-in.		15-in.	
Laid prior to Board's control.....	0	783	1	845 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	686 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	211
Laid by Board.....			2	439 $\frac{2}{3}$				
Total	0	783	3	1,285 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	686 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	211

CONSUMERS' SERVICE PIPES AND FITTINGS.

STATEMENT of Notices served, Permits issued, and Inspections made during the year ended 30 June, 1900.

District.	Taps re-washed.	Notices served.			Permits issued.			Inspections.
		To alter or repair.	To shut off water.	Final notices.	Water main drillings and tappings.	Houses connected.	Alter or repair Service pipes.	
Newcastle	1,081	170	71	5	362	442	1,367	7,032
Maitland	341	60	12	12	64	73	252	2,102
Total	1,422	230	83	17	426	520	1,649	9,184

Results of Analysis of Water.

Tabulated from Reports by W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S., F.I.C., Government Analyst, Sydney.

Description of monthly samples as numbered in column 3 :—No. 1, Storage Reservoir, Walka; No. 2, Settling Tank, Walka; No. 3, Clear Water Tank, Walka; No. 4, Tap, Board's Office, Newcastle; No. 5, Tap, Hydraulic Power-house, Carrington; No. 6, Hunter River at intake, Walka. Nos. 1 and 6 are raw waters; No. 2 is raw water specially aerated for immediate filtration, and may be No. 1 or No. 6, or a mixture of both. No. 3 is No. 2 after it leaves the filters. Nos. 4 and 5 are the filtered water as supplied to consumers, and are taken from the water-mains at points distant over 20 miles from the filter beds.—J.B.H.

Date sample taken.	Date sample analysed.	Description and origin.	Physical Characters.					Chemical Characters.										Hardness.			
			Colour in 2-foot tube.	Clearness.	Odour.	Reaction.	Sediment.	Total solid residue	Chlorides as chlorine.	Phosphates	Sulphates.	Organic matter.						Total.		Permanent	
												Nitrogen as—		Ammonia.		Oxygen absorbed—		Clark's degrees.	Per million.	Clark's degrees.	Per million.
												Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Free.	Com- bined	In 15 min.	In 4 hours				
1899. 4 July	1899. 10 July	1. Storage	Greenish yellow tint	Clear	None	Alkaline	Trace	489 00	162 80	None	16 00	Trace	None	'03	'84	'29	1 14	17	242	12	170
4 "	10 "	2. Mixed	"	Turbid	"	"	45	402 00	114 00	Trace	11 40	"	"	'00	'14	'32	1 71	15	214	10	140
4 "	10 "	3. "	Very slight yellowish tint	Clear	"	"	None	376 00	119 00	None	11 00	"	"	'00	'06	'20	1 00	16	228	10	171
6 "	10 "	4. "	"	Clear and bright	"	"	"	427 00	134 20	"	14 00	"	"	'00	'05	'19	'71	17	242	12	170
6 "	10 "	5. "	"	"	"	"	"	450 00	134 20	"	14 00	"	"	'00	'05	'19	'77	17	242	12	170
4 "	10 "	6. River	Obscured by turbidity	Turbid	"	"	'85	272 00	50 00	Trace	6 01	"	"	'00	'12	'85	2 28	6	85	4	59
7 Aug	8 Aug	1. Storage	Peaty tint	Some suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	420 00	141 00	None	15 12	"	"	'00	'29	'70	1 47	18	258	12	172
7 "	8 "	2. Mixed	"	"	"	"	Traces	430 00	141 00	"	15 12	"	"	'00	'33	'61	1 33	"	"	"	"
7 "	8 "	3. "	Very slight greenish tint	Clear	"	"	"	428 00	141 00	"	15 12	"	"	'00	'11	'30	'75	18	258	12	172
7 "	8 "	4. "	"	"	"	"	"	358 00	115 00	"	12 89	"	"	'00	'10	'26	'60	"	"	"	"
7 "	9 "	5. "	"	"	"	"	"	358 00	115 00	"	12 89	"	"	'00	'10	'24	'58	"	"	"	"
7 "	9 "	6. River	Obscured by turbidity	Turbid	"	"	Fair amount	345 00	69 00	Trace	11 54	"	"	'01	'30	1 06	2 53	10	143	7	100
5 Sept.	6 Sept.	1. Storage	Peaty tint	Very much suspended matter	"	"	Fair amount	386 00	127 00	None	13 80	"	Trace	'04	'33	1 18	2 40	19	270	11	160
5 "	6 "	2. "	"	"	"	"	Small amount	382 00	127 00	"	13 80	"	None	'02	'36	1 20	2 47	"	"	"	"
5 "	6 "	3. "	Very slight tint	Clear	"	"	Traces	374 00	127 00	"	13 80	"	"	'00	'09	'06	1 33	19	270	11	160
5 "	6 "	4. "	"	"	"	"	"	382 00	127 00	"	13 80	"	"	'00	'08	'52	1 13	"	"	"	"
5 "	6 "	5. "	"	"	"	"	"	382 00	127 00	"	13 80	"	"	'00	'08	'52	1 20	"	"	"	"
5 "	6 "	6. River	Obscured by turbidity	Turbid	"	"	Large amount	360 00	55 00	Trace	12 50	"	"	'00	'15	1 05	2 40	14	200	8½	120
3 Oct.	5 Oct.	1. Storage	Peaty tint	Very much suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	380 00	123 00	None	13 64	"	Trace	'00	'26	1 20	2 34	16	229	9	129
3 "	5 "	2. "	"	Some suspended matter	"	"	"	380 00	123 00	"	13 64	"	"	'01	'26	1 09	2 18	"	"	"	"
3 "	5 "	3. "	"	"	"	"	Traces	380 00	123 00	"	13 64	"	None	'00	'13	'54	1 19	16	229	9	129
3 "	5 "	4. "	"	"	"	"	"	376 00	123 00	"	13 64	"	"	'00	'09	'49	1 08	"	"	"	"
3 "	5 "	5. "	"	Clear	"	"	"	376 00	123 00	"	13 64	"	"	'00	'09	'49	1 08	"	"	"	"
3 "	5 "	6. River	Obscured by turbidity	Turbid	"	"	Fair amount	414 00	97 00	Trace	12 38	"	Trace	'01	'08	'59	1 25	15	214	8½	121
7 Nov.	8 Nov.	1. Storage	Greenish tint	Much suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	395 00	121 00	"	17 16	"	None	'01	'57	1 16	2 47	16	229	9	129
7 "	8 "	2. Mixed	Obscured by turbidity	Turbid	"	"	Fair amount	434 00	113 00	"	15 11	"	"	'02	'22	1 03	2 20	"	"	"	"
7 "	8 "	3. "	Slight peaty tint	Clear	"	"	Traces	366 00	113 00	None	15 11	"	"	'01	'08	'32	1 09	15	214	8½	121
7 "	8 "	4. "	Very slight peaty tint	"	"	"	"	390 00	121 00	"	17 16	"	"	'00	'08	'32	'83	"	"	"	"
7 "	8 "	5. "	Slight peaty tint	"	"	"	"	390 00	121 00	"	17 16	"	"	'00	'08	'32	'83	"	"	"	"
7 "	8 "	6. River	Obscured by turbidity	Densely turbid	"	"	Large amount	948 00	90 00	Trace	20 50	"	Trace	'04	'65	3 55	7 07	10	143	6½	93
5 Dec	8 Dec.	1. Storage	Slight peaty tint	Very much suspended matter	"	"	Small quantity	376 00	121 00	None	14 32	"	None	'11	'44	1 00	2 07	17	243	10	143
5 "	8 "	2. Mixed	"	Much suspended matter	"	"	"	424 00	119 00	"	17 17	"	Trace	'14	'26	'79	1 54	"	"	"	"
5 "	8 "	3. "	Very slight tint.	Clear	"	"	Traces	410 00	119 00	"	15 79	"	None	'02	'07	'30	'77	18	257	11	157
5 "	8 "	4. "	"	"	"	"	"	418 00	116 00	"	18 54	"	"	'00	'07	'30	'77	"	"	"	"
5 "	8 "	5. "	"	"	"	"	"	418 00	116 00	"	18 54	"	"	'00	'07	'30	'77	"	"	"	"
5 "	8 "	6. River	Slight peaty tint	Very much suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	464 00	116 00	"	22 40	"	Trace	'03	'13	'50	'98	14	200	9	129

Results of Analysis of Water—continued.

Date sample taken	Date sample analysed	Description and origin	Physical Characters					Chemical Characters.										Hardness			
			Colour in 2 foot tube	Clearness	Odour	Reaction	Sediment	Total solid residuo	Chlorides as chlorine	Phosphates	Sulphates	Organic matter						Total		Permanent	
												Nitrogen as—		Ammonia		Oxygen absorbed—		Clark's degrees	Parts per million	Clark's degrees	Parts per million
												Nitrates	Nitrites	Free	Com bined	In 15 min	In 4 hours				
1900 9 Jan	1900 12 Jan	1 Storage	Peaty tint	Some suspended matter	None	Alkaline	Traces	390 00	125 00	None	14 28	Traces	None	00	44	91	1 93	16	230	9	130
9 "	12 "	2 Mixed	"	"	"	"	Small amount	436 00	128 00	"	17 20	"	"	04	30	70	1 56	"	"	"	"
9 "	12 "	3 "	Slight peaty tint	Clear	"	"	Traces	432 00	129 00	"	18 32	"	"	00	09	35	74	17	240	10	140
9 "	12 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	436 00	129 00	"	18 32	"	"	00	08	35	74	"	"	"	"
9 "	12 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	444 00	129 00	"	18 32	"	"	00	09	35	74	"	"	"	"
9 "	12 "	6 River	"	Some suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	494 00	134 90	"	22 00	"	Trace	08	11	49	1 11	19	280	11	160
6 Feb	13 Feb	1 Storage	Slight greenish tint	Clear	"	"	Traces	416 00	136 00	"	15 20	"	None	02	24	98	1 87	15	214	10	143
6 "	13 "	2 Mixed	"	"	"	"	"	498 00	148 00	"	15 50	"	"	13	18	80	1 60	"	"	"	"
6 "	13 "	3 "	"	"	"	"	"	492 00	148 00	"	15 50	"	"	00	07	42	90	16	228	11	157
7 "	13 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	482 00	148 00	"	15 50	"	"	00	06	42	90	"	"	"	"
7 "	13 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	488 00	148 00	"	15 50	"	"	00	06	42	90	"	"	"	"
6 "	13 "	6 River	"	Slightly turbid	"	"	Small amount	584 00	162 00	"	17 30	"	"	07	06	45	1 07	19	271	13	186
7 Mar	10 Mar	1 Storage	Slight peaty tint	Clear	"	"	"	460 00	145 00	"	16 48	"	"	05	24	86	1 73	16	230	9	130
7 "	10 "	2 Mixed	"	"	"	"	Traces	524 00	160 00	"	19 23	"	"	05	17	74	1 47	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	3 "	Very slight tint	"	"	"	"	520 00	160 00	"	19 23	"	"	00	06	44	87	18	260	10	140
7 "	10 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	520 00	160 00	"	19 23	"	"	00	06	37	73	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	520 00	160 00	"	19 23	"	"	00	06	37	73	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	6 River	Slight peaty tint	"	"	"	Small amount	602 00	180 00	"	24 72	"	"	12	14	66	1 33	21	300	11	160
8 April	4 April	1 Storage	Very slight tint	Little suspended matter	"	"	"	448 00	145 00	"	15 10	"	"	03	40	73	1 47	16	230	9	130
3 "	4 "	2 Mixed	"	Clear	"	"	Traces	504 00	159 00	"	17 90	"	"	00	21	54	1 13	"	"	"	"
3 "	4 "	3 "	"	"	"	"	"	476 00	159 00	"	17 90	"	"	00	07	30	60	18	260	10	140
3 "	4 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	472 00	159 00	"	17 90	"	"	00	05	27	53	"	"	"	"
3 "	4 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	476 00	159 00	"	17 90	"	"	00	08	30	60	"	"	"	"
3 "	4 "	6 River	"	Some suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	562 00	176 00	"	18 68	"	"	01	16	47	93	20	290	11	160
7 May	10 May	1 Storage	Peaty tint	Fair amount of suspended matter	"	"	Fair amount	460 00	145 00	"	15 10	"	"	01	46	66	1 31	16	230	9	130
7 "	10 "	2 Mixed	"	Little suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	512 00	163 00	"	17 45	"	"	02	26	53	1 06	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	3 "	"	Clear	"	"	Traces	500 00	163 00	"	17 45	"	"	00	09	28	56	18	260	10	140
7 "	10 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	500 00	163 00	"	17 45	"	"	00	09	28	56	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	500 00	163 00	"	17 45	"	"	00	08	31	62	"	"	"	"
7 "	10 "	6 River	"	Little suspended matter	"	"	Small amount	564 00	178 00	"	18 81	"	"	04	12	44	88	20	290	11	160
5 June	13 June	1 Storage	Very slight peaty tint	Clear	"	Slight organic	"	448 60	138 50	"	17 15	"	"	05	26	47	95	14½	207	10½	150
5 "	13 "	2 Mixed	"	"	"	None	Very small amount	429 60	127 10	"	21 67	"	"	05	19	49	99	"	"	"	"
5 "	13 "	3 "	"	"	"	"	None	438 20	127 14	"	20 37	"	"	00	05	30	60	14	207	10½	135
5 "	13 "	4 "	"	"	"	"	Very small amount	490 60	150 00	"	18 93	"	"	00	0-	26	53	"	"	"	"
5 "	13 "	5 "	"	"	"	"	None	473 60	145 50	"	19 62	"	"	00	06	26	52	"	"	"	"
5 "	13 "	6 River	Slight peaty tint	"	"	"	Small amount	418 40	100 70	"	26 20	"	"	01	6J	40	81	14½	207	8½	121
Averages of above results			(No 1 Storage reservoir water (12 samples) Nos 3, 4, and 5 Filtered water (36 samples, for the hardness the 12 No 3 samples only) (No 6 Hunter River water (12 samples)					422 00	135 00	None	15 28	Traces	None	03	36	85	1 76	16	234	10	143
								485 00	136 00	"	16 35	"	"	00	05	35	52	17	243	10	147
								510 00	125 00	"	17 79	"	"	02	18	87	1 88	15	218	9	130

COMPOSITION of the Solid Residue, Hunter River Water. Sample No. 6.

Expressed in parts per million.

Date sample taken.	Sodium Chloride.	Potassium Chloride.	Magnesium Chloride.	Magnesium Carbonate.	Calcium Carbonate.	Calcium Sulphate.	Ferric Oxide and Alumina	Silica Insoluble, &c.	Organic Matter.	Total.	Remarks on State of River at Belmore Bridge, West Maitland.
1899.											
July 4	70.60	Trace.	9.42	31.68	50.40	10.37	6.00	64.00	29.53	272	18 ft. freshet on 13th July.
Aug. 7	97.54	"	13.11	27.85	46.20	19.62	31.60	82.60	26.48	345	32 ft. flood on 26th August.
Sept. 5	77.45	"	10.70	33.42	47.98	21.25	22.69	112.20	31.40	360	The river level gradually fell from 12 ft. on 1st September to 4 ft. on 1st October, a slight rise to 5 ft. 9 in. on 6th November, fell to 3 ft. 6 in. on 14th November, remained below this level until 8th June, when it rose to 8 ft., and to 19 ft. on 11th June, falling to 6 ft. 6 in. on 30th June.
Oct. 3	117.83	"	34.12	74.26	42.93	21.05	10.20	43.00	70.56	414	
Nov. 7	144.93	"	2.68	15.80	20.00	35.00	128.00	526.00	75.59	948	
Dec. 6	174.65	"	14.20	32.84	100.80	38.08	3.20	25.40	74.83	464	
1900.											
Jan. 9	179.80	"	34.20	79.60	80.50	37.40	3.80	25.00	53.70	494	
Feb. 6	217.30	"	40.00	115.60	115.70	30.00	4.00	24.00	37.40	584	
Mar. 7	240.30	"	47.00	120.10	99.10	30.90	20.00	19.20	25.40	602	
April 3	234.00	"	45.50	112.30	78.60	31.80	5.80	12.00	42.00	562	
May 7	234.90	"	47.00	112.10	96.50	32.00	8.40	7.60	25.50	564	
June 5	138.60	"	21.30	92.30	81.60	44.50	3.00	12.20	24.90	418	

Description of Hunter District Water Works at
30 June, 1900.

The supply of water for the district under the control of the Board is pumped from the Hunter River, at the apex of the Hunter River Delta, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles up stream from Belmore Bridge, West Maitland. Between this point and the sea coast at Newcastle the river is subject to tidal influence, and the water is unfit for domestic purposes.

The drainage area of the Hunter River above the intake is 7,090 square miles, on which the average annual rainfall is about 25 inches.

The Hunter River and its principal tributary, the Goulburn River, rise in the Great Dividing Range. There are no permanent snow-fields on the mountains, and no lakes in the valleys. The river for about 50 miles of its course above West Maitland, where it is at about sea-level, has an average surface grade of 2 feet per mile, and consists in ordinary summer weather of long reaches of deep still water separated by gravel and rock bars, over which the water rushes; it is subject to floods which at times are severe and destructive, and prolonged droughts have been known during which it is said the flow of water was so much diminished as to be scarcely observable. The immense stores of water in the long deep pools would afford an inexhaustible supply should the river actually cease running during a prolonged drought.

A natural bar of gravel extends across the river immediately below the intake, and is the limit to tidal influence. From this bar up stream there extends a long reach of deep water.

The greater part of the drainage area consists of sedimentary strata of Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous age. In the north-west, along the Liverpool Range, there is an extensive area of eruptive rocks, and isolated masses of similar rock are distributed over the eastern and north-eastern parts of the river basin. The Hawkesbury sandstone measures extend into the valley from the south at its extreme western end, and cover a fair extent of country. These measures overlie the Carboniferous beds, and afford a superior class of soft water, but are too remote for their capabilities in this respect to be directly availed of. Limestone is comparatively rare; a few isolated outcrops of limited area occur in the valley of the Upper Hunter. The lime and magnesia, which cause the hardness of the river water, together with salt, are probably derived mainly from the marine beds of the Permo-Carboniferous measures.

The productive coal measures of the Hunter Valley extend over a considerable portion of the contributing drainage area, but actual coal-mining operations are at present of a limited extent above the intake. In course of time, no doubt, a greater development of this industry will take place, and precautions will have to be taken to prevent pollution of the river water, especially at periods of minimum flow. The principal coal workings of the Hunter District are situated between Maitland and the coast.

The river water is moderately hard, but the dissolved substances contained in it vary from time to time with the rainfall over the drainage area, increasing in time of drought, partly to the long continued evaporation, and partly to the streams being principally fed with spring and subsoil water, which in its passage through the ground has become charged with soluble minerals. In times of flood, although the amount of material washed down by the current will show a large increase in the suspended matter, yet the dissolved matter is not so noticeable, owing to the greater dilution over a given volume of the water.

The number of persons now settled on the drainage area is approximately 30,000, which gives 4.23 persons per square mile. The Board have jurisdiction over the river for a distance of 20 miles above the intake, and frequent inspections are made for prevention of pollution. There is comparatively little settlement of population in the neighbourhood of the river along this length.

The scheme of water supply was originally designed by the late W. Clark, M. Inst. C.E., in the year 1877, and it provided for the requirements of the City of Newcastle and suburbs, and the municipalities and townships on the southern side of the Lower Hunter River from the sea coast to West Maitland. Its construction, with some modifications in the details, was commenced by the Government in the year 1879.

Towards

Towards the end of 1885 an urgent demand for water arose in the Newcastle District, caused by a prolonged drought, and the main pipe lines being completed, a temporary pumping plant was erected at the intake on the Hunter River, and water was in this way first delivered into Newcastle on 23 November, 1885. The temporary pumping plant was kept almost constantly at work until January, 1887, when it was superseded by the permanent pumping engines.

The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed and took control of the water-works on 1 July, 1892. During the eight years which have elapsed extensions and improvements to the works have been effected.

The pumping engines are situated above flood-level on a hillside about 44 chains back from the right bank of the river. The pumping plant consists of three independent Woolf compound beam pumping engines of about 150-horse power each. Two engines are designed to force water to the summit reservoirs; each works two main pumps of the bucket and plunger type—one pump, having 19-inch bucket and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plunger, is at the crank end of the beam, and the other, having 15-inch bucket and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plunger, is at the cylinder end of the beam. The third engine is designed to raise water from the river, or the storage reservoir, to the settling tank, or to raise water from the river to the storage reservoir as required. It works three main pumps; two, having 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckets and 15-inch plungers, are placed one on each side of the beam centre; the third pump is double-acting, having a pump barrel 24 inches diameter, and is worked from a supplementary beam linked to a cross-head on the pump rod of the pump at engine side of main beam centre. This third pump was added in 1896, and is designed mainly to pump water from the Hunter River to the storage reservoir. Each engine averages thirteen to fourteen revolutions per minute, and all the pumps have a uniform stroke of 4 feet 6 inches.

There are two river suction pipes, each 44 chains in length; one is 18 inches diameter, cast-iron; the other 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, riveted steel plates.

The boiler-house contains five 50-horse power Lancashire boilers, two of which ordinarily supply sufficient steam for the engines. A coal store is attached, having a capacity for 120 tons. A residence is provided for the engineer in charge, and five cottages for workmen.

At the pumping station are a settling tank of 1,390,500 gallons capacity, which receives the water pumped from the river; four filter-beds, 100 feet by 100 feet each; a covered clear water tank of 589,500 gallons capacity; and a storage reservoir of 172,403,100 gallons available capacity; all except the clear water tank are uncovered. The storage reservoir has been formed by constructing an earthen embankment with puddle core across an old lagoon. It contains a reserve supply of clear water, which is resorted to when the river-water is turbid, and is replenished by rainfall on its catchment area of 200 acres, and by water pumped up from the river.

Water is pumped into the settling tank, from which it descends to the filter-beds; the filtered water is collected in the clear-water tank.

The filtered water is pumped from the clear-water tank into two summit reservoirs—one at East Maitland and one at Buttai. The latter is on the top of a range about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the pumps. These reservoirs are built of brick and concrete, and are covered over.

East Maitland Reservoir is supplied through a 10-inch cast-iron rising main, 4 miles 310 yards in length, and has a capacity of 463,430 gallons. It commands East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, and neighbouring places.

There are two rising mains to Buttai Reservoir—one riveted steel pipe 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, common to both, extends from the engine-house a distance of 155 yards, then it bifurcates, one line continues as a 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch riveted steel pipe—the other is a 15-inch cast-iron pipe. The length of the line of rising mains from the pumps to Buttai Reservoir is 5 miles 983 yards.

Buttai Reservoir has a capacity of 1,051,010 gallons. The district commanded comprises the following places:—City of Newcastle, Carrington, Wickham, Hamilton, Waratah, Merewether, Adamstown, New Lambton, Lambton, Wallsend, Plattsburg Minmi, and Cockle Creek.

There are six district reservoirs which are supplied by gravitation from Buttai Reservoir, and receive the water for distribution. Their location and respective capacities are as follows:—

Minmi, 62,209 gallons; Hamilton, 402,909 gallons; Wallsend, 452,472 gallons; Newcastle, 523,613 gallons; Lambton, 402,610 gallons; Obelisk Hill, Newcastle, 137,125 gallons. All these reservoirs are built of brick and concrete, and are covered over.

The gravitation main from Buttai Reservoir to Newcastle is cast-iron, 15 inches diameter, and 17 miles 762 yards in length. On the hill at Newcastle there is a high-level tank constructed of iron on timber supports, which has a capacity of 20,000 gallons; it is supplied with water by a small duplex steam-pumping engine placed on the roof of Newcastle Reservoir.

A cottage is provided for the caretaker in charge of the three reservoirs at Newcastle, and similar provision is made for caretakers at each of the other reservoirs.

The length of mains now under the Board's control are as follows:—

18 inch	<i>Suction Main</i>	...	...	...	From River to Walka (old),	963 yds.	} 1 m.l.	176 yds.
20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" "	...	...	...	" " (new),	968 "		
15 "	<i>Rising Main</i>	...	...	...	" Walka to Buttai (old),	5 mls. 1,060 "	} 15 mls.	1,407 "
20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" "	...	...	...	" " (new),	5 " 983 "		
10 "	" "	...	...	...	" " East Maitland	4 " 310 "		
6 "	" "	...	...	...	" Newcastle to High-level Tank	814 "		
15 "	<i>Gravitation Main</i>	...	...	...	" Buttai to Newcastle,	17 " 762 "	17 "	762 "
	<i>Reticulation Main</i> , various sizes	...	...	...	Laid at inception of Board,	105 " 1,442 "	} 144 "	482 "
	" " " "	...	...	...	Laid by Board to 30th June, 1900	38 " 799 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Total Mileage						...	178 "	1,067 "

Brief description of the Scheme proposed for the Sewerage of Newcastle and Suburbs by Mr. J. Davis, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer for Sewerage Construction, Department of Public Works, N.S.W., dated 5 January, 1899.

THE scheme is designed ultimately to embrace the whole of the City of Newcastle, Merewether, Hamilton, and Carrington and the greater part of Adamstown, Lambton, New Lambton, Waratah, and Wickham, covering an area of 4,656 acres, on which the estimated ultimate population for which provision has been made in determining the capacity of the sewers is 138,660 persons; the present population is 40,548.

It is, however, proposed at first to construct only a portion of the scheme to provide for the more densely inhabited areas.

The districts to be thus sewered comprise the whole of the City of Newcastle, nearly the whole of the Municipality of Merewether, considerable part of Hamilton, and a small part of Wickham, covering in all an area of 1,222 acres, having an estimated present population of 23,000; the estimated ultimate population is 46,380.

Of the 1,222 acres comprised within the first division of the scheme, 867 acres are to be drained by gravitation, while the sewage of 355 acres will require to be pumped. In that portion of the scheme left for future extension 2,056 acres can be drained by gravitation and 1,378 acres of low-lying lands will need to be dealt with by pumping.

The scheme advocates the adoption of the Water Carriage Separate System of Sewerage. The distinguishing feature of this system is the rigid exclusion of rain-water aimed at—the sewers being restricted to the conveyance of sewage only. The dimensions of the sewers and works and the volume of the sewage to be disposed of are each by this system reduced to the minimum.

The sewers have been designed of sufficient capacity, running not more than two-thirds full, to carry off 50 gallons per head of population per day, one-half running off in six hours.

It is proposed to discharge the sewage into the ocean after it has been carefully screened, and all paper, fruit-peelings, and other solids arrested. This method is simple and will entail the least expense, but if it should be eventually found necessary, by reason of pollution of the beaches, to put a stop to the discharge of screened but otherwise untreated sewage into the ocean, the design provides for the construction of tanks near the outfall into which the sewage, having previously been mixed with lime, will pass, and deposit the greatest part of the offensive matter before it finally flows into the ocean. Nothing but actual experience can determine whether in this particular case the discharge of crude sewage into the ocean will or will not be a success, and one of the advantages of the position chosen for the outfall is that if it be not a success the method of disposal can be altered at the least possible expense.

The outfall is on the coast, about one-eighth of a mile north-easterly from Merewether Beach. At this point flat rocks extend out from the coast for more than 200 feet. A suitable inlet exists here in which there is deep water, and the sewer will be led to this as a point of discharge. Rocks, submerged at high water, run out from the inlet for a considerable distance, which will have a tendency to assist the flow of sewage seawards. A tidal flap will be provided where necessary.

The outfall sewer, constructed of concrete with dimensions 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., begins at the point on the coast above-mentioned, and runs in a south-westerly direction to the screening chamber near the intersection of Darby and Junction Streets, at which latter point the two main sewers join.

One of these sewers, 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 2 in., extends northerly, and, with subsidiary sewers, provides for the reception of the sewage from the northern portion of the City of Newcastle and Hamilton and the part of Wickham embraced in the first division of the scheme, also provides for the ultimate reception of the sewage from the whole of Carrington and additional portions of Wickham and Hamilton. The other sewer, 4 ft. by 3 ft., will extend westerly, and, with subsidiary sewers, provides for the sewage from the western suburbs—Merewether, Adamstown, New Lambton, Lambton, Waratah, and parts of Hamilton and Wickham. As, however, these districts, with the exception of Merewether, are not included in the first division, it is intended to provide for the present requirements of Merewether by laying a 16-inch pipe, which will be replaced by the larger sewer referred to above when the occasion demands it.

Reticulation sewers for that portion of the district proposed to be dealt with at once consist of 5 miles $14\frac{1}{2}$ chains of 9-inch pipes and 19 miles $72\frac{1}{2}$ chains of 6-inch glazed stoneware pipes, with 472 man-holes. In locating reticulation sewers, great attention has been given to the question of economy in house connections; and with this end in view many of the sewers are designed to run through the blocks instead of in the streets. The report states this arrangement will lead to a very considerable saving to individual owners when connecting their properties with the sewers.

Two pumping stations will be required to deal with the sewage from the low-level areas laying within the first division of the scheme. One will be located near the corner of Brown and King Streets, and the other near the intersection of Cottage Creek storm-water channel with Landford-street. These pumping stations will consist of subterranean cast-iron cylinders, provided with chambers for the reception of sewage. The sewage will be raised from the cylinders into the gravitation sewers by means of pumps driven by electric motors. At No. 2 Station—viz., the one situated at Cottage Creek—a power-station will be installed for the purpose of generating electricity for the electric motors. It is proposed to install the electrical plant on what is known as the three-phase system, and the cables will be carried overhead on poles.

The estimated cost of that division of the scheme now proposed to be carried out is £75,308 12s. 6d. annual interest and repayment (in 100 years) will be £2,723 2s., the working expenses £2,109 5s., making together the annual cost £4,832 7s.

The total annual value of property within the area covered by the first division is estimated at £177,000; consequently, the rate necessary to cover interest, repayment, and working expenses will be about $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. In

In the event of experience showing the necessity of abandoning the method of turning crude sewage into the ocean, and, consequently, some form of treatment being required, these estimates will have to be modified thus:—Capital cost, £89,130 2s. 10d.; interest, and repayments in 100 years, £3,222 10s.; working expenses, £3,510 1s.; making together the annual cost £6,732 19s. As before, the annual value of property sewered is taken at £177,000; hence a rate of about 9d. in the £ will be necessary to cover interest and repayments and working expenses.

Short Note by Dr. Robert Dick, M.B., Syd., D.P.H., Camb., Medical Officer of Health for the Hunter River Com- bined Sanitary District, on the present systems in vogue for dealing with Sewage Matters in the localities con- cerned.

NEWCASTLE.

A fairly extensive sewerage system is in existence. This was originally constructed for conveying away surface waters and household slops, but some 830 water closets are at present connected with the sewers. A fee of 10s. for each closet per annum is charged by the council. The sum of £380 was received from this source during 1898.

In addition to the water closets there are in use some 1,900 pails, and 220 cesspits exist.

As Regards Pail Closets.—Householders are required to supply their own pails, which must be of specified size. The municipality provides scavengers. The sum of 9d. is charged per removal, if done at irregular intervals, and 7d. if removed weekly or fortnightly. Very few pails are emptied at these shorter intervals—about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the number are emptied weekly, $\frac{1}{10}$ fortnightly, and the remainder at much longer intervals. In a few cases, probably about 20, a type of pail exists which is so constructed as to allow fluids to pass through perforations at the bottom or sides to the drains. When the pail becomes full, which it does at long intervals; the contents are removed by the scavenger.

Fæcal matter collected from pits and pails is disposed of by being punted to sea, as a rule twice weekly, in the meantime being stored at a depot in tightly closed wooden tanks.

As Regards Drains.—There are a number of premises—some 500—without drains. In these cases house slops are disposed of by being cast about the yard areas. In other cases where pail closets are provided and where water closets are present, provision is made for the removal of slop and surface water by means of drains. The yard gullies in connection with these channels have been noticed in many cases to be of antiquated and inefficient types. During the last nine months opportunity has occurred for examining the condition of a limited number of drains, which have been tested and found imperfect, and serious defects were found in connection therewith.

There are eight ventilating shafts only attached to the sewers of the city. It appears the exception for drains to be disconnected from the sewers, and water closets are rarely provided with anti-syphonage or ventilating pipes.

Mode of Discharge of the Sewage.—A small quantity from the highest parts of the city is discharged into the ocean; the main bulk, however, flows into the harbour. Certain of the effluents, owing to their position, lead to considerable fouling of the foreshores in the vicinity.

HAMILTON.

A duplicate pail system, with a fortnightly service; about 100 pails are removed weekly, and 25 twice weekly. The charge for fortnightly removal is 9s. per annum, and *pro rata* for a more frequent service. About 14 cesspits still exist.

Excrement is disposed of by burial at a depot situated within the municipality. This depot appears suitable for present purposes, but, undoubtedly, with increasing settlement towards Newtown, will have to be abandoned. The yard areas in the more densely populated part of the municipality are very small. Householders are not allowed to dispose of slop waters by running them into the street gutters. The want of an efficient method to get over the slop water difficulty is keenly felt in this municipality.

WICKHAM.

The present duplicate pail system has been in vogue for the past six years. Pails are removed at weekly intervals, about 20 of them bi-weekly. The charge is 12s. per annum for the weekly removal. Pails are provided by the council. There are still about 200 cesspits in existence.

Excrement is disposed of by burial at a depot situated within the municipality, but removed some distance (quarter mile) from the nearest settlement.

There is no system of drainage apart from street gutters. Householders make use of these for getting rid of the slops.

MEREWETHER.

In this municipality there is no uniform system for dealing with excrement. A few of the residents who live near the Hamilton boundary take advantage of the Hamilton sanitary service. A fairly large number of cesspits are in existence; where these are not present, pails are used for the reception of excrement. In the absence of a regular system of scavenging householders are obliged to dispose of the contents of pail closets, and this they do by burial on their own premises. The pails for the reception of excrement are in many instances of an unsuitable type, and, as a result, pollution of the ground in and around the privy takes place.

In this municipality underground tanks are not at all infrequent as sources of water supply. These tanks are in many cases poorly constructed and covered, and with no provision made to prevent the inflow of ground waters. The burial of excreta—normal as well as infectious—on premises where under-ground

under-ground sources of water supply are made use of, is not by any means a safe procedure. A householder will, as a rule, endeavour not to endanger his own water supply, but he does not always extend to his neighbours the same consideration.

The street gutters are the only channels provided for conveying away surface and slop waters.

STATISTICAL EVIDENCE.

In attempting to judge of the health conditions of communities by statistical evidence importance is given to the following points, amongst others:—The corrected death rate, death rate from typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhœa (zymotic diseases), phthisis death rate, infantile mortality rate (number of deaths under one year, per 1,000 births).

The diseases typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and diphtheria are those the prevalence of which depend to a considerable extent on faulty sanitary states, and a high death rate from these affections may be taken as indicative of the presence of insanitary conditions.

The phthisis death rate, if excessive, indicates dampness of soil, unhealthy workrooms, and overcrowding of tenements.

The infantile mortality rate is influenced by the prevalence of the epidemic diarrhœa, the occurrence of epidemics of whooping-cough and measles, and by a want of proper care and management on the part of mothers.

In addition to the death rate, the sickness rate is a very important factor to be taken into consideration, for it is clear that the number of deaths from a particular disease by no means represents the total number of cases of that affection which may exist. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, the diseases typhoid and diphtheria have been made notifiable diseases since January, 1893, so that it is now possible to obtain definite information as to the prevalence of these maladies. Where conditions exist which are favourable to the development and spread of typhoid and kindred diseases, there we should expect to find the most cases, but not necessarily the greatest number of deaths, for the death rate may vary according to the type of disease and other factors. Hence the importance of considering the attack rate.

Points to be taken into account in calculating and comparing rates.

Correct estimate of the population is necessary. The population figures given are taken from the Statistical Registers. In comparing death rates certain corrections need to be applied, such as for differences as regards age and sex distribution, and the exclusion of the deaths of non-residents who have died in public institutions in a district, and the inclusion of residents who have died elsewhere. This correction has as far as possible been made so far as Newcastle and other places are concerned, but the same cannot be said of the Sydney rates except for the year 1898.

POPULATION and General Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population for the Years 1895–1898.

	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Popula- tion.	Death- rate per 1,000.						
Newcastle	13,500	13·30	14,800	12·16	15,150	10·75	15,700	10·50
Hamilton	5,200	10·38	5,200	11·70	5,350	12·15	5,420	11·20
Merewether	4,350	16·70	4,420	14·70	4,470	10·51	4,450	15·90
Wickham	6,650	13·30	5,650	10·80	5,900	11·60	6,100	16·50
Sydney (City)	101,935	16·51	97,925	16·50	98,125	16·03	98,250	17·33

It will be seen that, with the exception of Merewether, in 1895, the general death rates locally are lower than those of Sydney. Now, a mere comparison of such rates alone cannot yield conclusions of any value as regards health conditions, for several reasons as follows:—(1.) The constitutions of the populations are without doubt dissimilar as regards age and sex distribution (a large number of very young or very old people in a district considerably increases the death rate, and also the mortality among males and females at different age period differs). (2.) The great influence which density of population has in increasing the death rate in large centres. In Sydney the average density is 34 persons per acre, whereas in Newcastle there are 14, in Wickham 6, in Merewether 4, in Hamilton 3 persons only per acre. (3.) In large centres of population people tend to become of lowered vitality and prone to hereditary diseases. There are more accidents, increased indoor occupations, greater intemperance, and other evil conditions, the result of co-existent poverty and modes of living.

Though the general death rates compare favourably with those of Sydney, it will be seen later on, when diarrhœa and typhoid fever are considered, that these affections are much more prevalent, and exact from the inhabitants of the local centres a greater death roll than occurs in completely sewered localities.

It is therefore in the reduction of the prevalence of these diseases which are to a very great extent preventable that every effort should be made.

Phthisis.

Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population for the years 1895–98.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Newcastle	1·11	·87	·66	·63
Hamilton	1·15	·38	1·12	·36
Merewether	1·14	1·13	·22	1·30
Wickham	·75	·53	·85	·32
Sydney (City)	1·07	·98	·91	·92

It will be noted that the local death rates are lower than those of Sydney, with certain exceptions, viz.: Newcastle in 1895, Hamilton in 1895, 1897, Merewether in 1895, 1896, 1898.

As already stated phthisis is most prevalent and also most fatal in those places where overcrowding of dwellings and workshops occur, and where dampness of soil exists. In the local districts the important factor of overcrowding and the unhealthy conditions resulting therefrom do not obtain to any extent. This no doubt conduces in a great measure to the more satisfactory rates which prevail locally, as compared with those which obtain in a large centre, such as Sydney.

Diphtheria.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Newcastle	·22	0	·06	·19
Hamilton	·19	0	·37	0
Merewether	·46	·22	·22	·22
Wickham	·60	·17	·50	·16
Sydney (City)	·09	·06	·05	·10

Merewether rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Wickham rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Hamilton rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1897.

Newcastle rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1897, 1898.

Diphtheria.

Attack rate per 1,000 of the Population, 1898.

Locality.	Population.	Cases of Diphtheria.	Attack rate per 1,000.
Newcastle	15,700	11	·70
Hamilton	5,420	6	1·10
Merewether	4,450	2	·44
Wickham	6,100	8	1·30
Sydney (City)	98,250	89	·90

For the past year the attack rate in Hamilton and Wickham exceeds the Sydney rate.

Diarrhœa.

Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population in various districts for the years 1895-98, compared with those which obtained in the City of Sydney (where a complete sewerage system is present.)

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Newcastle	1·70	1·60	1·40	·51
Hamilton	2·50	1·90	2·40	1·10
Merewether	2·70	2·40	1·50	1·10
Wickham	1·80	1·70	1·70	3·40
Sydney (City)	·65	·59	·36	·40

With one exception (Newcastle, 1898) the rates are much higher in the local centres than in Sydney.

Important factors which contribute to the prevalence of, and death rate from, diarrhœa are the following:—Want of cleanliness, foul air from sewers, drains, accumulations of filth, improper food, maternal neglect, soil pollution (loose, porous soils, contaminated with organic matters derived from slops, soakage from cesspits, &c., being favourable).

The good effect which the institution of a sewerage system has had in reducing the death rate from diarrhœa is shown in the following table:—

Death Rate from Diarrhœa per 1,000 of the Population.

	Before laying of Sewers.	After laying of Sewers.
Sydney (City)	·67	·58
Glebe	1·00	·34
Paddington	1·05	·50
Newtown	·52	·30

Typhoid Fever.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Newcastle	·37	·60	·26	·38
Hamilton	·57	·38	·18	·92
Merewether	·68	·22	·22	·67
Wickham	·15	·17	·00	·49
Sydney (City)... ..	·19	·42	·16	·07

Newcastle rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Hamilton rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1897, 1898.

Merewether rates exceed those of Sydney in 1895, 1897, 1898.

Wickham rates exceed those of Sydney in 1898.

Typhoid Fever.

Attack Rate per 1,000 of the Population, 1898.

Locality.	Population.	Cases of Typhoid.	Attack rate, † 1,000.
Newcastle	15,700	23	1·40
Hamilton	5,420	27	4·90
Merewether	4,450	30	6·70
Wickham	6,100	20	3·20
Sydney (City)... ..	98,250	103	1·04

It will be seen that the numbers per 1,000 who became affected with this disease in the local centres were much in excess of those who were attacked in Sydney.

- The prevalence of this disease locally calls for close attention.

Typhoid fever is one of the maladies which are classed as preventable, since by the absence or removal of those conditions which engender and act as media by which the affection spreads the occurrence of the disease may be obviated.

It is an established fact that the germs of typhoid thrive in a soil polluted by excrement and other filth, and measures which have been effected in order to do away with such insanitary conditions have been followed by a reduction in the prevalence of this particular malady.

The actual means of dissemination is mostly by water and milk, and the increased precautions taken in guarding these liquids from pollution have had the effect in reducing the extent of the disease which is often water and milk borne.

The most important local matters which need consideration in connection with the occurrence of this disease may be briefly stated:—1. How soil becomes polluted so as to encourage the growth of the germs of typhoid. (a) By excremental matters derived from leaky sewers, drains, cesspits, &c. ; (b) By household slops. From absence of a drainage system these are disposed of by surface gutterage, or by being thrown on yard areas. (c) Other organic matters, such as are contained in garbage. 2. Soil pollution dangerous, in that it leads to water pollution. This is of special import in those places where underground sources of water supply are made use of, as to Merewether. 3. The disease may be spread by infected dust particles derived from soils polluted with solid or fluid excreta.

Measures which are needed to remedy the conditions which have been mentioned as being favourable to the occurrence of the diseases are the following:—(a) Paving of yards in crowded areas to prevent soakage and exhalation, sub-soil drainage to remove dampness. (b) Frequent removal of house refuse, and proper disposal of same. (c) A proper system of drainage to carry off all waste products.

The effect of underground drainage in reducing the prevalence of and death rate from typhoid is shown in the following tables:—

England and Wales.

Typhoid death rate per 1,000 of the population.

1870... ..	38
1871-75	37
1880-85	21
1890-97	17

In England underground drainage systems have been in existence for more than fifty years, but during recent times many improvements have been made in regard thereto.

An investigation by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board into the effect of sanitary works in reducing the death rate of typhoid fever in England and Wales showed that of 25 towns taken into consideration where such works had been carried out, in nine there was a reduction exceeding 50 per cent., and in ten others a reduction between 30 and 50 per cent.

These

These good effects have been experienced not only by England, but many other instances might be added of Continental cities and others showing similar beneficial results following the provision of sewerage systems. Coming nearer home, we may take the case of the city of Sydney and its suburbs :—

City of Sydney.

Death rate from Typhoid Fever per 1,000 of the population.

Year.							Death rate per 1,000.
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	·37
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	·26
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	·19
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	·42
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07

The present sewerage system was instituted in the year 1889.

The reduction in mortality which has followed the laying of sewers has been marked, as the following table shows :—

Death rate per 1,000.

							Before laying of Sewers.	After laying of Sewers.
Sydney (City)	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	·24
Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·11
Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	·27	·16
Newtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	·66	·38

In conclusion, a consideration of the tables already given discloses the fact that the typhoid fever death rate and attack rate, and the diarrhoeal death rate in the local centres, considerably exceed the rates which obtain in a completely sewered locality, such as the city of Sydney. As already stated the prevalence of these two diseases is to a large extent influenced by insanitary conditions such as are present in the local centres, and these conditions are such as can be practically done away with in the most effectual way by the institution of a sewerage system.

As regards the present systems in use in the different localities, it may be said that in Merewether the methods generally adopted are entirely at variance with sound principles of hygiene. In Hamilton and Wickham, whilst the pail system is a marked step in advance, the question of the disposal of slop waters (which are practically equally as foul as the sewage of a water-closeted town) remains to be satisfactorily dealt with. In Newcastle the present mixed system as regards the removal of the contents of pail closets cannot be deemed to be by any means a good one. The patent pails which are connected with the drains are filthy contrivances. The present sewerage system, judging from a limited experience, appears to stand in need of much improvement in important particulars.

Considering the great benefits from a health standpoint which have resulted from the establishment of sewerage systems as judged from the statistics given, it is reasonable to expect that similar benefits will follow the institution of an efficient sewerage system in the localities under review.

[Plan.]

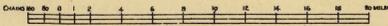
Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer. —1901.

[1s. 6d.]

MAP OF THE
DRAINAGE AREA
OF THE HUNTER RIVER
ABOVE THE WATERWORKS INTAKE
NEAR WEST MAITLAND

N.S.W

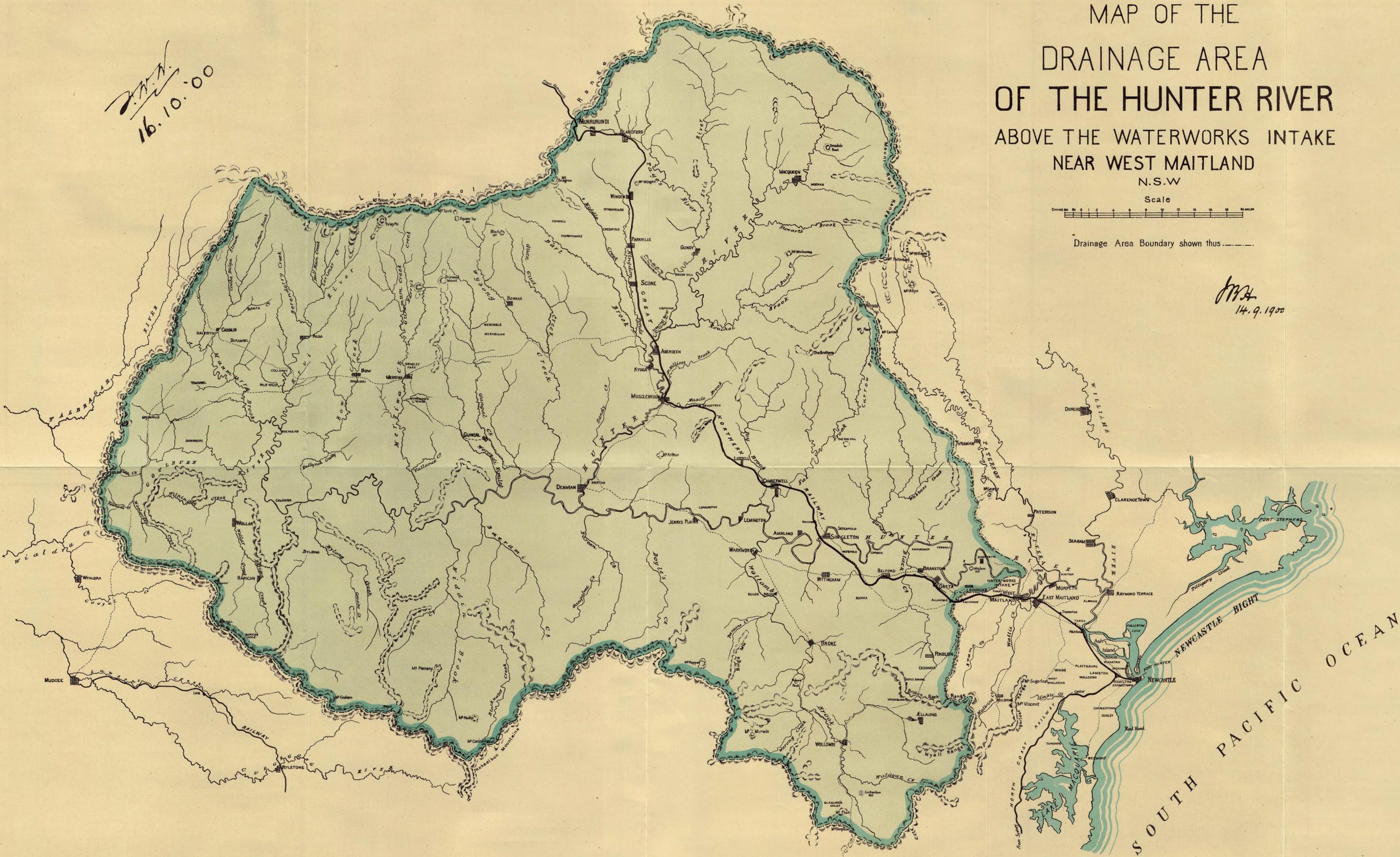
Scale



Drainage Area Boundary shown thus - - - - -

16.10.00

J.M.H.
14.9.1900



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR 1898.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

9 June, 1900.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to present herewith the Reports of the Board and of the President of the Board, with Appendices, on the working of the Department during the year 1898; and as they contain matter relating to the management of the public health of New South Wales which is of great practical interest, to suggest that they should be laid before Parliament.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. SIMMS,

Secretary.

DURING the year the organisation called into existence by the Public Health Act of 1896 continued to be developed, and considerable progress was made.

The report of the President deals with the changes in or additions to the staff of the Board, and with the inauguration of a medical sanitary staff attached to combined districts of local Authorities under the Act. Among these the Board views the appointment of Dr. Tidswell to the Board's staff, and of Drs. Armstrong and Dick to be medical officers of Health to combined districts, with great satisfaction; as being likely to result in great benefit to the community.

The vital statistics are presented in a way somewhat different from that adopted by the Registrar-General; they are arranged after great thought and care with special reference to the management of the public health. It will take some time before the collection of statistics of the incidence of disease in different localities is so complete as to make it possible for the Board to ascertain with certainty the districts requiring special attention, but a foundation is being laid, and in course of time, through the operation of the notification clauses of the Public Health Act, the requisite information will be obtained.

The Board notes with regret the continued fall in the mean annual birth-rate, and would urge legislation with a view to some check on a certain class of advertisements, which are of an extremely mischievous character. The history of peoples shows that practices such as those to which the Board is now referring have never been fraught with anything but disaster to individuals and to nations, and in the opinion of the Board, the suppression of these advertisements would be a step in the right direction.

The Board notes with satisfaction the diminution of the general death rate, but regrets that, while the death rate of children under 1 year is diminished in the metropolitan district, there is no such diminution in the country districts, where the rate is even higher for 1897 than for 1888. This is the more to be regretted in that it is generally admitted that many of the disorders carrying off young infants are, to a great extent, preventible, being largely caused by ignorance and carelessness in the management, especially of the food, of infants.

The Board may be permitted to draw attention specially to that part of the report dealing with the outbreak of typhoid fever at Bulahdelah (page 21), as illustrating a state of matters far too common in the Colony wherever works requiring much labour are in progress. At the beginning of the work too little care is taken in the selection of the site of the camp and in securing a good water supply and efficient drainage, and in the end the men pay the penalty in disease and death. These remarks apply not only to such private temporary settlements as existed at Bulahdelah. The Board has endeavoured to secure some attention to the regulation of railway camps through the Department of Public Works (Railway Construction Branch); and through the Commissioners for Railways, where deviation and other works have been in progress; but admits that it is not an easy thing to secure the co-operation of the men employed, and, without this, the best laid schemes of departments will be spoiled.

The pollution of watercourses used for domestic supply has engaged the Board's attention for years, and active steps were taken during the year to put in force the clauses of the Public Health Act relating to this subject. A preliminary inquiry, through the police, having shown that some of the proprietors of wool-scours had spontaneously taken precautions to prevent the foul effluent passing directly into the watercourses. Steps have been taken to compel the remainder to do so. The required measures are, as a rule, simple and inexpensive, and it, therefore, does not appear that the pollution referred to need be any longer tolerated to the inconvenience and danger to health of the people dwelling on the banks of the stream lower down.

The Board draws special attention to its action under the Public Health Act in recommending the interdiction of certain lands for building purposes (see page 25). In all these cases the areas had been garbage tips, and building on them was interdicted until the garbage is removed.

The Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, Part I—*i.e.*, the part dealing with noxious trades—continues to be eminently successful, and the Board refers with satisfaction to the Borough of Alexandria. Case mentioned on page 27.

Small-pox has been imported over sea three times, but each time the quarantine restrictions have succeeded in preventing the spread of the malady to the community. The Board, however, does not expect that this will always be the case, and once more deplures the practically unvaccinated condition of the people.

The condition of the dairies continues to give the Board much solicitude, and that, mainly, because of the inefficiency of the supervision by Municipal local authorities. Indeed, in spite of the manifest advantages to be derived from observance of the Board's rules which would accrue to the trade itself as well as to the public, there is too much reason to believe that, were it not for the Board's supervising Inspectors, the Act would soon become practically a dead letter in the districts referred to.

The Diseased Animals and Meat Act has undoubtedly limited, and in some places suppressed, the wilful exposure of diseased animals and meat for sale as food for man, but this has required the utmost vigilance on the part of the Board's officers and of the police. Its good effect on the export trade in meat must redound to the credit and advantage of the Colony. It is much to be regretted that its provisions do not extend to cows on dairy premises, and the Board recommends that they should be extended to do so.

The Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, Part II—*i.e.*, the part dealing with cattle-slaughtering—has, under the Board's administration, been productive of great improvements in the conditions under which the butchering trade is carried on, formerly often too disgusting for words. Yet, in spite of all this, improvements have been noted as still required in ninety-one out of the 142 slaughter-houses inspected during the year by the Board's inspectors.

In view of the contemplated early removal of the Abattoir at Glebe Island, the Board has done no more to it than was absolutely necessary in the way of structural improvement and modification, though it has closely supervised the general management. Additional inspectors for service at suburban slaughterhouses are needed, for it is to these places that, in order to avoid inspection at the Abattoir, suspicious animals are taken for slaughter. (See page 42).

The work of the Chemical and Micro-Biological Laboratories has been copious and important, and the Board draws attention to the valuable reports on a variety of important subjects appended to this report.

By order,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1898.

October, 1899.

THE Board of Health continued to administer the Public Health Act, together with other Acts previously entrusted to it by Parliament, and developed the organisation sketched in the Report for 1897 (sections 15 to 24, pp. 4, 5, and 6).

2. Dr. Frank Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.), was appointed to the post of Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government and Micro-Biologist to the Board; he began duty on 1st January, and in the course of the year was provided with two laboratory assistants. Authority was given for appointment of a Second Government Analyst, to be chiefly occupied under the Public Health Act, Part VIII, but no appointment could be made during the year owing to the late date at which the Estimates were passed. In November two additional Veterinary Inspectors were appointed, with a view to setting two senior members of the Veterinary Staff at liberty to take up resident duty in two of the important dairying districts during the ensuing year (see Report, 1897, section 44, p. 9). Two or three additions were made to the clerical staff, among which it is only necessary to mention the special assignment of a clerk to the Notification Bureau, where work began on 1st January.

3. Execution of the Act remained in the hands of 184 municipal and 88 police local authorities. Municipal local authorities are assisted by Inspectors of Nuisances, appointed under the Nuisances Prevention (Consolidation) Statute of 1897, and seldom possess more than one such officer, who most often has other duties to perform. Police local authorities were assisted by 470 sanitary inspectors, appointed under the Public Health Act; and they are police officers, stationed at the minor centres of population which have grown up on the unincorporated lands which the 88 police districts comprise. The estimated total population on 31st December, 1897, was 1,334,850; the number living within municipalities was 758,295, and the number living on unincorporated lands was 576,555. At conclusion of the second quarter of the year, local authorities made their first quarterly return, under the Public Health Act, section 15, showing, on a form supplied to them, details of their execution of the Act. (Appendix D, page 56.)

4. On 1st April, Dr. W. G. Armstrong, M.B. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.), began duty as Medical Officer of Health to the Metropolitan Combined District, and Dr. Robert Dick, M.B. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.), as Medical Officer of Health to the Hunter River Combined District. These gentlemen are municipal officers, and are not Civil Servants; they were consequently selected by the Board and appointed by the Minister; and tenure is secured to them by their being paid from Consolidated Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, section 77. They are wholly occupied with their official duties,

duties, and their services are entirely at disposal of the several local authorities they serve, whom it is their business to advise on the results of their constant supervision, as well as whenever they are specially desired by them to do so. By the Public Health Act, section 12, local authorities are required to forward to the Board a copy of every report made by the Medical Officers of Health.

5. The Metropolitan Combined District comprises forty-eight municipalities, which cover an area of 127,236 acres, as well as portions of three adjacent police districts, and which carried an estimated population, at the middle of the year, of 450,870 persons. This area will, no doubt, turn out to be too extensive for effectual supervision by one Medical Officer of Health; but no difficulty was experienced during the nine months now referred to in which acquaintance had to be made with the various councils, their equipment, and their methods. The Hunter River Combined District comprises seventeen municipalities, which cover 37,500 acres, and that area carried an estimated population of 66,037 at the middle of the year; but it also includes a very large tract of neighbouring police districts which carried a population guessed, rather than estimated, at 14,000; the total population being thus brought up to (say) 80,000. The population placed under skilled guidance in executive matters relating to the public health amounts to about 530,000, and this is more than a third of the total population.

6. Both the Medical Officers of Health made a first annual report to their local authorities at the end of the year, and both gave a course of lectures to the sanitary inspectors within their combined districts during the winter months, which were well attended.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SYNOPSIS.

A. Population—

Census populations in sexes and ages, 1861-1891.

Progress of population, 1861-1891.

Racial composition, sex, age, and place distribution, 1861-1891.

Mean population, ages, and sexes, 1898.

B. Marriage and marriage-rate, 1878-1897.

C. Births and birth-rate, 1878-1897; sexes, &c.

D. Deaths and death-rates, 1888-1897, in places, under and over 5 years, infantile, seasonal. Mortality index.

E. Notifiable infectious diseases—

Previous rates of mortality—

Scarlet fever, 1898; incidence, mortality, and fatality.

Diphtheria, 1898; incidence, mortality, and fatality.

Typhoid fever, 1898; incidence, mortality, and fatality.

7. Analysis of the vital statistics with a view of using them as a guide to management of the public health, and as a check on the efficiency of public health administration was first undertaken during the year under review. With the means at command it was not found possible to do more than lay a foundation, and the present statement is preliminary.

8. The available figures are contained in the four Census reports (1861-71-81-91), in the long series of reports on vital statistics annually made by the Registrar-General, and in the yearly volume on the Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, issued by the Government Statistician (Mr. T. A. Coghlan, M.I.C.E.), since 1888. From these sources the facts relating to population, births, marriages, and deaths which are contained in the following account have been selected, arranged, or combined anew.

9. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, otherwise than by ministers of religion, was first provided for by law in 1855. The first census of the population living within the present territorial limits of New South Wales was taken in 1861. But, while the latter is necessarily the point from which every review of the vital statistics must start, it is not possible to present exact particulars even of their more important aspects for all of the thirty-six years presently dealt with. Collection of the requisite facts, and the compilation of abstracts have been matters of gradual and slow development; the returns begin to approach completeness only during the latter years of the period named.

A.—POPULATION.

10. Table I gives the population of New South Wales as enumerated at the four censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891, distinguishing the sexes and certain age groups:—

Census.	Enumerated Population.	Less Ages unspecified	0 --	5 --	10 --	15 --	20 --	25 --	35 --	45 --	55 --	65 --	75 --	Total.
1861.....	Males .....	.....	81	60	52	47	52	106	71	49	26	8	2	1,000
	Females .....	.....	80	61	51	51	45	70	45	26	12	4	1	
	Total	350,860	6,631	161	121	103	98	97	176	116	75	38	12		3
1871.....	Males .....	.....	83	71	58	42	42	93	73	44	26	12	3	1,000
	Females .....	.....	80	69	56	43	42	69	44	28	15	5	2	
	Total	503,981	1,073	163	140	114	85	84	162	117	72	41	17		5
1881.....	Males .....	.....	75	66	60	51	54	86	69	28	23	11	4	1,000
	Females .....	.....	73	66	58	50	46	62	46	47	16	7	2	
	Total	751,468	2,416	148	132	118	101	100	148	115	75	39	18		6
1891.....	Males .....	.....	75	64	55	48	51	99	63	44	26	11	4	1,000
	Females .....	.....	72	63	54	48	47	75	44	30	17	7	3	
	Total	1,132,234	Ages unspecified distributed.	147	127	109	96	98	174	107	74	43	18		7

Age Period.	1861.			1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All Ages.....	198,488	152,372	350,860	275,551	228,430	503,981	411,149	340,319	751,468	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
-1 year	6,084	5,965	12,049	9,218	8,874	18,092	.....	.....	.....	17,573	17,226	34,799
-2 years	5,414	5,451	10,865	8,013	7,935	15,948	.....	.....	.....	16,438	15,791	32,229
-3 ,,	5,809	5,559	11,368	8,356	8,047	16,403	56,169	54,954	111,123	17,136	16,502	33,638
-4 ,,	5,464	5,358	10,822	8,291	8,183	16,474	.....	.....	.....	16,599	16,408	33,007
-5 ,,	5,347	5,389	10,736	7,772	7,295	15,067	.....	.....	.....	16,284	15,824	32,108
Total under 5 years.	28,118	27,722	55,840	41,650	40,334	81,984	56,169	54,954	111,123	84,030	81,751	165,781
-10 years	20,849	20,815	41,664	35,835	34,692	70,527	49,877	49,141	99,018	72,909	71,374	144,283
-15 ,,	18,082	17,635	35,717	29,130	28,542	57,672	45,071	43,408	88,479	62,238	61,196	123,434
-20 ,,	16,445	15,201	33,646	21,082	21,554	42,636	38,169	37,565	75,734	54,272	54,486	108,758
-25 ,,	18,158	17,201	33,368	21,261	21,018	42,274	40,056	34,481	74,537	58,156	53,509	111,665
-35 ,,	37,130	24,147	61,277	46,680	34,926	81,606	64,411	46,766	111,177	112,469	83,775	196,242
-45 ,,	24,332	15,435	39,767	36,495	22,371	58,866	51,580	34,360	85,940	72,115	49,619	121,734
-55 ,,	17,176	8,846	26,022	22,082	13,897	35,979	35,075	20,731	55,806	50,009	33,566	83,575
Over 55 years	11,782	5,146	16,928	20,565	10,799	31,364	28,953	18,285	47,238	46,366	30,396	76,762
Age not stated	6,416	215	6,631	771	302	1,073	1,788	628	2,416	.....	.....	.....

11. *Progress.*—The population is increasing at a rate which has caused it to more than treble during the thirty years covered by the censuses. The actual progress from census to census is illustrated by the following figures, the population in 1861 being represented as 100* :—

Census.	Growth of Population.
1861	100
1871	144
1881	214
1891	323

12. The increase is due partly to natural increment (excess of births over deaths), and partly to excess of immigration over emigration. The figures with reference to this point are as follow† :—

Period.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess by Births over Deaths.	Excess by Immigration over Emigration.
1861-71	174,267	68,190	106,077	47,044
1871-81	236,214	95,832	140,382	107,105
1881-91	349,450	138,149	211,311	161,185

13. The percentage increases due to the respective factors are shown in the following statement † :—

Period.	Natural Increment.	Increment by Immigration.
1861-71	69.28	30.72
1871-81	56.72	43.28
1881-91	56.73	43.27

14. The average annual rate of increase for the ten years ending 1897 has been estimated at 2.64 per cent., with a maximum of 3.87 in 1891, and a minimum of 1.55 in 1896.

15. *Racial Composition.*—The census of 1891 gave a population of 1,123,954 persons (males 608,003, females 515,951). Of this number 1,080,906 persons (males 571,715, females 509,191) were natives of the British Empire; 39,787 persons (males 34,204, females 5,583) were foreign born; the remainder were either born at sea, or their birthplaces were not specified.

16. A comparison of the racial composition of the people at the last four census periods shows that in the course of the thirty years, 1861-1891, the proportion of Australian-born to the total population advanced from 47.03 to 71.43 per cent., whilst that of persons born in the British Isles declined from 45.19 per cent. to 23.5 per cent.

17. The influx of Chinese and other aliens regarded as undesirable has been the subject of several legislative enactments which impose capitation fees, limitation of the number to be carried in relation to the tonnage of vessels, &c. They appear to have effected their object of checking the immigration, but complete returns on this subject have not yet been made.

18. The census figures quoted above do not include aboriginals. In 1891 they numbered 8,280, including 3,183 half-castes. There is evidence that the aboriginals are decreasing.

19. *Sex Distribution.*—The percentage proportion of males to females at four census periods is shown by the following figures † :—

Period.	Males.	Females.
1861	56.57	43.43
1871	54.67	45.33
1881	54.71	45.29
1891	54.10	45.90

20.

* Statistician's Report on Census, 1891, p. 129.

† Compiled from figures given in Statistician's Report on Census, 1891, p. 130.

‡ Statistician's Report on Census, 1891, p. 131.

20. The increase of males and females by excess of births over deaths, and immigration over emigration, is shown in the following Table II* :—

	Period.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess by Births over Deaths.	Excess by Immigration over Emigration.
Males	1861-71	89,632	40,922	48,710	28,353
	1871-81	120,745	56,440	64,305	71,293
	1881-91	178,904	80,718	98,186	98,668
Females	1861-71	84,635	27,268	57,367	18,691
	1871-81	115,469	39,392	76,077	35,812
	1881-91	170,546	57,431	113,105	62,517

21. The increase from excess of births over deaths during the thirty years covered by the censuses has been greater for females than for males. The male births are in excess of the female births, but the male deaths are much more in excess of the female deaths.

22. If the increase of males by excess of births over deaths for each period be considered as equal to 100, then the increase of females by excess of births over deaths was as follows† :—

1861-71	...	...	...	...	...	117·77
1871-81	...	...	...	...	...	118·31
1881-91	...	...	...	...	...	115·20

23. The increase arising by excess of immigration over emigration is much greater for males than for females. If the increase of males by excess of immigration over emigration be considered as equal to 100, then the increase of females was as follows† :—

1861-71	...	...	...	...	...	65·92
1871-81	...	...	...	...	...	50·23
1881-91	...	...	...	...	...	63·36

24. Combining the two sources of increment, then the total male increase has been in excess of the total female increase. If the total male increase for both periods be considered as being equal to 100, then the total female increase would be as follows† :—

1861-71	...	...	...	...	...	98·70
1871-81	...	...	...	...	...	82·52
1881-91	...	...	...	...	...	89·22

25. The increase of males by excess of immigration is so considerable that though the natural increment favours female excess, the actual excess in the total population is male. But although this is so the difference in proportion between the sexes has a tendency to become smaller.

26. *Age Distribution.*—The percentage proportions of persons of 5 years of age and under, and of persons over 5 years of age, at each census are shown in the following statement :—

Census.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
0-5 years	15·91	16·26	14·78	14·63
Over 5 years	84·09	83·74	85·22	85·37

27. The proportion of children of 5 years of age and under showed a tendency to increase during the decade 1861-71. In the decade 1871-81 the proportion decreased by 1·48 per cent. In the decade 1881-1891 it remained practically constant, but with a slight tendency to decrease.

28. The numbers and percentage proportions of infants under 1 year at each census are shown in the following table :—

Census.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Number under 1 year	12,049	18,092	.....‡	34,799
Proportion per cent. total population	3·43	3·59	.....	3·07

29. The proportion of infants under 1 year of age showed a tendency to increase during the decade 1861-71. Since 1871 there has been a decrease.

30. In his Report on the Census of 1891 (p. 145) the Government Statistician gives a table showing approximately the ages of persons who composed the increments by immigration during the ten years 1881-1891. The table shows that the great majority were between 10 and 40 years of age in 1891. The numbers for both sexes together are the largest in the age periods 20-25, and 25-30 years. For males alone in the period 20-25, 25-30 (especially), and 30-38, and for females 20-25, and 25-30 years. The

Statistician

* Ibid, p. 130; compiled.

† Statistician's Report on Census, 1891, p. 130.

‡ Figures not available.

Statistician observes that "It would probably be a fair assumption that the majority of the persons referred to arrived when they were some six years or so younger than when their ages were recorded (in 1891), and it would appear that the great bulk of immigrants who arrived were considerably under 25 years of age."

31. *Place distribution.*—For the purposes of the present Report the only place classification attempted is to distinguish between residents in the city of Sydney and its suburbs (metropolitan district) and those in the rest of the Colony (country districts including cities and towns).

32. The percentage proportions of the population in the respective districts at each of the four censuses are shown in the following table* :—

Census.	Metropolitan.	Country.
1861	26·70	73·30
1871	26·73	73·27
1881	30·34	69·66
1891	34·26	65·74

33. The figures illustrate the well-known tendency of population to accumulate in large cities. The Statistician remarks that over 57 per cent. of the increase due to immigration during the period 1881–1891 was retained in the Metropolis ; but it is now believed that many have left for the country. At the end of 1897 it was estimated that the Metropolitan district contained 31·53 per cent. of the population of New South Wales.

34. The percentage proportion of the sexes in the two districts at each census are shown in the following statement† :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	
Metropolitan {	Males	48·60	48·51	50·13	50·55
	Females	51·40	51·49	49·87	49·45
‡Country ... {	Males	59·29	56·72	56·42	55·64
	Females	40·71	43·28	43·58	44·36

35. In the Metropolitan district the sex distribution has changed from a female excess at censuses 1861 and 1871 to a male excess at censuses 1881 and 1891. This alteration appears to be due to the large increase of male immigration during the decennium 1871–1881 (p. 5), and its retention in the Metropolitan district. In the country district the males have always been in excess, but the proportion of females has increased in each successive decennium.

36. Table III, compiled from figures supplied by the Government Statistician, gives the estimated mean population of New South Wales in the Metropolitan and in the country districts for the year 1898, distributed under age and sex.

TABLE III.—Mean Population in Age-groups, 1898.

Age Groups.	Metropolitan District.			Country Districts.			New South Wales.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	6,452	6,409	12,861	14,123	14,172	28,295	20,575	20,581	41,156
1 year and under 2	6,070	5,766	11,836	13,202	13,113	26,315	19,272	18,879	38,151
2 years " 3	6,076	5,984	12,060	13,990	13,735	27,725	20,066	19,719	39,785
3 " " 4	5,882	5,986	11,868	13,555	13,611	27,166	19,437	19,597	39,034
4 " " 5	5,773	5,672	11,445	13,285	13,233	26,518	19,058	18,905	37,963
Total under 5 years	30,253	29,817	60,070	68,153	67,864	136,019	98,408	97,681	196,089
5 years and under 10	25,109	25,272	50,381	60,204	59,950	120,154	85,313	85,222	170,535
10 " " 15	20,584	21,298	41,882	52,174	51,785	103,959	72,758	73,083	145,841
15 " " 20	18,464	20,412	38,876	44,988	44,618	89,606	63,452	65,030	128,482
20 " " 25	20,049	23,911	43,960	47,798	39,886	87,684	67,847	63,797	131,644
25 " " 35	42,740	39,039	81,779	88,663	60,736	149,399	131,403	99,775	231,178
35 " " 45	26,827	22,461	49,288	57,255	36,509	93,764	84,082	58,970	143,052
45 " " 55	15,909	14,449	30,358	42,273	25,358	67,631	58,182	39,807	97,989
55 " " over	12,865	12,641	25,506	41,038	23,496	64,534	53,903	36,137	90,040
Total	212,800	209,300	422,100	502,548	410,202	912,750	715,348	619,502	1,334,850

The population as estimated by the Statistician is arrived at in the usual manner by calculations based on the Census figures, on births and deaths, and on arrivals and departures. The machinery for the registration of births and deaths ensures fairly correct returns under these heads, but it is not so easy to obtain exact particulars respecting arrivals and departures. The Statistician remarks :—"The lists of passengers arriving by sea are usually accurate ; but in the case of persons leaving the Colony, it is found that large numbers go on board steamers at the last moment, without having previously booked their names, and so are not recorded amongst the emigrants. It therefore becomes necessary, when estimating the population, to make allowance for unrecorded departures." The amount of allowance made in this respect is estimated from the Census figures.

B.—MARRIAGES.

* Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897–8, p. 644.

† Compiled from Statistician's Report on Census, 1891, p. 132.

‡ Extra Metropolitan

B.—MARRIAGES.

37. Of the 1,123,954 persons enumerated at the Census of 1891, there were 748,664 unmarried (including children), 43,000 who had been married, and 332,282 married persons.

38. The marriage rates per 1,000 of the mean population are given in the subjoined table for the twenty years 1878-1897* :—

TABLE IV.

Year.	Marriages registered per 1,000 of mean population.	Year.	Marriages registered per 1,000 of mean population.
1878	8.08	1888.....	7.57
1879.....	7.80	1889.....	7.06
1880.....	7.65	1890.....	7.15
1881.....	8.21	1891.....	7.39
1882.....	8.70	1892.....	6.79
1883.....	8.33	1893.....	6.40
1884.....	8.47	1894.....	6.20
1885.....	8.22	1895.....	6.35
1886.....	8.06	1896.....	6.60
1887.....	7.55	1897.....	6.72

The marriage rate shows a settled tendency to fall between the years 1883 and 1894, but since that time it has risen again being, in 1897, the highest since 1892.

C.—BIRTHS.

39. The mean annual birth rate for New South Wales for ten years ending 1897 was 32.61 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate is steadily declining in New South Wales as a whole, and in both metropolitan and country populations, but more markedly in the metropolitan population. Commenting upon this fact the Statistician remarks that "The depression which has prevailed in the Australian Colonies for a number of years has not only had an adverse influence on the marriage rate, and through the marriage rate upon the birth rate, but, in addition to this, has in many cases led to the adoption of artificial checks on procreation."

40. In 1896 the birth rate in New South Wales had fallen below that of the great majority of European countries.

41. The male births per annum during the past twenty-seven years have always exceeded the female births, the excess varying from 2.08 per cent. (1875) to 7.65 per cent. (1889), the average being 5.01 per cent.

42. Table V shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the twenty years, 1878 to 1897, distinguishing between metropolitan and country districts† :—

TABLE V.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
	Metropolis.	Country.	New South Wales.
1878	38.15	38.65	38.50
1879.....	39.18	38.92	38.99
1880.....	39.00	38.73	38.81
1881.....	39.21	37.34	37.90
1882.....	40.23	35.90	37.20
1883.....	40.81	35.92	37.32
1884.....	44.70	35.75	38.44
1885.....	45.46	35.18	37.79
1886.....	44.53	34.32	37.43
1887.....	43.21	34.31	37.06
1888.....	41.92	35.02	37.20
1889.....	38.73	33.18	34.97
1890.....	37.23	34.44	35.36
1891.....	35.95	33.76	34.50
1892.....	34.70	33.48	33.89
1893.....	33.52	33.23	33.33
1894.....	31.65	31.28	31.48
1895.....	30.67	30.65	30.66
1896.....	30.06	27.55	28.35
1897.....	29.00	28.15	28.42

43. The male births exceed the female, but the mortality of male infants is much greater than that of female infants, and such as to result in a greater addition of females to the community. During the ten years 1886-1897, the number of females thus added to the community exceeded the males by 15,028, or 13.61 per cent.

44. For the period 1888-1897 the excess of births over deaths averaged annually for males 11,037; and for females, 12,540, the net increase being therefore in the proportion of 1,136 females to 1,100 males.

45.

* Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897-8, page 662.

† Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897-8, page 682.

45. Table VI shows the number of births of each sex registered in New South Wales in each of the eleven years, 1888 to 1898, distinguishing those recorded in the Metropolitan and in country districts :—

TABLE VI.

Year.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Country.			New South Wales.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888	6,942	6,765	13,707	12,674	12,144	24,818	19,616	18,909	38,525
1889	6,938	6,406	13,344	12,397	11,554	23,951	19,335	17,960	37,295
1890	6,920	6,609	13,529	12,967	12,464	25,431	19,887	19,073	38,960
1891	7,243	6,765	14,008	13,143	12,307	25,450	20,386	19,072	39,458
1892	7,194	6,876	14,070	13,338	12,633	25,971	20,532	19,509	40,041
1893	7,288	6,668	13,956	13,534	12,852	26,386	20,822	19,520	40,342
1894	6,874	6,317	13,191	13,119	12,641	25,760	19,993	18,958	38,951
1895	6,520	6,241	12,761	13,357	12,656	26,013	19,877	18,897	38,774
1896	6,339	5,963	12,302	12,352	11,852	24,204	18,691	17,815	36,506
1897	6,197	5,812	12,009	12,792	12,446	25,238	18,989	18,258	37,247
1898	6,090	5,823	11,913	12,633	11,676	24,309	18,723	17,499	36,222

46. The excess of births over deaths is shown in the following table* :—

TABLE VII.

Year.	Metropolis.	Country.	New South Wales.	Percentage of Population at end of previous year.
1878	3,186	11,379	14,565	2·26
1879	3,947	12,786	16,733	2·26
1880	3,434	13,497	16,931	2·39
1881	4,560	12,897	17,457	2·33
1882	4,608	12,278	16,886	2·16
1883	5,342	13,690	19,032	2·33
1884	5,946	13,780	19,723	2·29
1885	5,773	13,988	19,761	2·18
1886	6,860	14,837	21,697	2·28
1887	7,874	15,914	23,788	2·40
1888	7,449	16,668	24,117	2·36
1889	7,006	15,493	22,499	2·14
1890	7,938	16,804	24,742	2·29
1891	7,588	15,584	23,172	2·07
1892	8,558	17,073	25,631	2·14
1893	7,472	16,848	24,320	2·03
1894	7,406	16,328	23,734	1·94
1895	7,276	16,684	23,860	1·91
1896	6,713	13,954	20,667	1·62
1897	6,789	16,194	22,983	1·77

The mean annual increase by births over deaths for the twenty years, 1878–1897, was 2·17 per cent.

D.—DEATHS.

47. The general rates per 1,000 for the ten years, 1888 to 1897, are given in the following table† :—

TABLE VIII.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888	14·94	12·67	13·91
1889	14·93	12·61	13·87
1890	13·82	11·81	12·90
1891	15·41	12·86	14·24
1892	13·38	10·81	12·20
1893	14·23	12·07	13·24
1894	13·08	11·30	12·26
1895	12·77	10·66	11·79
1896	13·41	11·02	12·30
1897	11·84	9·78	10·88
Mean	13·72	11·49	12·69

The range of death rates for males has amounted to 3·57; for females, to 3·08; and for both sexes together, to 3·36 per 1,000 living.

48. With the exception of the year 1891, when a severe epidemic of influenza occurred, and the year 1893, a period marked by a financial crisis, the general death rates show a continuous diminution during the ten years. The decline in the death rate for males (3·10 per 1,000) is greater than that for females (2·89). For both sexes together the drop has amounted to 3·03 per 1,000 living.

49.

49. The death rates per 1,000 living for Metropolitan and country districts during the ten years 1888-1897 are shown in the following table*:-

TABLE IX.

Year.	Metropolis.	Country.	New South Wales.
1888	18·76	11·61	13·91
1889	18·03	11·83	13·87
1890	15·10	11·79	12·90
1891	16·48	13·09	14·24
1892	13·59	11·47	12·20
1893	15·57	12·01	13·24
1894	13·94	11·39	12·26
1895	13·18	11·11	11·79
1896	13·66	11·67	12·30
1897	12·61	10·09	10·88
Mean	15·31	11·44	12·69

Range of death rate, 3·36 per 1,000 for New South Wales, 6·15 for metropolis, and 3·00 for country.

50. In the Metropolitan district, with the exception of the years 1891, 1893, already noticed, and 1896, there has been a marked and practically steady diminution of the death rate, amounting during the ten years to 6·15 per 1,000 persons living.

51. In the country districts the death rate has remained nearly constant. The rate for 1897 is certainly lower than for former years of the series, but whether any special significance attaches to it remains for the future to show:—

52. Death rates per 1,000 of the population at ages under and over 5 years are given in the following table, 1888-1897†:-

TABLE X.

Year.	Under 5 years.			Over 5 years.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	N.S. Wales.	Metropolitan.	Country.	N.S. Wales.
1888	60·19	31·33	40·92	11·38	8·28	9·28
1889	61·74	31·56	41·68	10·36	8·47	9·09
1890	45·85	30·83	35·92	9·79	8·55	8·97
1891	50·89	33·21	39·10	10·77	9·61	10·00
1892	41·20	29·74	33·69	8·86	8·33	8·51
1893	52·58	33·07	39·64	9·34	8·32	8·67
1894	40·74	28·31	32·40	9·50	8·40	8·77
1895	37·30	26·23	29·80	9·12	8·47	8·68
1896	37·85	28·26	31·24	9·58	8·77	9·03
1897	32·57	22·54	25·71	9·18	7·95	8·33
Mean	46·35	29·10	34·69	9·98	8·41	8·92

53. There has been an improvement in death rates both in children under 5 years of age and in persons above that age, but the reduction has been specially marked in the former class. Amongst children the decline of the death rate in the whole Colony amounted to 15·21, in the Metropolitan district to 27·62, and in the country to 8·79, per 1,000 living.

54. Amongst adults the reduction in the whole Colony has amounted to ·95, in the metropolitan district to 2·20, and in the country to ·33, per 1,000 living.

55. The detailed statistics for a strict comparison between the mortality rates in the metropolitan and country districts have not yet been prepared, but it is obvious that the death rate amongst children under 5 years of age is disproportionately high in the Metropolitan district. The populations of the metropolitan and country districts are in the ratio of about 1 to 2; the death rates amongst children under 5 years are in the ratio of about 3 to 2.

56. *Infantile Death rate.*—The death rates of children under 1 year are given in the following table for years 1888-1897‡:-

TABLE XI.

Year.	Metropolis.		Country.		New South Wales.	
	No. of Deaths.	Per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Per 1,000 Births.
1888	2,084	152·0	2,187	88·1	4,271	110·9
1889	2,301	172·4	2,371	93·0	4,672	125·3
1890	1,823	155·4	2,249	88·4	4,072	104·5
1891	2,075	148·1	2,616	102·8	4,691	118·9
1892	1,832	130·2	2,413	92·9	4,245	106·0
1893	2,048	146·7	2,592	98·2	4,640	115·0
1894	1,765	132·0	2,483	97·0	4,248	109·1
1895	1,669	130·8	2,437	93·7	4,106	105·9
1896	1,710	139·0	2,725	112·6	4,435	121·5
1897	1,551	129·1	2,250	89·2	3,801	102·0
Mean .....	.....	141·9	.....	96·0	.....	111·0

For the whole Colony the infantile death-rate shows a diminution during the ten years, but this is entirely due to the satisfactory decline of the rate in the Metropolitan district, where it has amounted to 22·9 per 1,000 births. In the country there has been no such diminution, the rate being higher in 1897 than in 1888. 57.

* Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897-8, p. 701.

† Ibid., p. 703.

‡ Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897-8, p. 704.

57. *Seasonal Death rate.*—As a rule, the season of the year in which deaths are most numerous is the quarter ending March (summer-autumn), but they are nearly as great in the December quarter (spring-summer). The numbers for each quarter during the past ten years, 1888–1897, are given in the following table* :—

TABLE XII.

Year.	Quarter ending March 31.	Quarter ending June 30.	Quarter ending September 30.	Quarter ending December 31.
1888	3,642	3,595	3,387	3,802
1889	4,101	3,728	3,158	3,809
1890	3,652	3,448	3,516	3,602
1891	3,758	3,535	3,601	5,392
1892	3,982	3,476	3,222	3,730
1893	3,710	3,616	3,859	4,837
1894	3,864	3,579	4,037	3,690
1895	3,478	3,536	3,781	4,119
1896	4,894	3,642	3,619	3,684
1897	3,299	3,657	3,291	4,017

58. *Index of Mortality.*—In order to have a comparison of the mortality of the principal countries of the world on an uniform age basis, the International Statistical Institute, Berne, 1895, decided to recommend adoption of the population of Sweden in $\frac{1}{2}$ age groups as ascertained at the Census of 1890, as the standard population with which the index of mortality should be calculated. Applying the co-efficient of mortality at each age group in New South Wales to the age constitution of the standard population, the index of mortality for the Colony during the past ten years is found to be as follows† :—

Year.	Index of Mortality per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
1888.....	17·26	13·91
1889.....	17·22	13·87
1890.....	16·51	12·90
1891.....	18·68	14·24
1892.....	15·65	12·20
1893.....	16·71	13·24
1894.....	16·32	12·26
1895.....	15·69	11·79
1896.....	16·45	12·30
1897.....	14·97	10·88

E.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

59. Notification and prevention of infectious diseases is provided for under the Public Health Act, Part III, which was brought into operation on 1st January, 1898, by Proclamation of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever to be infectious diseases for the purposes of the Act. *Cases.*—The cases recorded and dealt with are those notified by legally qualified medical practitioners only. *Deaths.*—The mortality rates are struck on the mean estimated population with all deaths from the notifiable diseases which were registered during the year. The fatality rates are struck on the notified cases with the deaths which occurred among them. *Distribution.*—Medical officers of all public institutions are required by Regulation to fill blanks left in the notification certificate for this purpose with the address from which the patient was removed for admission. All institution-deaths are entered to the districts from which they were admitted in the register kept at the central bureau. *Localisation.*—Notifications are sent to the Local Authority of the district within which the case is. The certificate, after being recorded by the Local Authority in its register, is forwarded by it in one or other of the following ways :—If the district lies within either the Metropolitan or the Hunter River combined district, the certificate is forwarded by the Local Authority to the Medical Officer of Health, and the latter, after recording it in his register, transmits it to the central bureau ; but if the district does not so lie, then the Local Authority forwards the certificate to the central bureau direct. The notification form also contains a blank for use of the Local Authority on which its officer acknowledges that the house mentioned lies within its district ; but if the house should have been ascribed to a wrong district by the medical man reporting, then the Local Authority makes no entry in its register, does not fill the form last referred to, but forwards the certificate by post to the Local Authority for the district within which the house does stand. (See Regulations, Appendix C, Regs. 3 and 4). *Reduplicated notifications.*—The total number of notifications received was 11,906 ; the number notified a second time by practitioners subsequently called to the case in consultation, &c., &c., was 777, a percentage of 6·52. *Administration.*—This part of the Act worked from the beginning without friction, as also did the machinery of registration. The cases in which Local Authorities misunderstood their duties and instructions at first were extremely few, and the amount of correspondence necessary on this or similar scores during the first few weeks was very slight.

60. The following statistical tables deal with small numbers, being those for a single year's notification ; only the more obvious facts are therefore regarded. After a few years the accumulation will be large enough to warrant useful inferences, by which the application of preventive measures to the neighbourhoods in which there is most need for them may be guided.

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* Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1897–8, p. 100.

† *Ibid.*, p. 723.

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61. Table XIII, showing the mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever for the 24 years 1875 to 1898, and the mortality rate per 1,000 persons living, for the Metropolitan and for the country districts, and for New South Wales:—

TABLE XIII.

Years.	Metropolitan Districts.						Country Districts.						New South Wales.								
	Mean Population.	Typhoid		Scarlet		Diphtheria		Mean Population.	Typhoid		Scarlet.		Diphtheria		Mean Population.	Typhoid.		Scarlet.		Diphtheria.	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living.
1875	161,125	116	0.72	220	1.37	48	0.29	423,495	182	0.43	82	0.19	117	0.28	534,620	298	0.51	302	0.51	165	0.28
1876	167,294	128	0.77	453	2.71	39	0.23	436,945	273	0.62	644	1.47	165	0.38	604,230	401	0.66	1,097	1.82	204	0.34
1877	176,410	100	0.57	8	0.05	51	0.29	452,520	275	0.61	86	0.19	154	0.34	628,944	375	0.59	94	0.14	205	0.33
1878	187,637	170	0.91	4	0.02	44	0.23	470,160	271	0.58	19	0.04	209	0.44	657,796	441	0.67	23	0.03	253	0.38
1879	200,608	115	0.57	20	0.09	39	0.19	490,965	150	0.31	11	0.02	245	0.49	690,672	265	0.38	31	0.04	284	0.41
1880	217,249	89	0.41	22	0.10	38	0.17	511,455	149	0.29	28	0.05	125	0.24	728,704	238	0.32	50	0.07	163	0.22
1881	232,455	93	0.40	9	0.04	19	0.03	532,560	173	0.32	26	0.05	113	0.21	765,015	266	0.35	35	0.05	132	0.17
1882	245,540	167	0.68	5	0.02	21	0.09	553,000	233	0.51	34	0.06	154	0.28	793,540	450	0.56	39	0.05	175	0.22
1883	252,148	170	0.67	10	0.04	51	0.20	586,007	227	0.39	36	0.06	184	0.31	838,155	397	0.47	46	0.05	235	0.28
1884	270,555	209	0.77	59	0.22	53	0.19	612,599	307	0.50	169	0.28	112	0.18	888,145	516	0.58	228	0.26	165	0.19
1885	285,090	223	0.78	62	0.22	66	0.23	642,185	230	0.44	60	0.10	232	0.36	927,275	503	0.54	127	0.14	298	0.32
1886	300,410	299	0.99	62	0.21	45	0.15	669,045	292	0.44	26	0.04	95	0.14	969,455	591	0.61	88	0.09	140	0.14
1887	316,500	191	0.60	44	0.13	62	0.19	688,335	236	0.34	30	0.04	155	0.23	1,004,835	427	0.42	74	0.07	217	0.22
1888	333,555	182	0.55	71	0.21	139	0.42	702,150	252	0.36	40	0.06	101	0.14	1,087,705	454	0.42	111	0.11	240	0.23
1889	351,475	209	0.59	24	0.07	188	0.53	714,975	340	0.48	40	0.06	100	0.14	1,066,450	549	0.51	64	0.06	258	0.27
1890	370,355	143	0.39	34	0.09	149	0.40	731,485	363	0.22	33	0.05	291	0.39	1,101,840	306	0.28	67	0.06	440	0.39
1891	383,840	109	0.28	20	0.05	179	0.47	759,740	160	0.21	20	0.03	254	0.33	1,143,580	269	0.24	40	0.03	433	0.38
1892	389,580	80	0.21	43	0.11	120	0.31	791,895	248	0.31	26	0.03	214	0.27	1,181,475	323	0.28	69	0.06	334	0.28
1893	393,000	74	0.19	149	0.38	128	0.33	817,510	147	0.18	30	0.04	294	0.36	1,210,510	221	0.18	179	0.14	422	0.35
1894	396,005	181	0.33	76	0.19	131	0.33	841,405	198	0.24	35	0.04	224	0.27	1,237,410	329	0.27	111	0.09	355	0.29
1895	400,500	81	0.20	17	0.04	83	0.22	864,160	205	0.24	42	0.05	121	0.14	1,264,660	236	0.23	59	0.05	209	0.17
1896	407,130	143	0.35	18	0.04	84	0.21	880,625	366	0.42	30	0.03	84	0.09	1,287,755	509	0.32	48	0.04	168	0.13
1897	414,020	77	0.19	23	0.06	54	0.13	896,530	250	0.28	56	0.06	70	0.08	1,310,550	327	0.25	79	0.06	124	0.09
1898	422,100	58	0.14	20	0.06	75	0.17	912,750	187	0.20	26	0.03	51	0.05	1,334,850	245	0.18	51	0.04	126	0.09

Comment on Table XIII.

62 *Scarlet Fever.*—In the Colony as a whole the rates have been very irregular, ranging from .03 to 1.82, and being generally between 2 and 4 per 1,000 living. In the Metropolitan district the rates were also irregular, ranging from .02 to 2.71, and being usually between .02 and .2 per 1,000 living. In the country districts the rates were less irregular, ranging between .02 and 1.47, and being usually between .02 and .06 per 1,000 living.

There is no indication that any special factor has interfered with the natural progress of the disease since the epidemic of 1875-6.

63 *Diphtheria.*—In the whole Colony from 1875 to 1896 the rates ranged from .13 to .41; were usually between .2 and .4; and never fell below .13 per 1,000 living. In 1897 there was a marked drop to .09 per 1,000, and this rate has obtained also in 1898. In the Metropolitan district, 1895-1896, the rate ranged from .13 to .53, and was usually between .2 and .4 per 1,000. The figures for 1897-1898 show a marked drop, but the rate for 1898 is higher up than those for 1881, 1882, 1886, and 1897. In the country districts up till 1895 the rates ranged from .14 to .49; were usually between .2 and .4, and never fell below .14 per 1,000. Since 1896 the rate has not been above .11, but was higher in 1898 than in 1896 or 1897.

The year 1896 marked the introduction of the curative serum into this Colony, and its widespread use followed in 1897 or 1898. It is, perhaps, yet too soon to decide whether or not the very obvious decline in the death rate from diphtheria has been brought about by the use of this valuable remedy.

64 *Typhoid Fever.*—The mortality rate for the whole Colony shows a tendency to progressive diminution; as does also, and more markedly, the rate for the Metropolitan district. But in the country this decline is much less distinct. As regards the whole Colony the period under consideration can be divided into an earlier part (1875 to 1889) during which the mortality was excessively high, and a later part (1890 to 1898) during which the mortality has been much more moderate. In the earlier period the rates ranged from .31 to .67, were usually between 4 and 6, and never fell lower than .31 per 1,000. In the later period the rates ranged from .18 to .32, were usually between 1.5 and 2.5, never rose above .32, and on three occasions have been below 2 per 1,000. The figures for the Metropolitan district can also be divided into an earlier high rate period (1875 to 1889) during which the rate was never lower than .4, and a later low rate period (1890 till 1898) during which the rate never rose above .39 per 1,000. The figures for the country districts do not show such marked division into high and low rate periods. The figures recorded since 1890 are in general lower than those for previous years, but in particular years since 1890 the rates have been still very high. For instance the rate for 1896 (.42) was nearly as high as that for 1875 (.43), and the rate for 1898 was higher than in 1879, 1881, &c.

65 *Comment.*—These results indicate that amongst the factors influencing the mortality from typhoid fever in this Colony there was one of pre-eminent importance which came into action in or about the year 1890, and was such as to operate most powerfully and favourable upon the death rate of the Metropolitan district. An influence of this kind could only be exerted by the completion of some great sanitary enterprise, and in the case of typhoid fever the most natural explanation is to be sought for in the metropolitan water supply.

TABLE XV.—Notified Scarlet Fever, showing seasonal occurrence and fatality, 1898:—

Fortnights ending—	New South Wales.			Metropolitan District.			Country Districts.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
15 January	104	1	0·96	44	.....	.....	60	1	1·67
28 "	156	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
11 February	257	6	2·33	101	2	1·98	156	4	2·56
25 "	314	1	0·31	143	1	0·69	171	.....	.....
11 March	351	4	1·13	153	2	1·31	198	2	1·01
25 "	413	3	0·72	150	3	2·00	263	.....	.....
8 April	362	1	0·27	141	.....	.....	221	1	0·45
22 "	471	2	0·42	156	1	0·64	315	1	0·32
6 May	464	3	0·64	150	2	1·33	314	1	0·32
20 "	411	1	0·24	165	1	0·61	246	.....	.....
3 June	316	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	214	.....	.....
17 "	341	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	215	.....	.....
1 July	247	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
15 "	240	2	0·83	104	1	0·96	136	1	0·74
29 "	213	4	1·87	107	3	2·80	106	1	0·94
12 August	230	6	2·61	101	4	3·96	129	2	1·55
26 "	261	4	1·53	141	2	1·42	120	2	1·67
9 September	205	1	0·48	84	1	1·19	121	.....	.....
23 "	148	1	0·67	64	.....	.....	84	1	1·19
7 October	123	2	1·62	41	1	2·44	82	1	1·22
21 "	139	1	0·71	42	.....	.....	97	1	1·03
4 November	134	2	1·49	45	1	2·22	89	1	1·12
18 "	117	1	0·85	37	.....	.....	80	1	1·25
2 December	140	2	1·42	33	.....	.....	107	2	1·87
16 "	93	1	1·07	21	.....	.....	72	1	1·39
31 "	92	2	2·17	25	.....	.....	67	2	2·99
	6,342	51	0·80	2,425	25	1·03	3,917	26	0·66

66. *Incidence.*—The notification returns show that during 1898 scarlet fever attacked 6,342 persons in this Colony, an incidence at the rate of 4·75 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population. It is obvious from the great number attacked that the disease had epidemic prevalence during the year. As usual with scarlet fever, the main incidence was upon persons under 15 years of age, with special predilection for age-group 5–10 years. There were 64 cases in infants under 1 year of age, and 34 in babies under 6 months old. The incidence rate increased with each year up to 5 years. At ages above 20 years the incidence was comparatively slight. In accordance with the usual behaviour of scarlet fever, females suffered more than males. The total attack rate for females (6·13 per 1,000 living females) was nearly twice as high as that for males (3·56 per 1,000 living males), and the rate for females was higher at all ages except between 2 and 3 years. The disease was most prevalent during the late summer and autumn, and was fairly well maintained even during the winter, but with a downward trend which continued till the end of the year. Whilst, therefore, the seasonal incidence exhibited the usual autumnal rise, this seems to have been unduly prolonged into the winter owing to the epidemic prevalence of the disease. The attack rate was higher for the metropolitan district (5·75) than for the country (4·29) (Table XIV). But the comparison made in Table XIV shows that the rate for metropolitan municipalities (5·75) was much less than that for country municipalities (7·21), and that the apparently lower rate in the country was entirely due to the slight incidence upon the sparsely-populated police districts (2·51). The greater proportionate incidence upon country municipalities is further shown by the figures in Table XXII. Wilcannia, with an incidence rate of 55·61 per 1,000 inhabitants, suffered more severely than any other place in the Colony. Next in order came Yass (40·95), Carcoar (32·31), Inverell (32·01), and Parkes (29·69). Then follows the metropolitan municipality Willoughby (28·97); but between it and the next highest metropolitan municipality (Mosman, 13·23) there intervenes a whole series of country places—Molong (26·67), Murrumburrah (26·67), Cudgegong (24·81), Mudgee (24·31), Goulburn (22·58), Bega (20·22), Adamstown (20·14), Ulladulla (17·86), Wingham (16·81), Muswellbrook (16·62), Coonamble (15·87), Richmond (15·83), Burrowa (15·81), Mittagong (15·46), Cobar (14·38), Glen Innes (14·06), Temora (13·77), Katoomba (13·68), and Warren (13·58). In the metropolitan district the only municipality from which no cases were notified was Marsfield, which has a very low density and scattered dwellings. In the country several places appear to have been unvisited by the disease.

67. *Mortality.*—The notified deaths from scarlet fever in the whole Colony during 1898 numbered 51, a mortality at the rate of 0·4 per 1,000. By comparison with the "permissible" mortality of English sanitarians (4 per 1,000) our rate during the past year was extremely low. For this Colony the rate is an exceptionally low one, having been as low once (1896) and lower twice (1878 and 1891) only during the past twenty years (Table XIII). The mortality rates were highest in persons under 10 years, but especially in young children between 2 and 3 years. In this respect the disease exhibited the same characters as in England. There was no mortality at ages over 35 years. The death-rate was higher in females than in males, and this obtained for all ages except between 3 and 5 years. The seasonal mortality was very irregular, the maximum number of deaths per fortnight (6) being reported twice—in February and in August. So far as the small numbers admit of decision, the seasonal mortality would not appear to have followed the incidence very closely. The death-rate was higher in the metropolitan district (0·5) than in the country (0·3), and this holds also for the respective municipalities (0·6 as compared with 0·4) (Table XIV). In the police districts the mortality rate was 0·2 per 1,000. Deaths occurred in 14 of the 41 metropolitan municipalities, the highest rate being for Kogarah (3 per 1,000 inhabitants), but closely approached in Waverley (2·9) and Annandale (2·6). In the country deaths occurred in 11 on the 143 notification districts, the highest rate being for Inverell (1·17 per 1,000 inhabitants).

TABLE XVII.—Notified diphtheria showing seasonal occurrence and fatality, 1898.

Fortnights ending—	New South Wales.			Metropolitan District.			Country Districts.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
15 January	35	3	8·57	13	.....	.....	22	3	13·64
28 „	34	2	5·88	17	1	5·88	17	1	5·88
11 February	53	2	3·77	16	1	6·24	37	1	2·70
25 „	69	4	5·79	26	3	11·54	43	1	2·33
11 March	84	7	8·33	41	5	12·19	43	2	4·65
25 „	80	5	6·25	38	5	13·15	42	.....	.....
8 April	85	1	1·17	47	1	2·13	38	.....	.....
22 „	96	10	10·40	48	7	14·58	48	3	6·25
6 May	90	4	4·44	24	3	12·50	66	1	1·52
20 „	102	9	8·82	43	4	9·30	59	5	8·47
3 June	65	9	13·84	30	7	23·33	35	2	5·71
17 „	89	9	10·11	45	5	11·11	44	4	9·09
1 July	72	8	11·11	31	4	12·90	41	4	9·76
15 „	52	6	11·53	21	4	19·05	31	2	6·45
29 „	42	9	21·42	20	7	35·00	22	2	9·09
12 August	48	5	10·41	17	3	17·64	31	2	6·45
26 „	63	8	12·69	21	6	28·57	42	2	4·76
9 September	45	9	20·00	19	6	31·56	26	3	11·54
23 „	42	4	9·52	14	1	7·14	28	3	10·71
7 October	56	4	7·14	22	.....	.....	34	4	11·76
21 „	32	1	3·12	12	1	8·33	20	.....	.....
4 November	36	2	5·55	11	.....	.....	25	2	8·00
18 „	29	2	6·89	12	1	8·33	17	1	5·88
2 December	21	1	4·76	5	.....	.....	16	1	6·25
16 „	32	1	3·12	9	.....	.....	23	1	4·35
31 „	41	1	2·43	11	.....	.....	30	1	3·33
	1,493	126	8·45	613	75	12·23	880	51	5·79

69. *Incidence.*—The notification returns show that during 1898 diphtheria attacked 1,493 persons in this Colony, an incidence at the rate of 1·12 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population. (Table XVI.) As usual with diphtheria the main incidence was upon persons between 1 and 15 years of age, with a special predilection for children between 3 and 5 years old (Table XVI). There were 31 cases in infants under 1 year of age, and 3 of these were in babies under 6 months old. The incidence was not above the mean at any age over 15 years. The incidence rate for males, ·85 per 1,000, was less than that for females, 1·43 per 1,000, and the greater incidence upon females holds good at all ages above 3 years, except the age-group 0-5. The special liability of females to attack by diphtheria is in accordance with the results of English observations, and is attributed to the greater opportunities for direct infection to which females are exposed by reason of their domestic life and habits. The disease was most prevalent in the autumn, with the maximum in May (Table XVII), and less prevalent in the spring and early summer. The attack rate was higher in the metropolitan district (1·45) than in the country (·96) (Table XVI); but the attack rate for country municipalities (1·51) was higher than that for metropolitan municipalities (1·45); and was lowest (·63) in police districts (Table XXII). The incidence in individual municipalities (Table XXII) was highest in Dungog, 13·79 per 1,000 inhabitants, followed in order by Cowra, 8·54; Coonamble, 7·94; Parkes, 7·50; East Maitland, 7·48; and Bega, 6·45. In the metropolitan district North Sydney, 4·05; Ryde, 4·04; Hurstville, 3·87; and Hunter's Hill, 3·46 were the places most affected.

70. *Mortality.*—There were 126 deaths from diphtheria notified during the year, a mortality at the rate of ·09 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population (Table XVI). This rate is below the "permissible" mortality (1 per 1,000) of English sanitarians. For this Colony it was as low as it has ever been during the last twenty-four years (Table XIII), but not lower than in 1897. The death-rate was above the mean at all ages under 10 years; the maximum rate being for age group 1-2 years. The mortality was higher for females (·11) than for males (·08), and this relationship is preserved in all ages except under 1 year and between 4 and 5 years. The mortality was highest in the autumn, but remained high during the winter, there being little substantial decline until September (Table XVII). The death-rate was higher in the metropolitan district (·17 per 1,000) than in the country (·06 per 1,000) (Table XVI). Reference to Table XXII will show that the rate for metropolitan municipalities (·18) was much higher than that for country municipalities (·08), and that it was lowest in police districts (·04). The rate for individual municipalities was highest at Forbes, 1·90, but was nearly approached at Coonamble, 1·59. In the metropolitan district the highest rates were at Kogarah, ·60, and Hurstville, ·50.

71. *Fatality.*—The fatality from diphtheria during 1898 was at the rate of 8·45 per cent. of notified cases (Table XVI). It is impossible to make any precise comparison between this and the English rate at the present time, since the latest data available have reference to a period prior to the introduction of treatment by curative serum—"antitoxin." But there is no doubt that the recorded rate for this Colony during the past year is very low. The rate was above the mean only at ages up to 5 years, and was highest for age-group 1-2 year. The fatality was higher for males (9·52 per cent.) than for females (7·68 per cent.), but notwithstanding this, the rates for females were higher at all ages except under 1 year, and between 4 and 5 years, and for age-group 0-5 years. The fatality rates were highest during the winter months (Table XVII). The fatality in the metropolitan district, 12·23 per cent., was much higher than in the country, 5·79 per cent. (Table XVI); and higher also in metropolitan (12·23 per cent.) than in country municipalities (5·17 per cent.) In police districts, the fatality, 6·70 per cent., was a little higher than in country municipalities. The rates for individual municipalities (Table XXII) exhibit a range from 0 per cent. to 100 per cent. The latter proportion was usually the result of a single case with a fatal issue (Narramine, Canterbury). At Albury, the fatality was

TABLE XIX.—Notified Typhoid Fever, showing seasonal occurrence and Fatality, 1898:—

Fortnights ending—	New South Wales.			Metropolitan District.			Country Districts.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
15 January	152	1	0.65	53	1	1.88	99	.....	.....
28 "	172	2	1.16	42	.....	.....	130	2	1.54
11 February	181	17	9.39	37	4	10.81	144	13	9.03
25 "	252	14	5.55	49	2	4.08	203	12	5.91
11 March	287	26	9.05	55	11	20.00	232	15	6.47
25 "	209	19	9.09	36	1	2.78	173	18	10.40
8 April	254	15	5.91	43	2	4.65	211	13	6.16
22 "	320	17	5.31	51	3	5.88	269	14	5.20
6 May	247	17	6.88	47	4	8.51	200	13	6.50
20 "	191	13	6.81	59	2	3.38	132	11	8.33
3 June	155	10	6.45	46	5	10.87	109	5	4.59
17 "	60	16	26.66	17	4	23.52	43	12	27.91
1 July	58	12	20.68	18	2	11.11	40	10	25.00
15 "	52	16	30.76	16	4	25.00	36	12	33.33
29 "	35	5	14.28	15	.....	.....	20	5	25.00
12 August	21	8	38.09	8	2	25.00	13	6	46.15
26 "	20	2	10.00	7	1	14.28	13	1	7.69
9 September	19	2	10.52	7	.....	.....	12	2	16.67
23 "	25	1	4.00	8	.....	.....	17	1	5.88
7 October	21	2	9.52	4	2	50.00	17	.....	.....
21 "	34	3	8.82	11	1	9.09	23	2	8.69
4 November	45	1	2.22	23	1	4.35	22	.....	.....
18 "	71	3	4.22	12	.....	.....	59	3	5.08
2 December	105	3	2.85	39	1	2.61	66	2	3.03
16 "	137	6	4.39	49	1	2.04	88	5	5.68
31 "	179	14	7.82	72	4	5.56	107	10	9.35
	3,302	245	7.42	824	58	7.04	2,478	187	7.55

72. *Incidence.*—The notification returns show that during 1898 typhoid fever attacked 3,302 persons in this Colony—an incidence at the rate of 2.47 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population (Table XVIII). As there were no epidemics of consequence during the year, this rate may be taken as representing the endemic incidence of the disease. As usual with typhoid, the main incidence was upon persons between 10 and 25 years of age, with a special predilection for age-group 10 to 15 years. The attack rate for infants was insignificant, and it was not above the mean at any age under 5 years nor over 35 years. The incidence upon males (2.56 per 1,000 living males) was slightly higher than that for females (2.36 per 1,000 living females), though the difference between the sexes (2 per 1,000) was not marked. The attack rate for males was higher at all ages except between 3 and 4 years and above 35 years; but, even at these ages, there was little difference between the sexes. The disease was most prevalent during the autumn and least during the spring—a seasonal course similar to that exhibited by the disease in England (Table XIX). The rate was higher in the country (2.71 per 1,000 of the estimated mean country population) than in the Metropolitan district (1.95 per 1,000 of the estimated mean Metropolitan population) (Table XVIII). At first sight, this would appear to be at variance with the accepted opinion that typhoid is more especially a disease of towns; but a glance at the statements in Table XX will explain this apparent discord. A certain proportion of the residents in the country districts of this report virtually live under urban conditions. The numbers so living are approximately represented by the figures for country Municipalities, and the real country population by the figures for police districts. Compared on this basis, the incidence rate for the extra Metropolitan urban communities (4.74) is greatly in excess of that for the Metropolitan population (1.95), whilst the rate for the sparsely populated police districts (1.48) is the lowest. The state of affairs was thus exactly as might have been anticipated from a general knowledge of the usual behaviour of typhoid fever. It is satisfactory to find the incidence rate on the Metropolitan population almost as low as that upon rural communities, *i.e.*, police districts, but it is evident that there is room for much improvement in the case of country towns. The details contained in Table XXII will show that the incidence in some country Municipalities was extremely high. Thus Tumut, with an incidence rate of 34.94 per 1,000 inhabitants, suffered more severely than any other place in the Colony; and Blayney (33.60), Bourke (27.35), Wilcannia (25.37), Bingara (23.31), Greta (22.12), Cootamundra (15.92), Temora (15.74), Dungog (14.66), and Parkes (14.06), show unduly high rates. In the Metropolitan district the highest rate was for St. Peters, 7.27 per 1,000 inhabitants; followed, in order, by Canterbury, 6.57; Burwood, 6.00; Lane Cove, 4.83; Enfield, 4.68; Concord, 4.68; Leichhardt, 4.29; Ashfield, 3.82; Manly, 3.81; and Five Dock, 3.57. In the Metropolitan district no cases were reported from Marsfield nor Vaucluse. In the country several places appear to have escaped visitation by the disease. The special attention of the Department was required in the case of minor local outbreaks at Manly, Bulahdelah, and Canterbury, accounts of which will be found elsewhere in this report.

73. *Mortality.*—There were 245 deaths from typhoid fever notified during 1898—a mortality at the rate of .18 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population (Table XVIII). This rate is below the "permissible" mortality (.2) of English sanitarians. For this Colony it was as low as it has ever been during the last twenty-four years, but not lower than in 1893, and but little lower than in 1890 (Table XIII). The death-rates were highest in persons between 10 and 35 years of age, but especially in age-group 20–25 years. In this respect the disease exhibited the same characters as in England, except that the recession of the English rate at ages between 5 and 15 years was not apparent in the returns under consideration. The mortality rate was not above the mean at any age under 10 years nor over 45 years. The period of high rates—*i.e.*, rates above the mean—had a slightly longer age extent in the case of mortality (10 to 45 years) than in the case of incidence (5 to 35 years). The death-rate was very slightly higher in males than

than in females, the difference amounting to .06 per 1,000. The death-rate for males was higher than that for females at all ages except between 15 and 20 years, and between 45 and 55 years. The seasonal mortality, like the incidence, was greatest in the autumn and least in the spring (Table XIX). The death-rate (Table XVIII) was higher in the country (.20 per 1,000) than in the metropolitan district (.13 per 1,000). Reference to Table XX will show that the death-rate was higher in the country (.33) than in metropolitan municipalities (.14); and that in the latter the rate was but little higher than in police districts (.13). The mortality rate was highest at Wilcannia (7.80 per 1,000 inhabitants—Table XXII), and next in order came a series of country places, the most important of which are Bourke, 3.24; Blayney, 3.20; Dungog, 2.59; and Tumut, 2.23. In the metropolitan district the highest death-rate was at St. Peters (1.09 per 1,000 inhabitants), and next in order at Botany, .78; and Five Dock, .71.

74. *Fatality*.—The fatality from typhoid fever during 1898 was at the rate of 7.42 per cent. of notified cases (Table XVIII). This is very much below the usual English rate of about 17 per cent. The liability to a fatal issue was in general in direct proportion to the age, the maximum rate being in persons over 55 years of age; but there were recessions in the course of the fatality at age-groups 10 to 15 years and 45 to 55 years. Save in children between 1 and 2 years of age, the fatality was not above the mean at any age under 15 years. Termination in death was more frequent in males (8.21 per cent.) than in females (6.49 per cent.), the difference between the sexes in this respect amounting to 1.72 per cent. The fatality rates, though somewhat irregular, were distinctly highest during the winter months (Table XIX), at a season of the year, therefore, when both incidence and mortality were comparatively low. The fatality was a little higher in the country (7.55 per cent.) than in the metropolitan district (7.04 per cent.—Table XVIII). A comparison between the rates for country (7.00 per cent.) and metropolitan municipalities (7.04 per cent.) shows that there was little difference between them in this respect. In view of the marked difference of incidence it would appear that typhoid fever was much less fatal in country towns than in the metropolis. The highest fatality rate (8.61 per cent.) was in police districts, this being no doubt dependent on the difficulties in the way of obtaining skilled attention, medical comforts, &c. The highest fatality in country municipalities (Table XXII) was at Gunnedah (33.33 per cent.), and Cudgegong (33.33 per cent.), but nearly approached at Wilcannia (30.77 per cent.). In the metropolitan district the highest rate was at Botany (28.57), followed in order by Kogarah (25.00 per cent.) and Five Dock (20.00 per cent.).

75. In view of the statistical evidence collected, it would appear that during 1898 typhoid fever displayed even less than its usual moderate virulence in this Colony. Judged by English standards there is reason to be thankful; but even at that the burden is yet heavy, for as the evidence clearly shows, typhoid selects its principal victims from amongst persons in the prime of life—at a period of their existence when they are at their best as individuals and most useful as members of the community. The significance of this fact may be illustrated by the following examples:—Amongst the persons attacked during 1898 there were 773 males, aged between 20 and 45 years—that is, bread-winners and supporters of families. Of these, ninety died—an irreparable loss of 11.6 per cent. The 683 survivors were each invalided for probably not less than two months; the aggregate incapacity for work thus amounting to about 5,461 weeks. If the probable loss in wages be estimated, even on the low figure of £1 per week, the loss in money due to their illness was, at the lowest, nearly £5,500. No doubt the actual loss in wages was very much greater, even in the particular class selected. Of the other costs in money, in misery, and in death, no estimate is possible; but the example given is sufficiently indicative of the expensiveness of typhoid fever.

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY, 1898.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	No. of Houses.	Area in Acres.	Density.			Typhoid Fever.					Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.				
				Persons per Acre.	Houses per Acre.	Persons per House.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.
Metropolitan Municipalities	422,100	90,935	91,178	4.6	0.9	4.6	824	58	1.95	0.14	7.04	2,425	25	5.75	0.06	1.03	613	75	1.45	0.18	12.23
Country Municipalities	346,532	69,029	1,077,326	0.2	0.04	5.03	1,642	115	4.74	0.33	7.00	2,407	15	7.21	0.04	0.60	522	27	1.51	0.08	5.17
Police Districts	566,218	Not known.	....	..	..	..	336	72	1.48	0.13	8.61	1,420	11	2.51	0.02	0.77	358	24	0.63	0.04	6.70
Total Colony	1,334,850	....	....	..	..	..	3,302	245	2.47	0.18	7.42	6,342	51	4.75	0.04	0.80	1,493	126	1.11	0.09	8.45

LOCAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

76. The objects of notification are, in the main, two; early knowledge of the occurrence of the first cases which occur in neighbourhoods, with a view to their prompt isolation in a sanatorium so as to prevent them from starting a general epidemic; and, secondly, record of the localities in which such cases occur, and the different proportions in which they occur in different localities, with a view to careful inspection and sanitary improvement of those neighbourhoods on which the recorded incidence is heaviest.

77. With reference to the second of the above objects, the two tables, XXI and XXII, show the estimated population, number of houses, area in acres, density of persons and of houses per acre, and the number of persons per house, in each of the municipalities in the metropolitan area, and in the remainder of New South Wales, together with the number of notified cases of each kind, the number of registered deaths

deaths from each, the case-rate and death-rate per 1000 persons living, and the fatality-rate per cent. It should be noted with reference to the last-mentioned rates that the numbers dealt with are too small to give them absolute value, but also that their value will increase with each successive year of record.

78. This statement is made with reference to municipal districts only, because these comprise the populous portions of New South Wales.

TABLE XXI, showing the Incidence of notified Cases of Infectious Disease on the Municipalities comprised in the Metropolitan District:—

No.	Districts.	Estimated Population.	No. of Houses.	Area in Acres.	Density.			Typhoid Fever.					Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.				
					Persons per Acre.	Houses per Acre.	Persons per House.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.
1	Sydney	97,875	23,185	2,880	33.9	5.1	4.2	105	6	1.07	0.06	5.71	388	3	3.96	0.03	0.77	85	13	0.87	0.13	15.29
2	Alexandria	8,125	1,936	1,024	7.9	1.9	4.2	18	1	2.21	..	43	..	5.91	..	..	18	4	2.21	0.49	22.22	
3	Annandale	7,575	1,610	333	22.7	4.3	4.7	35	2	4.62	0.26	5.71	31	2	4.09	0.26	6.45	19	3	2.51	0.39	16.79
4	Ashfield	12,550	2,648	2,048	6.1	1.3	4.7	48	3	3.82	0.56	14.58	83	1	6.61	0.03	1.21	11	..	0.83	..	..
5	Balmam	25,300	5,550	888	31.9	6.3	5.1	46	2	1.63	0.07	4.33	155	1	5.48	0.04	0.65	50	6	1.77	0.21	12.00
6	Botany	2,575	537	2,163	1.2	0.2	4.8	7	2	2.72	0.78	28.57	22	..	10.87	..	..	4	1	1.55	0.39	25.00
7	Botany, North	3,200	731	2,176	1.5	0.3	4.4	3	..	0.94	..	..	17	..	5.31	..	..	4	..	1.25	..	..
8	Burwood	6,500	1,450	1,050	6.2	1.4	4.5	39	1	6.00	0.15	2.56	31	..	4.77	..	..	..	..	0.92	..	..
9	Camperdown	7,100	1,400	435	16.3	3.4	4.9	9	..	1.27	..	23	..	3.94	..	..	15	1	2.11	0.14	6.66	
10	Canterbury	3,500	762	7,104	0.5	0.1	4.6	23	1	6.57	0.29	4.35	13	..	3.71	..	..	1	1	0.23	0.29	100.00
11	Concord	2,350	510	2,560	0.9	0.2	4.6	11	..	4.68	..	16	..	6.81	..	..	2	2	0.85	..	..
12	Darlington	3,500	738	38	92.1	19.2	4.7	1	..	0.29	..	17	..	4.86	..	..	2	2	1.71	..	..
13	Drummoyne	2,125	457	512	4.2	0.9	4.6	5	..	2.35	..	9	..	4.24	..	..	2	2	0.94	..	..
14	Enfield	2,350	484	1,696	1.4	0.3	4.9	11	..	4.68	..	21	..	3.94	..	..	1	..	0.42	..	..
15	Erskineville	5,375	1,214	166	32.4	7.3	4.4	17	2	3.16	0.37	11.76	23	..	5.21	..	..	1	1	1.30	0.19	14.29
16	Five Dock	1,400	245	1,408	0.9	0.2	5.7	5	1	3.57	0.71	20.00	3	..	5.71	..	..	3	3	0.71	..	..
17	Hoble	16,825	3,933	461	36.5	7.9	4.6	23	1	1.43	0.06	4.00	102	2	6.06	0.12	1.96	33	2	1.96	0.12	6.06
18	Hunter's Hill	4,050	563	1,299	3.1	0.4	7.1	9	..	2.22	..	29	..	7.16	..	..	14	2	3.46	0.49	14.29	
19	Hurstville	5,950	1,312	8,384	0.7	0.2	4.5	4	..	0.67	..	56	..	9.41	..	..	23	2	3.87	0.50	13.04	
20	Kogarah	3,325	695	3,648	0.9	0.2	4.8	4	1	1.20	0.30	25.00	36	1	10.83	0.30	2.78	2	2	2.71	0.60	22.22
21	Lane Cove	1,450	264	2,496	0.6	0.1	5.5	7	..	4.83	..	15	..	10.34	..	..	1	..	1.31	..	..
22	Leichhardt	14,925	3,226	1,120	13.3	2.9	4.6	04	2	4.29	0.13	3.13	110	1	7.37	0.07	0.91	27	4	1.81	0.27	14.81
23	Manly	3,675	779	2,400	1.3	0.3	4.6	14	1	3.81	0.37	7.14	14	..	3.81	..	..	5	..	1.36	..	..
24	Marrickville	17,250	3,464	2,016	8.6	1.7	4.9	37	3	3.14	0.17	8.11	102	..	5.91	..	..	21	5	1.22	0.29	23.81
25	Marsfield	725	153	2,931	0.3	0.1	4.7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Mosman	3,250	705	2,067	1.6	0.3	4.6	2	..	0.62	..	43	..	13.23	..	..	3	1	2.46	0.31	12.50	
27	Newtown	20,025	4,364	442	45.3	9.9	4.6	29	3	1.45	0.15	10.34	89	4	4.44	0.19	4.49	29	2	1.45	0.29	20.69
28	North Sydney	19,250	3,908	2,067	9.3	1.9	4.9	36	4	1.87	0.21	11.11	123	..	6.39	..	..	78	3	4.05	0.10	2.56
29	Paddington	19,250	4,157	403	47.8	10.3	4.6	19	..	0.99	0.10	10.53	125	2	6.49	0.10	1.60	14	2	0.73	0.10	14.29
30	Petersham	13,450	2,837	1,254	10.7	2.3	4.7	30	2	3.89	0.37	12.82	63	..	4.63	..	..	13	..	0.93	..	..
31	Petersham	7,900	1,472	8,064	0.9	0.2	5.4	13	..	2.23	..	54	..	6.84	..	..	7	..	0.89	..	..
32	Redfern	23,000	4,782	435	54.3	10.9	5.9	34	3	1.44	0.13	8.82	97	2	9.72	0.08	2.06	26	4	1.10	0.17	15.38
33	Rockdale	6,650	1,462	4,442	1.3	0.3	4.5	3	1	1.20	0.15	12.00	75	1	11.23	0.15	1.33	12	2	1.80	0.30	16.67
34	Ryde	2,225	527	7,110	0.3	0.1	4.2	6	..	1.89	..	20	..	3.98	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..
35	St. Peter's	5,500	1,114	896	6.1	1.3	4.3	40	6	7.27	1.09	15.00	25	..	4.54	..	..	9	..	1.27	..	..
36	Strathfield	2,675	511	1,792	1.3	0.3	4.2	6	..	2.24	0.37	16.67	21	..	5.85	..	..	7	..	2.62	..	..
37	Vaucluse	7,000	1,600	768	1.3	0.3	6.3	..	..	..	..	10	..	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Waterloo	8,700	2,041	806	10.2	2.3	4.2	20	1	2.29	0.11	5.00	10	1	5.36	0.11	1.96	1	4	1.72	0.46	26.67
39	Waverley	10,500	2,166	1,965	5.2	1.1	4.2	3	..	0.57	..	73	3	7.43	0.29	3.83	12	5	1.14	0.48	41.67	
40	Willoughby	4,350	905	5,530	0.8	0.2	4.3	3	..	0.69	..	123	1	28.97	0.23	0.79	5	..	1.15	..	..
41	Woollahra	11,200	2,233	1,901	5.2	1.2	5.0	11	..	0.93	..	40	..	3.37	..	..	5	1	0.45	0.09	20.00	
Totals		422,100	90,935	91,178	4.6	0.9	4.6	824	58	1.95	0.14	7.04	2,425	25	5.75	0.06	1.03	613	75	1.45	0.18	12.20

TABLE XXII, showing the Incidence of notified Cases of Infectious Diseases on the Municipalities comprised in New South Wales outside the Metropolitan District.

No.	Districts.	Estimated Population.	No. of Houses.	Area in Acres.	Density.			Typhoid Fever.					Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.				
					Persons per Acre.	Houses per Acre.	Persons per House.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.	Notified Cases.	Notified Deaths.	Notified Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Notified Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Fatality per cent.
1	Aberdeen	675	127	1,491	0.5	0.1	5.3	..	..	..	..	3	..	4.44	..	..	2	..	2.96	..	..
2	Adamstown	2,135	444	973	2.6	0.5	4.9	5	..	..	..	4	..	20.14	..	..	..	..	0.46	..	..
3	Albury	5,725	103	17,760	0.5	0.1	5.2	43	3	4.51	0.87	11.63	..	..	0.69	..	..	3	..	0.52	0.52	100.00
4	Armidale	3,955	735	2,080	1.9	0.4	5.4	1	..	3.26	0.50	15.38	..	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	1.56	..	..
5	Auburn	2,545	577	2,048	1.2	0.3	4.4	13	..	0.75	..	..	..	4.72	..	..	..	..	1.18	..	..
6	Balla	1,335	240	5,760	0.2	0.05	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Balranald	660	185	30,720	0.02	0.01	3.6	1	..	6.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bankstown	965	216	18,893	0.05	0.01	4.5	4	..	..	..	5	..	7.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bathurst	9,375	1,819	2,560	3.7	0.7	5.2	37	2	3.95	0.21	5.41	59	1	7.25	1.04	14.29	1	1	1.04	..	..
10	Bega	2,325	404	2,300	1.0	0.2	5.3	21	..	9.03	..	..	47	..	20.22	..	..	16	1	1.71	0.11	6.25
11	Berry	2,480	460	21,574	0.1	0.02	5.4	1	..	0.40	..	..	11	..	4.44	..	..	15	1	6.45	..	..
12	Bingara	815	140	3,072	0.3	0.05	5.8	19	..	23.31	..	..	7	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Blayney	1,250	262	3,040	0.4	0.1	4.8	42	4	33.60	3.20	9.52	2	..	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bonnala	1,050	183	1,209	0.8	0.1	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bourke	3,400	648	28,160	0.1	0.02	5.2	93	11	27.35	3.24	11.33	22	1	6.47	0.29	4.55	3	..	0.83	..	..
16	Bowral	2,050	442	3,315	0.6	0.1	4.6	5	1	2.44	0.40	20.00	4	..	1.95	..	..	3	..	1.46	..	..
17	Braidwood	1,495	279	5,760	0.3	0.05	5.3	14	..	9.26	..	..	5	..	3.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Broken Hill	21,680	4,793	16,640	1.3	0.3	4.5	242	14	11.16	0.65	5.78	44	..	8.03	..	..	46	1	2.12	0.05	2.17
19	Broughton Vale	500	102	15,040	0.03	0.01	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Burrowa	775	171	21,760	0.04	0.01	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15.81	..	..	..	..	1.29	..	..
21	Cabramatta and Canley Vale.	940	193	7,232	0.1	0.03	4.9	1	..	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22</																						

INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUPERVISION ACT, 1881 (SMALL-POX).

79. Only two cases were reported during the year as reasonably suspected to be small-pox. They occurred at the following places:—Prince Alfred Hospital; North German Lloyd S.S. "Bremen" (at the Quay).

The first was a case of chicken-pox, the second of syphilis.

LEPROSY ACT, 1890.

80. During the year, nine cases of illness were reported to the Board under this Act. It was found that six were cases of leprosy, while three were cases of some other disease. Of the six lepers, warrants were issued for removal of four to the lazaret; one of them was a Chinese woman; the other three were whites of native birth, who had never left New South Wales, nor travelled far within it. The remaining two lepers were Chinese males; one of them was admitted to Sydney Hospital, suffering from beri-beri (wet form), and was observed to be suffering also from leprosy (*lepra nervorum*) as soon as he recovered somewhat from the anasarca; his case as regards leprosy was probably of very old standing, and not well marked; he died in the hospital soon afterwards of beri-beri. The second was in an early stage of tuberous leprosy, and was allowed to return to his own country on expressing his willingness to do so. Aetiological, clinical, and pathological reports on these cases are published in a separate paper, as usual.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES TOUCHING OUTBREAKS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

81. On several occasions special inquiries into local epidemics have been necessary. The three following, which all had reference to typhoid or enteric fever, are worth noting.

Bulahdelah.—This is a small village, in latitude 152°15' E., longitude 32°30' S., on the Myall River. The outbreak occurred at, and was confined to, a hamlet about a mile distant. The following minute made on the full report, which it is unnecessary to reproduce, sufficiently describes the matter:—

The outbreak of typhoid fever in the neighbourhood of Bulahdelah is a fair example of a class of events which is still far too common in New South Wales. It illustrates both causes and effects in a more than usually striking way; but this is due rather to the care with which the Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government (Dr. Frank Tidswell) has investigated it, and to the effective manner in which he has described its salient points, than to the facts themselves. The latter are such as are usually met with on similar occasions, though they are not always revealed.

The sequence of events was, and generally is, as follows:—Labour being required at some new centre, which may be a saw-mill, or a mine, &c., &c., and the work being likely to continue for a long time, cottages are erected by the workmen, which are roughly constructed, placed haphazard, usually without enclosures round them, and generally overcrowded. Household wastes are thrown on the surface of the land about each dwelling, and either some rough structure erected over a shallow hole scratched in the soil is made to serve the purposes of a privy, or perhaps no privy at all is provided. From the same area of soil which receives the household wastes, and contains the cesspit, drinking water is drawn by means of shallow wells, which are quite inadequately constructed, and which, though usually covered, are unprovided with any coaming, and, consequently, do not prevent the inflow of foul water to them from the surrounding surface. For a long time the inhabitants live under these unwholesome conditions without suffering any illness which attracts attention, though their general health is often deteriorated by them. At last some person who has caught typhoid fever at a distance joins the little community, and presently communicates the infection of that disease,—not to other inhabitants directly, but, in the first place, to the soil of the inhabited area. Thence, after soaking through the earth, the infection reaches the wells; the infected water is drunk, and then the disease begins to assume epidemic proportions. Cesspit after cesspit, or spot after spot, becomes specifically infected; well after well takes the infection from the cesspits or the infected spots, and the end is that all the community who are not protected by having had a previous attack of the fever suffer, with exception of a few who are either lucky enough to avoid taking the infection, or, if they do take it, have at the time a habit of body (previous attack, for instance) which enables them to throw it off without falling ill.

In the present instance the centre was a saw-mill, and the imported case with which the epidemic probably began was identified. The total population endangered numbered about 70 persons; no less than 47 suffered, and 7 of them (or 14·6 per cent.) died. Terror struck the neighbouring villagers, and the infected hamlet was thrown very much on its own resources. It became necessary to officially engage the services of the medical practitioner resident in the neighbourhood (Dr. Thrower), to establish a temporary hospital; to despatch two experienced nurses and a male member of the Maritime Quarantine Staff; to request the Inspector-General of Police to post an experienced officer on the spot; and to place direction of the whole service under the Principal Assistant Medical Officer, who visited the locality. The total direct expense to the Government of these measures amounted to more than £300; but the indirect losses caused by sickness and death must not be lost sight of. It is gratifying to be able to say that the number of fresh cases which occurred declined steadily from the time the epidemic fell under suitable skilled management; and there seems reason to believe that the instructions given to the survivors, together with the material improvements effected by the staff mentioned, have extinguished the infection, or at all events have placed it under a restraint which, it may be hoped, will be effectual for the future.

82. *Bolwarra*.—The outbreak at this village, which is situated about 2 miles from West Maitland, did not reach alarming proportions, but yet demanded special attention. There were 25 houses in the village, situated on high land in open country; 5 were invaded, and they yielded 8 cases; each invaded house took its drinking-water from overground tanks filled from iron or shingle roofs; all were furnished with cesspits; each had a separate milk-supply. The incidence of the disease was entirely on servant girls and children; but careful inquiry failed both to elicit the cause of this limitation, and to reveal any probability of spread by personal contact. The houses were in good order as to three of them, in fair order as regards two. Some minor nuisances were observed in the village. The notification register showed an undue incidence of the disease on the whole of the West Maitland district, as compared with other districts. It was asserted that typhoid had not occurred at Bolwarra for sixteen years; but after inquiry it remained doubtful whether some cases of illness which had occurred during 1897 might not have been typhoid fever. The Principal Assistant Medical Officer, who conducted the inquiry, concluded that

that the probable cause could be discovered only by a detailed investigation, which should include much of the surrounding district for comparative and other purposes; and he drew attention to the extreme prevalence of cesspits in West Maitland (the neighbouring town), both in use, and abandoned without having been first emptied. He suggested, in conclusion, that the small epidemic was perhaps due to infection localised either at Bolwarra or at West Maitland, and recrudescing under seasonal conditions. The case was not further pursued.

83. *Mainly: Church Industrial School.*—There were about 100 residents—girls of from about 5 years to 17 years old and the Sisterhood. Laundry work was carried on, the linen being received from houses in the town; to the school some town-children also went as day-scholars; the children who did not work in the laundry were usually taken through the town to the beach during the day. The children attacked had nothing to do with the laundry; careful inquiry failed to reveal anything in common between them, beyond the fact of their living under one roof. Between January 8th and 15th, 7 children fell ill. Milk was supplied from cows possessed by the institution. Water was taken from three sources—from the service main, and this was used for washing, etc., only; from tanks; and from a well, called “artesian,” but probably not of that description, and this furnished the drinking water. The well-water was found to afford evidence of pollution with recent sewage of some kind,—the closets were furnished with pails, emptied by the Local Authority. There were only some minor general defects—evidences of imperfect drainage from the laundry, and of insufficient tidiness of parts of the premises. The inmates were recommended to discontinue the use of the well-water, and to substitute service-water for drinking, boiled before use (though no suspicion attached to it). No further cases occurred. Subsequently the Local Authority applied to the Board, as provided by the Public Health Act, section 49 (i), for its consent to closure of the well; this was given, and the well was closed accordingly.

PAMPHLETS ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

84. An organisation having been established under the Notification Part of the Public Health Act by which Local Authorities were brought into direct communication with infected households, advantage was taken of it to draw up pamphlets concerning the prevention of scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, to which were added instructions for isolation and disinfection, and an explanation of the law on infectious diseases (see Appendix E, p. 68). And a new regulation was made by which Local Authorities were required to distribute them to infected households at the same time.

SANITATION OF RAILWAY CAMPS, &c.

85. Establishment of camps in various parts of the country where large numbers of workmen were to be employed for varying but rather prolonged periods during construction of public works, has in the past been conducted without any attention to the slight precautions known to be necessary to prevent outbreaks of those diseases which are sure to arise in the presence of filth and with the use of foul water. Accordingly it may be said to be within the knowledge of the Board that no such camp, which has continued long enough, has been established for many years past at which outbreaks of typhoid fever, of dysentery, or of diarrhoea have not occurred. Attention has been drawn to such outbreaks in different ways. Sometimes a municipal authority has feared the extension of the disease to its town, or such extension has actually occurred with lamentable results to the town's people; or a hospital at some distance from the camp has become overloaded with the patients sent in to it, and the Committee has appealed for help to meet expenses which they could not have foreseen, and for the occasion of which neither they nor the Local Authority for the district could be said to be responsible; or the amount of illness and consequent distress at the camp itself have perforce fallen to be dealt with by the local police, and have thus been brought to notice of this Department which has always directed remedial operations, and usually has found the money to pay for them.

86. Under these circumstances the Board's attention has for many years been actively engaged by this matter, though with slight success until recently. The outbreaks most usually occur in connection with railway camps; and these are established by two different authorities, Railway construction is the business of a branch of the Department of Public Works; but maintenance works, duplication of line, deviations, and alterations in the original plan, are the business of the Commissioners for Railways.

87. The circumstances under which such camps are established are necessarily those which exist at the spots where work became necessary. Very often they have to be established in uninhabited country. Sources of running water are rare, and although it is sometimes possible to select a site near a waterhole or creek containing water, often it is necessary to bring water from a distance in iron tanks run on the existing line, or on the new line as far as it has been constructed. This is an unavoidable difficulty, but one which has to be met; and probably the workmen run the best chance of escaping illness when the water has to be brought from a distance—provided the source is not one which has already served a camp, and already become polluted. No effort whatever has usually been made either to secure continued purity of imported water, which was pure at collection, or to protect the purity of any waterhole at the camp. In the former case the imported water is usually turned into service-tanks on the field which are unprovided with taps, or even special dippers, whence, consequently the workmen bail the water by dipping their own vessels into it; in the latter the camp is most often so established on the banks of the creek and waterhole that its pollution with wastes and with human and animal excreta is made a matter of certainty. It has appeared to the Board that it would be but reasonable and quite easy to cause those simple measures to be taken in selection of site and subsequent management which would be taken as a matter of course in connection with the smallest camp established for military purposes; and this view it has diligently kept before the Railway Construction Branch during ten or twelve years past.

88. The practical results have not so far been striking. The first difficulty raised was that, though the work was being done for and under the direction of the Government, the workmen were employed by, and were under direction of, contractors alone. Insertion of a clause in contracts giving the Government power to enforce such sanitation as appeared essential was suggested, and a clause empowering the Engineer-in-Chief to make regulations for the purpose was accordingly inserted. On an occasion which occurred, however, it appeared that, while the clause had been duly inserted in the contract then in course of being carried out, no regulations had been made. Nothing had been done, and disease occurred as usual.

89. As regards Commissioners' camps, the prospect that some systematic action will be taken by them in the near future is more hopeful; although, as regards contractors, the conditions are similar. Attention of the Board was drawn during the year to deviation camps established between Junee and Coolamon, by an appeal for assistance in nursing and money from the committee of the district hospital at Junee, which was overtaxed by cases sent in from them. On inquiry and report made by the Government Medical Officer at Junee (Dr. Button) it appeared that the camps were unregulated, had no latrines but such makeshifts as the workmen erected wherever it suited them, was unscavenged, and that water carried from many miles away was dipped from service tanks in the men's own vessels—the places had been thus occupied during many weeks or several months, and typhoid fever had occurred just before inquiry was made. Those faults were remedied as far as possible, and the Commissioners assisted Junee Hospital Committee with a donation, extra nurses having been supplied by this Department.

90. Some supervision was also exercised by the Board over camps established on the Parkes-Condoblin line (constructing), and at Aberdeen on the Northern main line. On the former works there had been a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever towards the end of 1897, and, in the opinion of the Government Medical Officer at Parkes (Dr. Oswin Johnson), had thence been introduced to the town of Parkes with serious results to the population.

91. Such occurrences are avoidable, and must be prevented. No difficulty should be found in the way of carrying out the recommendations already made by the Board; they are, briefly, as follows:—That contractors should be brought under control in this relation by the articles of contract; that the area to be occupied by the camp should be carefully chosen with reference to the water supply by the engineer-in-charge, and marked out in allotments; that constructed privy houses should be erected over deep pits at selected spots only, accommodation being provided for families apart from single men; that a scavenger should be appointed in charge of them, and of the general surface in and near the camp, and made responsible for cleanliness; that water, if turned into service tanks, should always be drawn from a tap, and never taken by dipping; that waterholes and the like should be guarded—horses, &c., being watered at troughs to be filled by pumping, and not allowed to enter the water, in which, also, bathing and washing clothes should be prohibited; and that instructions as to the dangers of drinking foul water, and, as to the desirability of boiling water before drinking it, should be posted about all camps (see Appendix F, p. 77). There can be no doubt that observance of these precautions would go far to prevent the outbreaks of fever, dysentery, or diarrhœa which hitherto have invariably followed establishment of such camps, and should, therefore, be insisted on by the responsible officers in charge of the works. The country being now placed under Local Authorities which have considerable powers, it has become possible for the Board to cause a little more to be done than was possible in former years; but, without co-operation, and, in the case of each new camp, initiatory action of supervising engineers or engineers-in-charge, the best results are not likely to be attained.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS BY WOOLSCOURING.

92. For many years complaints have been received from different parts of the country concerning alleged pollution of the waters of streams which were drawn upon for domestic use by the washing of greasy wool in them, and by return of the effluent from woolscours established on their banks without previous purification. Inquiry made during the year, through agency of the police, resulted in a return showing that there were 148 woolscours, and that the proprietors of 79 had spontaneously arranged their plants so that the foul effluent either did not return to the stream at all, or did so only after running over the land, and filtering through banks of earth. Thus it appeared that there was no good reason why the remainder should not take similar precautions; and, accordingly, the Inspector-General of Police was requested to cause a copy of the Public Health Act, section 50, to be served on the owner of every woolscour, together with a warning that the provisions of the section would for the future be strictly enforced (see Appendix G, p. 77).

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT. PART VI.—NUISANCES.

93. Many complaints of nuisances reached the Board direct. The following method of dealing with them was followed:—(a) As regards such complaints from all parts of the country, if complainant does not show that he has already appealed unsuccessfully to the Local Authority for the district within which the alleged nuisance exists, he is requested to make such application (see Appendix, H, p. 78). (b) If complainant alleges that he has complained to the Local Authority without success, then the Local Authority is informed, and, if its district forms a part of the Metropolitan or of the Hunter River combined districts, is required to obtain a report on the matter from its Medical Officer of Health within a specified number of days, and to forward a copy to the Department, on which any further action which may appear necessary is taken by the Board (Appendix H, p. 78). (c) Under similar circumstances to those last described, but concerning a district not comprised within a combined district, inquiries are made of the Local Authority concerned, and if the matter requires it, either a report is sought from the Government Medical Officer on the spot, or an officer is despatched from headquarters to inquire further into details. On many occasions the advice and assistance of the Department was sought by Local Authorities themselves.

94. The number, general character of the minor class of complaints, and the manner in which they were dealt with is sufficiently shown in the following Table XXIII:—

Nature of Complaint:—		Action taken:—	
Refuse and drainage nuisances	92	Nuisances abated	70
Nightsoil nuisances	17	*Result not reported	59
Insanitary premises	26	Complaint groundless	11
Noxious trades nuisances	23	Still incomplete	6
		Referred to other Departments	12
Total.....	158	Total.....	158

* In these cases the attention of the Local Authority having been drawn to the matter, and no further communication being received from complainant, it was assumed that the nuisance had been abated.

95. In the case of certain complaints touching more important, more urgent, or more complicated matters, the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. P. E. Getting) was directed to make special inquiry and report. Among such cases the following may be mentioned:—

Albury.—General report on the disposal of nightsoil, garbage, and slop-waters.

Orange and East Orange.—As to methods and plant in use for collection and disposal of nightsoil.

Moss Vale.—As to pollution of the catchment area of the local water supply by large piggeries.

Bathurst.—As to methods and plant used in collection and disposal of nightsoil.

Tamworth.—Revisited to ascertain result of inquiry into methods of nightsoil-scavenging, and recommendations made.

Newcastle.—To ascertain what steps had been taken by the Local Authority consequent on proclamation of the municipality to be a sanitary area. (Public Health Act, section 48.)

Braidwood.—To inquire into ground of local agitation for repeal of proclamation declaring the municipality to be a sanitary area.

Mudgee.—On perusal of proposed by-laws under the Nuisances (Consolidation) Act, it was observed that the Local Authority desired to omit a portion of the municipality from operation of some of them; to examine the ground of exception.

96. There was also occasion to make similar inquiries regarding the large gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Orange, which have walled gardens in which the Comptroller-General of Prisons proposed to use the gaol nightsoil for manurial purposes. Eventually this course was permitted on condition that the soil was run into furrows between 6 and 9 inches deep, and there intimately mixed with the earth by spading at once on deposit; and, as two of these establishments stood within municipalities, advantage was taken of the Nuisances Prevention (Consolidation) Statute, 1897, section 20, to except them from its general provisions and from operation of municipal by-laws.

97. In still other cases which occurred in districts which lay outside a combined district, assistance was sought from medical men residing in the town or neighbourhood of the matter requiring attention, by requesting them to make inquiry on special points and to report; and for this duty one or other of the Government Medical Officers was referred to as a rule.

98. But there remained a comparatively small number of cases which, for one reason or another—their urgency, apparent difficulty, or the nature of the interests involved—seemed to require the attention of a medical officer of the Headquarters Staff, occasionally in the first place, and occasionally after preliminary inquiries and reports, had served to define the important points under consideration. These were entrusted to the Principal Assistant Medical Officer for the most part, and he inquired into the following:—

Ashfield.—Methods and means of garbage disposal.

Strathfield.—Sanitary state of Strathfield post-office.

Leichhardt.—Special inspection of dairy premises.

Waterloo.—State and uses of storm-water drains.

There were also others which had a local, but little general, importance to which it is necessary only to refer.

99. As regards the combined districts, the number of direct references to the Department on minor matters of this kind diminished as the year went on, and as the nature of the relationship between the Medical Officers of Health and Local Authorities began to be better understood, as had been expected.

BY-LAWS UNDER NUISANCES PREVENTION (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1897:—

100. This Act is not administered by the Board, but when municipal councils propose to adopt new, or to amend existing, by-laws, the draft, after having been passed and duly sealed by the council, is referred to the Board for perusal, in view of the power it has under the Public Health Act, section 18, of amending, altering, or repealing any by-laws made for preservation of the public health, which in its opinion are unsuitable or improper.

101. Proposed by-laws under this Act were perused and passed, or amended, altered, or struck out, as the case seemed to require, in the case of the following municipalities:—

Ballina.	Tenterfield.	Warren.
Tumut.	Dubbo.	Bourke.
Mudgee.	Uralla.	Braidwood.
Armidale.	Orange.	Parramatta.
Taree.	Bathurst.	

102. The objects kept in view in considering such by-laws are prevention of construction of fresh cess-pits, abolition of existing pits, extension of pail-closets, prevention of collection and disposal by any but the appointed scavenger at the appointed place; and, whenever possible, introduction of the double-pail service, and daylight removal in suitable waggons, with assistance of air-tight lids to the full pails. Better conservancy of nightsoil, and greater freedom from pollution of the soil with it, appear to be important considerations in a country where typhoid fever is prevalent in almost every unsewered and populous area for more than six months of the year. A circular on this subject was supplied to all Local Authorities for distribution (see Appendix I, p. 78).

UNHEALTHY BUILDING AREAS.—PART V.

103. The practice of levelling irregular sites, and of filling up old excavations preparatory to erection of dwellings has been not less prevalent in the town areas of New South Wales than elsewhere. A flagrant and remarkable instance which occurred in the Borough of Redfern was made the subject of special report by the Board in 1892, when, also, the subject in general was reviewed. No power to prevent this dangerous method existed, and it continued to be followed.

104. Two causes contribute to perpetuate it. Proprietors of irregular sites which cannot be built upon until they have been levelled, are anxious to prepare them at least cost, and can usually get house-refuse and street-sweepings tipped on their land for nothing; but it was ascertained during the year that, in one case at least, the proprietor of the land was actually charged a small sum by the Municipal Council for each load tipped. Secondly, municipal councils which collect house-refuse, are (with the single exception of North Sydney, population 19,300) unprovided with the only means of disposal which in practice has been found effectual, namely, a destructor; and, consequently, they are relieved of a difficulty and of expense if they can persuade themselves that it may be used in the manner now referred to without danger to health, for the tips placed at their disposal in building neighbourhoods are usually more centrally situated than the more or less remote corners, which alone they are themselves able to set aside for this purpose.

105. With these facts in view, section 37 was introduced into Part 5 of the Public Health Act; it gives the Board power to make inquiry concerning any land; and if in its opinion it would be prejudicial to health to build upon it in its then condition, it may so report to the Minister. The Minister may then declare that it shall not be built upon until the measures recommended by the Board have been taken. For the purposes of inquiry any authorised person may enter any land, dig holes therein, and remove the soil thereof.

106. Under this section action was taken by the Board in the following cases:—

	Situation.	Owner.	Area.	Date of Gazette.
1	Septimus-street, Erskineville	Alderman Robinson.....	14½ perches	13 April.
2	Pleasant-street, „	D. Monk	35½ „	6 June.
3	George-street, „	J. Stone.....	12 „	26 July.
4	Elizabeth-street, Camperdown	R. B. Preston	3 acres	23 August.
5	John-street, Waterloo	Cooper Estate	1 acre 2 roods	18 November.

In the first case the area on which a cottage was being built in an urban district was being made up with house-refuse. The effect of the proceeding was to cause the offensive rubbish to be forthwith removed and clean earth substituted for it; building was then allowed to proceed. In the second and third cases small water-holes, or the like, had long ago been filled up with house-refuse and street-sweepings, as was ascertained by digging trial holes, and was advertised for sale for building purposes; building was interdicted until the refuse should have been removed. In the fourth and fifth cases very large quantities of house-refuse had been tipped during several years past on land which might be used for building purposes, and which, though situated in populous neighbourhoods, had been the appointed municipal tip for such refuse; in these cases also use of the land for building purposes was interdicted until the rubbish should have been removed.

107. It is to be observed that proceedings were taken by the Board in these instances; that they were not requested to move by the Local Authorities of either of the three municipalities concerned; and that, although complaints of nuisance caused by municipal garbage-tips are not infrequently made to the Board by ratepayers, in no case has a municipality requested the Board's assistance in procuring abatement of the nuisance by proclamation under the Public Health Act, section 37.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT, 1894.

PART I—NOXIOUS TRADES.

Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Paul E. Getting, A.I.S.E.

108. The Board's function under this Act is, briefly, (a) to declare which trades shall be reckoned noxious; (b) to frame by-laws for regulating them; (c) after inspection to give or withhold permission to Local Authorities to issue licenses; (d) and thereafter to supervise Local Authorities in their execution of the Act and by-laws.

109. The Act now applies to the following trades, for governance of which three sets of by-laws suitable to each class of trade have been framed, as under:—

Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
Fat-melter.	Fig-keeper.	Gut-scrapers.
Fat-extractor.	Poultry-farmer.	
Bone-boiler.		
Bone-grinder.		
Blood-boiler.		
Blood-drier.		
Glue-maker.		
Soup-drier.		

But its operation is confined to the county of Cumberland, and to the municipality of Moree, in the county of Courallie, to which it was extended by proclamation at request of the Municipal Council on 7th December, 1898.

110. The following Table shows that the number of licenses current on 31st December was greater in all three classes than at end of the previous year ; in Class A by 3, Class B by 10, Class C by 5:—

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the number, nature, and distribution of the Noxious Trades carried on, the number of current licenses on 31st December, 1898, and the number of visits to such premises paid by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

Districts.	A									B			C	Total.	
	Nature of Trades carried on.									No of Licenses issued.	Nature of Trades carried on.		No of Licenses issued.	Gut-scapes. No of Licenses issued.	No of Licenses issued
	Fat-melter	Fat extractor	Bone-boiler	Bone-grinder	Blood boiler	Blood-drier	Glue-maker	Soap-drier	Margarine makers		Pig-keeper	Poultry farmer.			
Alexandria	10	1	7	...	...	1	2	2	12	6	7	8	...	20
Auburn.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
Bankstown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	1	10
Botany	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	7	..	8
Canterbury	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	17	1	19
Enfield	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	10	..	12
Ermington and Rydalmere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2
Granville ...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	3
Hurstville .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	17	..	17
Kogarah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	4
Lane Cove	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2
Leichhardt .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	3
Manly .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Marsfield ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	3
North Botany .....	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	13	..	17
Penrith .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prospect and Sherwood . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	5
Rockdale	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	11	..	12
Rookwood .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2
Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
Waterloo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Waverley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	7
Willoughby .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Total licenses issued in municipal districts									26			127	4	157	
Metropolitan Police ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	10	1	11
Parramatta .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	18	8	18	..	20
Ryde .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	4
Windsor .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
Total licenses issued in Police Districts . .									4			32	1	37	
Total licenses issued in County of Cumberland .									30			159	5	194	
Number of visits paid to traders under Class "A"									231	Under Class "B"	307	Under Class "C," 16	Total 554		

111. It was necessary on several occasions to prosecute traders for offences against the by-laws, and the informations were laid in some cases by the inspector to the Local Authority ; but in others by the Board's sanitary inspector, as shown in the Table below. The more important prosecutions were against fat-extractors, and this class is found chiefly in the Borough of Alexandria, where, consequently, they are well represented on the Council, which is the Local Authority under the Act, the Mayor for the year having been a fat-extractor, and having himself been summoned and fined for offences against the by-laws. Under these circumstances the inspector to the Local Authority has a difficult duty to perform, and one which he cannot duly execute unless the Council is with him ; hence the need not merely for intervention of the Board's inspector as prosecutor of offenders, but also for a constant exercise of active supervision over the traders in the district.

TABLE XXV.—Return of Prosecutions undertaken during the year 1898.

No.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Trade.	Prosecutions				Remarks.
				Date	Magistrate and Court	Offence.	Result.	
1	Inspector Horne, Strathfield.	I C , Strathfield	Pig-keeper	1898. 19 Jan	Mr Love, S M , Newtown	Trading without a license	£1 and costs	Defendant appealed to Supreme Court, but appeal was dismissed without costs
2	Sanitary Inspector to Board of Health	M G , North Botany	Fat extractor . .	19 April	Mr Johnson, S M , Redfern	Not destroying gases evolved in process	£2 "	Paid.
3	" " "	S B P. Co Alexandria.	Soup driers	21 June	Mr Isaacs, S M , Redfern	Trading without a license.	£1 "	"
	Inspector Baker, City.	S C , City	Fat-extractor	7 Sept	Mr Addison, S M , Central	" "	Dismissed	
5	Inspector Setchell, Alexandria	G Bros , Alexandria.	Fat extractors and bone-grinders	8 Sept	" Redfern	Not destroying gases evolved in process	Case with drawn.	Prosecutor appeared on his own behalf without legal assistance, and could not argue technical points taken by defendant's solicitor.
6	" " "	" "	"	15 Sept	" "	" "	" "	Magistrate upheld counsel's point that Local Authority had no power to prosecute under this Act
7	Inspector Baker, City.	S C , City	Fat extractor	12 Oct	Mr Delohery, S M , Central	Trading without a license	"	Defendant promised to discontinue
8	Inspector Setchell, Alexandria.	I T , Alexandria	Fat-extractors and bone-grinders	1 Dec	" Redfern	Not destroying gases evolved in process	£2 and costs	Paid.
9	" " "	E T , Alexandria	"	1 "	" Addison, S M .	" "	£2 "	"
10	Sanitary Inspector to Board of Health	G Bros , Alexandria.	"	8 "	Mr Addison, S M , Redfern	" "	£2 "	"

NOTE.—On 31st December, 1898, three prosecutions of traders in Alexandria and North Botany were pending.

112. That the administration of the Act has been eminently successful in abating the nuisances formerly caused by these traders was proved during the year in the following way:—On the 23rd August a trader in the Borough of Alexandria was summoned by the inspector to the Local Authority for allowing offensive vapours to escape from his works. The accused was represented by his solicitor, but the Local Authority was represented by its inspector only. The solicitor for the defence raised the point that Local Authorities under this Act were not empowered by it to institute such proceedings, and the Magistrate allowed it, and dismissed the case. The Local Authority did not appeal. The Board was advised that there was nothing in the point; but this case made it necessary for its Sanitary Inspector to keep watch over the district with a view to instituting proceedings should any infringement of the law be detected by him, and such infringement was detected, and successful proceedings taken on December 8th—that is to say, twelve weeks after dismissal of the case referred to above. During this interval several traders, believing themselves free from danger of prosecution, had conducted their business as it suited them. Now, on December 9th, a deputation of Members of the Assembly and Mayors of surrounding Boroughs, some of them at a great distance from Alexandria, was received by the President; it complained that the offensive smells which in former years they had been accustomed to, but which, they said, had entirely ceased, had recurred and were intolerable; and they set the date of commencement of the recurrence at some time (no note of it having been made) about three or four months ago. The necessity for this law, and the success of the Board's administration of it were thus proved in the most practical way; and it is not at all likely that a similar occasion will be allowed to recur, traders having thus learned that they could not conduct their business without due regard for their neighbours without raising an outcry which was practically universal, and therefore not to be resisted.

113. Nevertheless, although all-important and far-reaching nuisances have been stayed, it is the case that the atmosphere in the near neighbourhood of some works is far from being free from offence. This matter will receive attention during the coming year. The policy hitherto pursued has been to tell traders that they must obey the by-laws so as to avoid causing a nuisance, but not to desire them to adopt any particular arrangement of their plant. This course must for the future be modified, and in view of the practical experience gained during the past five years may safely be modified. The Sanitary Inspector was accordingly directed to prepare the accompanying sheet of drawings and explanatory description. The most important points are complete control of all gases and vapours by conducting them to a chemical chamber; and adoption of that form of the two chambers hitherto in use (Annual Report, 1897, p. 12), which experience, dating from 1895, has shown to be efficient and in every respect satisfactory.

DESCRIPTION OF A FAT-EXTRACTING PLANT DESIGNED TO AVOID NUISANCE.

In tracing the gases from the digester it will be seen that they are first condensed as far as possible in a surface condenser, formed of convoluted piping, on which a spray of cold water descends from an overhead trough.

The condensed portion of the vapours is caught in a sealed receptacle which can be emptied into the sewer at will. The free vapours are then allowed to pass on to the chemical chamber.

The chemical chamber shown in the diagram is one of "Somes' Patent" and consists of a series of bays of compartments built of concrete with wooden doors, and furnished with a succession of wooden trays placed zigzag fashion, as shown in cross-section C-D. The large absorbing surfaces thus presented do not necessitate any mechanical means such as blowers or fans to draw the gases through the chemical absorbent.

The chemicals used are slacked lime and ferric oxide. These are spread on the shelves to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, the former where the gases first enter and the latter in the third or last compartment.

The lime absorbs the sulphuretted hydrogen and volatile acid fat vapours until the carbonic acid gas gradually expels the former from the lime. The sulphuretted hydrogen is then absorbed by the ferric oxide. So effectual is the agency of lime and ferric oxide that no darkening of lead acetate test papers, placed upon the examining vent of the chamber, is noticed.

The plant is so arranged as to prevent any offensive vapours escaping into the open air without having previously passed through the condenser and the chemical chamber. All unnecessary cocks and valves are cut out so as to prevent a careless trader from "blowing off" into the atmosphere. Formerly safety valves were found on all digesters, but this sort of appliance has been discarded by nearly all the traders, on the following grounds:—The valve-seats become corroded, and either stick fast just when they are most needed, or else they allow the gases to escape as soon as they are generated. If the steam-boiler carries more pressure than required for boiling, then a safety valve can be inserted between the boiler and the stop-valve on digester. If a still better safeguard is required, some kind of reducing valve can be fitted.

The tallow and soup receivers are also connected with the condenser and chamber, and it only requires a small puff of steam from the boiler to be blown into the condenser to create a vacuum when all offensive odours would be drawn out of these receivers and dealt with in the chamber.

The majority of traders are in the habit of drying their "hash" after the soup and tallow have been blown over, with clean dry steam. Even this steam, after fulfilling its duties is charged with most offensive gases. With the former appliances the nuisance caused by their escape could not be prevented, but with the plant recommended this can be efficiently and quickly accomplished. It is only necessary after the "hash" has been dried to allow the steam to enter the condenser wherein a vacuum will be created by the condensing of this steam, and thus all offensive gases will be drawn out of the "hash" in a few minutes. The vapours are then conducted to the chemical chamber in the ordinary way. The effect of allowing these gases to escape into the atmosphere can be traced on the galvanized iron immediately over digesters. On examination this will be found seriously corroded, at times even worn through.

With small modifications such plant has been erected at Elliott's, Botany; Charlish's, Lane Cove; Godfery's Alexandria; and Northcote's, at Canterbury. I have paid frequent visits to these works, and found that the apparatus will act efficiently if properly fitted.

One of the main objects held in view when designing this plant was to simplify the process as much as possible. Indolent and careless workmen are often the cause of much complaint, but with the contrivances shown on the diagram any nuisance could be reduced to a minimum. This is achieved principally by the perfect control which is exercised over all gases and effluvia.

The cost of this plant is not nearly so high as estimated by the trade, the chemicals used are cheap and easily procured, and as the chamber only requires replenishing once in three or four months this apparatus has very many advantages over the old and defective appliances still in use at some places.

P. E. GETTING.

114. Inspection, regulation, and licensing of traders carrying on the businesses of pig and poultry farmers—being traders who keep pigs or poultry for purposes of trade, and who receive on their premises, kitchen, butcher's, or slaughterhouse wastes, or other putrescible material—began about the middle of 1897. Down to that date the operations of such traders had been a constant source of complaint in every municipality where they carried on their business. Operation of the by-laws (see Appendix M, report 1897), and execution of the Act was the cause, during the months immediately succeeding of many complaints against the Department, and of many tales of oppression and hardship which were made public. But the result can now be described in the following terms:—No complaints from offended neighbours have

have been heard of during the year under review; the number of licenses issued to such traders has increased; a good many such traders have given up feeding their stock on the objectionable materials in which the nuisances they caused arose; and the remainder have at a small initial expense reaped substantial benefits from the improved methods they have been compelled to pursue. Drawings which showed the best method of arranging such premises were appended to the annual report, 1897.

QUARANTINE (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1897.

Port Health Officer, Sydney, Dr. W. Peirce.

Port Health Officer, Newcastle, Dr. G. E. Miles.

115. All vessels arriving from ports beyond Australasia were boarded between sunrise and sunset, and inspected in detail, all persons on board included—except such of those vessels as had already received pratique at an Australian port and had not on arrival, nor within fourteen days before arrival, had had any case of infectious disease on board. Against ports in certain parts of the world proclamations were in force; vessels arriving thence were inspected with especial care, and were detained for a few hours while being cleansed. The proclaimed parts were “China, Hongkong, and other ports and places on the East,” “ports and places on the east coast of South Africa between and including Delagoa Bay and the northern boundary of Natal,” and “ports and places on the east coast of South America.” Practically all such vessels were treated in the same way—if they arrived from ports infected with cholera, malaria, yellow fever, or plague, drinking water was discharged, wooden casks burnt, fresh-water tanks limewashed, bilge-water pumped out, all except stone ballast discharged under water, the vessel in general cleansed as far as seemed necessary, and such special parts disinfected as in opinion of the Port Health Officer required that treatment.

116. While there are many ports of entry in New South Wales, for the present purpose it may be said that Sydney and Newcastle are the only ports at which ships coming foreign are entered. The following Table XXVI shows the total tonnage entered at these ports during the year; the number of ships which fell under routine inspection; the number of passengers and crew they carried; and the number which were detained for special action under the rules just described in the preceding paragraph.

Port of Entry.	Vessels entered.		Examined by Health Officers.			No. vessels detained for special action.
	Number.	Total tonnage.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Crews.	
Port Jackson	1,787	2,406,473	369	3,080	17,160	96
Newcastle	680	868,062	138	189	3,394	38
Totals.....	2,467	3,274,535	507	3,269	20,554	134

117. *Smallpox.*—Three mail steamers were quarantined as being infected with smallpox:—

(a) S.S. “Caledonien,” Messageries Maritimes, Marseilles to Sydney; took on board at Suez 33 Arabs of whom 4 were ill; one of them, who had syphilis, was reported by the ship’s surgeon to have become very ill on 19th January, to have developed a rash like varicella, and to have died on 23rd January. The cause of death was thought to have been syphilis, and the rash a part of that disease. She arrived at Albany on 29th January where she landed 8 passengers. On 1st February another of the Arabs received at Suez developed fever and a rash which the surgeon pronounced to be small-pox. The ship was quarantined at Adelaide, where the last-named patient and 9 other persons were landed at the quarantine station. Between Adelaide and Melbourne a New Caledonian kanaka fell ill and subsequently developed small-pox; he was landed in quarantine at Melbourne, together with 11 other persons. The vessel arrived at Sydney on 8th February carrying crew, 170, passengers, 75. She was cleansed and disinfected, and handed over to the agents on 11th February, after a detention of 75 hours. No further case occurred. Persons under detention were released as they reached the fifteenth day from successful revaccination, done either on board or in quarantine; and it was necessary to detain only 45 persons for the full term of 21 days from the date of leaving the infected vessel.

(b) S.S. “Himalaya,” P. & O. Company, London to Sydney, arrived at Albany 16th March, where 11 passengers were landed. On the 17th a lascar was found to be suffering from small-pox, in all probability contracted from coal-lumpers at Colombo. He was landed with 20 other persons at Adelaide in quarantine; 54 others were landed in quarantine at Melbourne, and the vessel reached Sydney, her terminal port, on 25th March, carrying crew, 268, passengers, 61. She was cleansed and disinfected and handed over to the agents on 28th March, after a detention of 74 hours. No further infectious illness occurred. Two hundred and seventy-two persons were successfully revaccinated, either before or on arrival; they were released as the fifteenth day from performance of the operation came round; and it was necessary to detain only 78 of the whole number for the full term of 21 days.

(c) S.S. “Orizaba,” Orient Company, London to Sydney, arrived at Albany 22nd April, and landed 24 passengers. On 22nd April, after the ship had left Albany, a third-class passenger fell ill; no suspicion of small-pox was entertained, and the case was not reported at Adelaide, where 38 passengers landed. Melbourne was reached on 27th April, and there the disease was recognised by the Port Health Officer; the patient, with 62 others, was landed in quarantine, where his mother subsequently developed the disease. The infection had, in all probability, been contracted at Colombo, where the patient slept one night on shore. The ship reached Sydney 1st May, carrying crew 175, passengers 147, and, after cleansing and disinfection, was handed over to the agents on 4th May, after a detention of 75 hours. Revaccination was begun at Melbourne, and continued during the voyage to Sydney; it was accepted by all except 10 third-class passengers; the results

results were watched day by day, and apparent failures were made good; of the 309 persons thus dealt with 293 reacted well. The 10 passengers who declined vaccination at first, declined it when offered again on arrival at Sydney. On 14th May, one of them, a man travelling with his wife and two young children, fell ill; the children had been successfully vaccinated after leaving Melbourne, and at the first signs of the man's illness (which under the circumstances clearly betokened small-pox), his wife submitted to revaccination; the whole family was removed to a small cottage in the hospital enclosure. The patient, who had been vaccinated in infancy only, and exhibited three scars well foveated, and sufficient in area, had a confluent eruption, and died on the twelfth day of illness. No further case occurred. The patient and his family had been familiar with the patient landed at Melbourne, and fell ill on the fifteenth day after removal of that case, and on the thirteenth day after leaving the ship; but it was not certain that his illness really began as he alleged on the fifteenth day, which was the day on which he was isolated and when he already showed a profuse mulberry rash in the groins and over the lower abdomen. It is most probable that he would have escaped illness had he been successfully revaccinated at Melbourne on the day the first patient was removed, or the day after, and it is fortunate he did not then refuse vaccination for his two children.

118. It will be noticed that in the case of each of these vessels passengers had been landed at Albany before the infected state of the ship was discovered; in one a large number of passengers was also landed at Adelaide, where, it would appear, the illness of the first patient (then in the course of the first day of eruption at least) was not detected.

119. The following were the prosecutions directed by the Board during the year:—

Date.	Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
1898. 22 March..	F. E. H. F. ...	Boarding barque "Palmyra" at Newcastle before Port Health Officer had gone on board.	Fined £2 and 6s. 2d. costs.
22 ,, ...	E. G. C.	Boarding barque "Palmyra" at Newcastle before Port Health Officer had gone on board.	Fined £5 and 6s. 2d. costs.
5 August.	T. S.	Illegally boarding barque "Chittoor" at Sydney	Case dismissed on technical point; but prosecution upheld on appeal to Supreme Court.

MARITIME QUARANTINE STATIONS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.

120. A sum of £10,000 having been provided on the Estimates for improvement of the station at North Head, plans were prepared for enlargement of the accommodation, which had been a little overtaxed, to lodge the 329 persons landed from the "Himalaya"; in addition to which a scheme of sewerage was designed and adopted (*see* Report, 1897, section 29). No part of these works was begun during the year. None of the works mentioned as requisite at Newcastle in that Report (sections 32-5) were begun.

121. The question, whether it were possible to lighten the disadvantages under which shipowners whose vessels are quarantined for small-pox at present lie, had attention during the year.

122. The 35th Article of the Convention which resulted from the Australasian Sanitary Conference, Sydney, 1884, ran as follows:—

That persons able to satisfy the Health Officer that they have been successfully revaccinated at a date being not more than six months previous to their arrival in an infected ship may at discretion of the Health Officer be released after such time as is necessary to cleanse and disinfect their clothing on shore.

And the 9th Article of the Australian Sanitary Conference, Melbourne, 1896, ran as follows:—

That the Colonial Health Authority, if satisfied that any persons have been vaccinated with unmistakable success within a period of six months, may release those persons after such time as is necessary to disinfect them and their clothing, providing that a period of at least fourteen days shall have elapsed after the performance of the vaccination, thus giving release not earlier than the fifteenth day from such vaccination.

123. The word "satisfy" in the first of the Articles cited has always been interpreted by the Board to mean "satisfy by objective evidence offered by the scar," a proposal to accept documentary evidence of the recent date of a scar said to be the result of a revaccination which the Article as presented for discussion contained having been rejected, and the word "revaccination" therein has always been interpreted to include primary vaccination done within the term mentioned. These interpretations the Board has continued to apply to the Article cited secondly above. The hardship to which the Board's attention has been turned is involved in the interpretation put by it on the word "satisfy," an interpretation from which it cannot depart in view of the exigencies of this branch of medical police unless a means of furnishing irrefragable documentary evidence of revaccination could be devised and adopted by the several Boards which are the quarantining authorities within their several territories. If this were done no reason appeared why the term of six months should not be very considerably extended, it being generally recognised that a revaccination performed successfully in adult life is sufficient to protect the subject from ordinary risks for the remainder of his life. For the present special purpose, the term of five years was suggested. Secondly, it appeared desirable that such revaccinations should not be recognised unless performed and certified by permanent officers specially nominated for this duty by each of the several Boards. Thirdly, the difficulty of identification might, it seemed, be got over by requiring that the certificate should be endorsed on a photograph of the subject, both to be stamped with a seal which should impress both photograph and certificate at once so as to avoid fraudulent substitutions. These proposals were referred to the other quarantining authorities in Australia, and were favourably received by all but one, which one, however, did not decline it. It appears, therefore, that as soon as a third Conference can be organised it is not likely that any serious opposition to this scheme will be raised.

VENICE PLAGUE CONFERENCE, 1897.

124. On a circular despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24th May, 1897, with which a copy of the Convention signed at Venice was enclosed, and in which the hope was expressed that all self-governing colonies would signify their adherence to it, the question whether adherence should be given was referred by the Government to the Board for its advice. The Convention, as regards the points of importance in this connection, was that persons who arrived in "suspected" ships should be allowed to go about their business after disinfection of their effects, provided they were kept under "surveillance" at their houses for a period of ten days after arrival; while persons who arrived in "infected" ships but who were not ill might either be treated in the same way or might alternatively be remitted to "observation" (quarantine) for a similar term.

125. It was pointed out to the Government that the treatment accorded by the Convention to "clean" ships arriving from infected places was the same as for many years had been accorded to ships which arrived under similar conditions from (for example) cholera-infected ports, and that this treatment would be extended to "clean" ships arriving from plague-infected ports; it had, indeed, been already accorded to the steamships of the two lines which trade between Sydney and Hongkong all the year round, as well as to all casual vessels arriving after having touched there. It was further pointed out that the Convention must be accepted as authoritative, that its rulings were welcome, and that it would be adhered to as far as possible. But it was advised that adherence to it without reserve would be inexpedient, because the method designated "surveillance," which is neither more nor less than "medical inspection," had long ago been seriously considered in relation to this country, and had been reluctantly rejected in view of circumstances still obtaining in which it appeared and still appears to be impracticable here. These circumstances are: extent of territory; comparative sparseness of population except at the greater centres; deficiency of trustworthy medical aid at very many places which are not necessarily or exclusively at very great distances from more populous places; the freedom with which members of all classes take very long journeys by sea, by rail, and by road: the fact that Sydney is a terminus at which large numbers of people disembark every week merely in order to continue their journey to remote parts of the continent or to other countries; and the further fact touching such persons, that a large proportion of them are travellers who either have not acquired, or do not propose to acquire, any fixed residence in this part of the world. Whence it appeared certain that people released under "surveillance" while in the incubatory stage of the disease would often fall ill at no place of residence, but on public conveyances, where recognition of their case and their isolation would be at least tardy; that they would fall ill at hotels and boarding-houses; that when they fell ill at their destination and residence it would not infrequently happen that no competent medical advice would be promptly available. It can now be added that the case of the passenger by the "Orizaba," mentioned above is one in point. His destination was Queensland, whither he would have proceeded immediately after disembarking, and whither he would have introduced the infection of his disease. It is true that he might have reached his home (if he had one, which is not known) before he fell ill, owing to his disembarkation at this port at the very beginning of the incubation period, and that he might there have been isolated before any very serious consequences had ensued; but on other occasions it has happened that the patient, if so released, would have fallen ill at sea, while on one occasion—the "Preussen," 1886—the number of persons incubating the disease on landing here was so large, and their destinations were so various and widespread, that the disease would have been introduced by them to every eastern colony within and beyond Australia, and, additionally, would have seriously impeded commerce by causing several vessels, on board which some of them would have fallen ill, to be arrested.

126. It is very much to be desired that this country were in the position of older countries in which, no doubt, "medical inspection" is usually a sufficient precaution against importation of exotic infections; but, clearly, this is not yet the case. Under these circumstances the Board was compelled to advise that "as the circumstances of New South Wales prevent execution of the scheme, defined in the Convention, of 'surveillance' of persons who may arrive in plague-suspected ships, the Government be advised that to adhere to the Convention would be inexpedient."

UNWHOLESOME OR ADULTERATED FOOD AND DRUGS (PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, PART VIII).

Government Analyst—Mr. W. M. Hamlet, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Assistant—Mr. W. M. Doherty.

Junior Assistant—Mr. H. V. Nicholls.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

127. The chemical laboratories extend over the first floor of the building occupied by the Department, and although the latter had been finished in September, 1897, they were not ready for occupation until 24th August, 1898. The interval had been taken up in fitting the rooms for the purposes to which they were to be devoted; and this was done under direction of, and from designs by, the Government Analyst who, at the same time, carried on the usual work of his branch on temporary premises. The laboratory formerly in use having for fifteen years stood on the same site ample experience of its merits and failings had been gained, of which advantage was taken in allotting positions and uses to the various rooms, so that delicate operations might be conducted under the best light and at equable temperatures. The latter object is assisted by the adoption of hollow walls.

The

The available floor space measures 2,140 square feet, and is divided into the following rooms:—

	Floor space.
Main laboratory	840 square feet.
Balance room	364 "
Principal Chemist	200 "
Photometric room	104 "
Reference museum	154 "
Water room	238 "
Corridor (workshop)	180 "
Refrigerator, lavatories	180 "
	2,140 square feet.

The main laboratory is a well-lighted apartment, which has been arranged so as to afford ample bench space, cupboards, shelving, and fittings for six chemists working at once. It contains all the most modern appliances likely to be required. The photometric room, the reference museum, and the balance-room, open out of it. The latter is fitted with slate-topped tables of brick, specially supported on girders, for the delicate balances, the kathetometer, the photo-spectrometer, and other instruments which require a specially steady base; and, as it has a cool south-easterly aspect, a part of it is devoted to gas analysis. Water analysis is carried on in a separate room. The equipment includes muffles, furnaces, fusion and organic combustion furnaces, fume chambers, some fine chemical balances by Oertling, Paul Bunge, and Sartorius, a sensitive barograph, a thermograph, a large induction-coil, and storage cells. Water is supplied at high and at low pressure; power is furnished both by electro-motors and by water turbines; many time and labour-saving appliances have been introduced. In the basement is a cremating furnace for getting rid of discarded organic matters.

128. The work which occupies this branch may be generally described as State chemistry, and can be indicated under the five following heads:—1. Analysis of foods, condiments, drugs, patent medicines, and alcoholic liquors collected under the Public Health Act, Part VIII. 2. All sanitary work requiring analyses, public water supplies, fouling of streams, sewage, and sewage effluents, chemical examination of disinfectants, purity of air, &c., &c. 3. Investigations relating to questions of tariff involving the amended nomenclature of articles of commerce, comparison of standards of purity, denaturisation of spirits, examination of methylating materials, and other matters affecting the Customs and Inland Revenue. 4. Toxicology, or the detection and estimation of poisons; microscopical examinations, and determination of the physical constants of various toxic bodies. 5. Examination of Government stores and building materials; of articles tendered or supplied by contract; composition and value of fuels; safety of mineral oils; composition of stone, cement, brick, steel, iron, oils, paints, asphalts, inks, and of clothing, paper, and other textile fabrics. From time to time it becomes necessary to give evidence in Courts of Law concerning the matters mentioned under the above headings.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the number of analyses made in the Analytical Branch, the Department by which the samples were referred, and the number of cases in which evidence was given by the Government Analyst during the year 1898.

1. Samples received.	2. Evidence given in Courts.
Department of the Public Service for which analyses or investigations were made—	Coroners' and Police 22
Public Health..... 521	Central Criminal and Circuit Assizes..... 7
Justices, including the Inspector-General of Police 147	Quarter Sessions..... 3
Customs 92	Public Health Act 21
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage 107	Civil causes 3
Hunter River District Board of Water Supply 75	Parliamentary Committees 0
The Postmaster-General 7	Commissions 0
Public Service Tender Board 5	
Lands Department 2	
Aborigines Protection Board 46	
Total..... 1,002	Total..... 56

129. The number of samples taken under Part VIII (Adulteration) of the Act, was 155; of these 64 were taken by officers of the Department, 58 by Local Authorities, and 2 were submitted by a firm which sought to move the Board as prescribed in section 54. The number found to be adulterated was 53. There were 64 samples of milk among them, and these were adulterated more commonly than any other article, and by addition of water in quantities ranging up to 68 per cent. Details of these analyses and of the result of the proceedings instituted against vendors are given in Table XXVIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—PART VIII.

Unwholesome or Adulterated Food and Drugs.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing all samples submitted during the year 1898.

W. M. HAMLET, F.I.C., F.C.S., Government Analyst.

No.	Date of Purchase.	Description of Article.	Mark or Brand.	Quantity purchased.	Price of Sample.	Name of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer.	If Sample Divided.	Results of the Analysis.	Legal Proceedings.				By whom Sample was submitted.
										Date.	Magistrate and Court.	Section of Act.	Result.	
1		Vinegar	Not given						Genuine					Coast Hospital.
2		Hop ale	"Tasmanian"						"					Customs.
3		Flour	"Anchor"						"					Benevolent Asylum.
4		"	"Australian Club"						"					Dr. Thompson.
5		"	Not given						"					W. E. Read.
6		Honey	"			Unknown	Unknown		20 per cent. glucose					Geo. Wunsch.
7	Aug., 1898	Kola-nut tonic	"Clemens"	½ pint		H. G. Biddle	Clemens		Not kola nut tonic					Norton, Smith, & Co.
8		"	"	"		British Drug Co.	"		"					"
9		Whisky	"Glenlivet"						Genuine					Licensing Inspector.
10		"	"						"					"
11		Rum	"Cellar"						"					"
12		Canned lobster	"L.J.K."						Unfit for consumption				Conviction	Inspector, Alexandria
13		Condensed milk	"Jersey"						"				Ordered to be destroyed.	Customs.
14		"	"						"					City Medical Officer.
15		"	"						"					"
16		"	"						"					"
17		"	"						"					"
18		"	"Meadow"						"					"
19		"	"						"					"
20		"	"						"					"
21		"	"						"					"
22		"	"						"					"
23		Milk	None						Genuine					Mr. Wilfred Docker.
24		"	"A"						41 per cent water				Fined	Inspector, Glebe.
25		"	"G L"						68					"
26		"	"31"						6					Waverley.
27		"	"30"						Genuine					"
28		Cream	None						"					Hon. G. H. Reid.
29		Milk	"						"					Inspector, Waverley.
30		"	"						"					"
31		"	"						"					"
32		"	"						"					"
33		"	"						"					"
34		"	"						2 per cent. water					"
35		"	"						11				Fined	"
36		"	"						3					"
37		"	"						8					"
38		"	"						11½					"
39		"	"						Genuine					Ashfield.
40		"	"						"					"
41		"	"						1½ per cent water					"
42		"	"						19				Fined	"
43		"	"						8½ per cent water				Fined	Burwood.
44		"	"						5½					"
45		"	"						18½					"
46		"	"						6					"
47		"	"						Genuine					Waverley
48		"	"						"					"
49		"	"						28 per cent. water				Fined	"
50		"	"						9					"
51		"	"						23					"
52		"	"						21					"

No.	Date of Purchase.	Description of Article.	Mark or Brand.	Quantity purchased.	Price of Sample.	Name of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer.	If Sample Divided.	Results of the Analysis.	Legal Proceedings.				By whom Sample was submitted.
										Date.	Magistrate and Court.	Section of Act.	Result.	
53		Milk	None						3 per cent. water				Fined	Inspector, Waverley.
54		"	"						9½ "				"	"
55		"	"						9½ "				"	"
56		"	"						10 "				"	"
57		"	"						Genuine				"	Burwood.
58		"	"						"				"	"
59		"	"						"				"	"
60		"	"						"				"	"
61		"	"						"				"	"
62		"	"						"				"	"
63		"	"						10 per cent. water				Fined	"
64		"	"						19 "				"	"
65		"	"						7 "				"	"
66		"	"						14 "				"	"
67		"	"						25 "				"	Ashfield.
68		"	"						19 "				"	"
69		"	"						10 "				"	"
70		"	"						10½ "				"	"
71		"	"						Genuine				"	Various Local Inspectors.
72		"	"						"				"	"
73		"	"						"				"	"
74		"	"						"				"	"
75		"	"						"				"	"
76		"	"						"				"	"
77		"	"						"				"	"
78		"	"						"				"	"
79		"	"						"				"	"
80		"	"						"				"	"
81		"	"						"				"	"
82		"	"						"				"	"
83		"	"						"				"	"
84		"	"						"				"	"
85		"	"						"				"	"
86		"	"						"				"	"
87	12 Jan	Tea	"Pyn Ka"	¼ lb.	0 3	Mark Berghofer	Parry & Co.	No	7 per cent. glossy fragments (plumbago).	10 Feb.	Mr. Addison, S.M., Glebe	62	£3 and costs	Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health.
88	30 "	Lemon squash		1 bottle	1 0	Wm. H. Squires	Lichtner & Co	"	Artificial preparation of tartaric acid, sugar, and essence of lemon, 0.235 grains salicylic acid to the ounce.		None			"
89	31 "	Condensed milk	"Royal Dutch"	1 tin	0 4½	A. C. Farrar	Prepared in Holland	"	Made from skimmed milk	10 May	Mr. Johnson, S.M., Balmain	62	5s and costs	"
90	31 "	Evaporated cream	"St. Charles"	1 "	0 8	A. Hordern and Sons	St. Charles Condensing Co., U.S.A.	"	Made from poor milk	20 "	Mr. Smithers, S.M., Central	62	20s.	"
91	31 "	Lemon squash		1 bottle	1 0	W. H. Squires	Lichtner & Co.	Yes.	Adulterated by tartaric and salicylic acid, 4.76 grs. per pint.	30 Mar.	Mr. Love, S.M., Central.	62	5s.	"
92	4 Feb	"		1 "	0 10	J. G. Hanks & Co.	Crosse and Blackwell	No.	Genuine		None			"
93	8 "	"		1 "	Money not accepted.	H. McIlrath	Dyason and Sons	"	Adulterated by tartaric and salicylic acid, 2½ grs. per pint.	24 Mar.	Mr. Johnson, S.M., Paddington.	62	5s. and costs	Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health.
94	4 Mar	Honey		1 jar	0 6	J. Fishman		"	Genuine					"
95	4 "	"		1 "	0 5½	A. Railton	S. Freeman and Sons	"	"					"
96	4 "	"		1 "	0 9	Thos. Treble	J. Parry & Co.	"	"					"
97	18 July	Milk		1 pint	Money not accepted.	Fresh Food and Ice Company		Yes.	"					"
98	18 "	"		1 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
99	21 "	Oatmeal	"Globe"	3 lb.	"	J. Gillespie & Sons	J. Gillespie and Sons	"	"					"
100	21 "	"	"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
101	21 "	"	"Flaked"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
102	21 "	"	"Heather"	3 "	"	"	"	"	27 per cent. wheatmeal	2 Sept.	Mr. Delohery, S.M., Central.	62	Dismissed	"

No.	Date of Purchases.	Description of Article.	Mark or Brand.	Quantity purchased.	Price of Sample.	Name of Vendor.	Name of Manufacturer.	If Sample Divided.	Results of the Analysis.	Legal Proceedings.				By whom Sample was submitted.
										Date.	Magistrate and Court.	Section of Act.	Result.	
103	21 July	Oatmeal	"Ship"	3 lb.	Money not accepted	Imperial Manufacturing Company..	Imperial Manufacturing Company	Yes	Genuine					Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health.
104	21 "	"	"Uncle Toby"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
105	21 "	"	"Wafer"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
106	22 "	"	"Star," flaked	3 "	"	R. Harper & Co.	R. Harper & Co.	"	"					"
107	22 "	"	"Star"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
108	22 "	"	"Scotch"	3 "	"	Parson Bros. & Co	Parsons Bros & Co.	"	"					"
109	22 "	"	"Lion and Sheep"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
110	22 "	"	"Wilson's Sheep"	3 "	"	Poole and Holmes	Poole and Holmes	"	"					"
111	22 "	"	"Paragon"	3 "	"	D. Mitchell & Co.	D. Mitchell & Co.	"	"					"
112	22 "	"	"Native Rose"	3 "	"	Learmouth, Dickenson, & Co.	Learmouth, Dickenson, & Co.	"	"					"
113	22 "	"	"Ajax"	3 "	"	J. Inglis & Co.	J. Inglis & Co.	"	"					"
114	22 "	"	"	3 "	"	"	"	"	"					"
115	22 "	"	"Lion"	3 "	s. d. 1 0	J. Parry & Co.	J. Parry & Co.	"	"					"
116	22 "	"	"Crown"	3 "	Money not accepted.	J. Penell & Co.	J. Penell & Co	"	"					"
117	23 "	"	"	3 "	"	S. Freeman and Sons	S. Freeman and Sons	"	"					"
118	4 Aug	Margarine labelled butter.	"	1 "	s. d. 0 6	E. Moore	Hannan Bros.	No.	Not butter, but margarine	22 Aug.	Mr. Edwards, S.M., Central.	62	£2 and costs	"
119	16 "	Margarine sold as butter.	"	1 "	0 9	Ball Bros.	Sydney Soap and Candle Company	Yes.	"	26 "	Mr. Mau, S.M., Newcastle.	62	"	"
120	21 Oct	Butter	"	1 "	0 11	J. Dyer	"	"	Genuine		None			"
121	21 "	"	"Rosebud"	1 "	0 11	Mrs. Lonsdale	J. Ireland & Sons	"	"		"			"
122	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	Geo. Weston	"	"	"		"			"
123	21 "	"	"Blossom Vale"	1 "	0 8	A. Stephen	"	Yes.	"		"			"
124	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	Patrick Nolan	"	No.	"		"			"
125	21 "	"	"Mogilla"	1 "	0 9½	W. R. Fitzgerald	Mogilla Creamery	"	"		"			"
126	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 10½	C. Cullen	"	Yes.	"		"			"
127	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 10½	Isaac Israel.	"	"	"		"			"
128	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 9	On War	Upper Manning Creamery	No.	"		"			"
129	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 9	Gibbons and Williams	"	"	"		"			"
130	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 8	Joseph Hoff	"	"	"		"			"
131	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 9	H. R. Cooper	"	"	"		"			"
132	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	S. Berkman	"	"	"		"			"
133	21 "	"	"Boomerang"	1 "	0 11	Charles Sawyer	"	"	"		"			"
134	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	F. Gillett	Singleton Creamery	"	"		"			"
135	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	S. Alexander	Robertson Creamery	"	"		"			"
136	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 10	J. Howe	Mudgee Dairy Company	Yes.	"		"			"
137	21 "	"	"Forest Hill"	1 "	0 10	W. Jcater	"	No.	"		"			"
138	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 9½	A. C. Worthley	"	Yes.	"		"			"
139	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 11	Jas. Cole	Robertson Creamery	"	"		"			"
140	21 "	"	"Tanya"	1 "	0 10	R. and A. Craig	"	No.	"		"			"
141	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 10½	F. Green	Taratga Creamery	"	"		"			"
142	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 10½	T. E. Geddes	Singleton Creamery	"	"		"			"
143	21 "	"	"Tanya"	1 "	0 9½	Joshua Broadley	"	"	"		"			"
144	21 "	"	"	1 "	0 8½	Henry Prince	"	"	"		"			"
145	8 Nov.	Coinflour	"	1 "	0 3	G. H. Roberts	J. Wade	Yes.	"		"			"
146	8 "	"	"	1 "	0 2½	A. E. Roberts	Gilbert and Graves	"	"		"			"
147	8 "	"	"	1 "	0 2½	U. McIlrath	Brown & Co.	No.	"		"			"
148	8 "	"	"	1 "	0 7	Civil Service Co-operative Society	Brown and Polson	"	"		"			"
149	10 "	"	"Ship"	1 "	0 3	C. F. Munford	Imperial Manufacturing Company	"	"		"			"
150	10 "	"	"	1 "	0 2	Mrs. Warrick	"	"	"		"			"
151	10 "	"	"	1 "	0 2	H. McIlrath	Munn's	"	"		"			"
152	11 "	Whisky	"Double Lion"	1 bottle..	3 6	"Barley Mow"	White and Mackay	Yes.	17.6 per cent. under proof, label states 3 per cent. under proof.		"			"
153	22 "	Port wine	"	3 pints	1 6	Carl Pope	"	"	Immature wine		"			"
154	22 "	"	"	3 "	1 6	A. J. Murray	"	"	"		"			"
155	22 "	"	"	3 "	1 6	Mary Sullivan	"	"	"		"			"

PROSECUTIONS under Part VIII of the Public Health Act (instituted by Sanitary Inspector):—

No.	Vendor.	Article.	Nature and degree of Adulteration.	Particulars of Proceedings.				Remarks.
				Date of hearing.	Magistrate and Court.	Section of Act.	Result.	
1	M.B.	"Pyn Ka" tea	7 per cent. glossy fragments (plumbago) ..	1898. 10 Feb. ..	Mr. Addison, S.M., Glebe.	62	£3 and costs ..	Paid.
2	W.H.S.	Lemon squash	Artificial preparation of tartaric acid, sugar, and essence of lemon; 0.235 gr. salicylic acid to the ounce.	30 March.	Mr. Love, S.M., Central.	62	5s. and costs ..	,
3	H.McG.	"	Adulterated by tartaric and salicylic acid; 2½ gr. per pint.	24 "	Mr. Johnson, S.M., Paddington.	62	5s. and costs ..	"
4	A.C.F.	Condensed milk (Royal Dutch Brand).	Made from skimmed milk	10 May ..	Mr. Johnson, S.M., Balmain.	62	5s. and costs ..	"
5	A.H. and Sons	Evaporated cream (St. Charles Brand).	Made from poor milk	20 " ..	Mr. Smithers, S.M., Central.	62	£1 and costs ..	"
	E.M.	Margarine (labelled "butter")	Animal fat known as margarine	22 Aug. ..	Mr. Edwards, S.M., Central.	62	£2 and costs ..	"
7	B. Bros.	" (sold as butter)	" ..	26 " ..	Mr. Mair, S.M., Newcastle.	62	£2 and costs ..	"
8	J.G. and Sons	Oatmeal (Heather brand)	27 per cent. wheatmeal	2 Sept. ..	Mr. Delohery, S.M., Central.	62	Dismissed	Article intended for export to Queensland.

130. On 18th February a deputation, representing the Beekeepers' Association, waited on the President to represent the injury done to their trade by the quantity of adulterated honey which they believed to be placed on the market to their injury and loss, and to request the Board to take active steps to protect them by prosecuting offenders. It was pointed out that the Association could protect its members by purchasing samples for itself, and that a central authority could scarcely hope to keep watch successfully over vendors in all parts of the country. It was also mentioned that honey had been rather frequently analysed during past years, and had very rarely been found to be adulterated. Eventually three samples were taken, but all turned out to be genuine.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT, 1886.

(Amended by Public Health Act, 1896, sections 71-4).

Veterinary Staff.

Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	Mr. Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S.
2nd "	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. T. D. Symons, M.R.C.V.S.
3rd "	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. W. Melhuish, F.R.C.V.S.
4th "	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bowker, M.R.C.V.S.
5th "	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. G. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.
6th "	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Rivett, M.R.C.V.S.

131. The provisions of this Act apply to districts by proclamation on recommendation of the Board of Health. The whole of that part of the country in which milk is produced for manufacture, and almost all those parts where milk is produced for sale, have now been so proclaimed. Each such district is under a local Authority, charged to execute the Act within it, and these authorities are either municipal or police, municipal councils being by the Act made the authorities within municipalities. The function of the Board in respect of this Act is purely administrative; its veterinary inspectors perambulate the districts in order to ascertain whether the Act is being duly executed by Local Authorities. The proclaimed parts of the country are divided into administrative districts, which number 16; these are subdivided into 219 sub-districts, of which 157 are under municipal, and 62 under police Local Authorities. Eight administrative districts, which comprised 45 municipal and 17 police districts, were completely inspected during the year.

Number of Premises, Cattle, Factories, and Separators.

132. *Premises.*—The number of registered premises was 3,268, and the number actually inspected was 3,151.

133. *Cattle.*—The number of dairy cattle on the 3,151 premises was 85,503, and all were actually inspected. The number condemned on inspection, that is to say, the number which the veterinary inspectors found visibly diseased, was 739, or less than 1 per cent.; but local Authorities reported destruction on their own initiative and during the year ended on December 31st, 1897, of 278 diseased dairy cattle.

134. *Factories and Separators.*—Among the total premises mentioned above were fifty-two creameries, forty-six butter factories, and eleven cheese factories. The number of separators in use, additional to those found at factories and creameries, was 531, and as more than one separator was seldom found on any private premises, it consequently appears that about 16 per cent. of farmers employed this machine. But as separators are in use at all factories as well, and as the recorded number of suppliers to factories was 2,706, it would appear that nearly all milk in these districts is separated, and that scarcely any can be skimmed.

State of Premises.

135. *Water Supply.*—Of the 3,151 premises actually visited, 175 only stood within reach of a public water-main; but all so placed were connected with the main. Of the remainder about 1,300 are reported as having no underground source or reservoir of water; and in these cases they were served by ponds and streams, together with the universal over-ground galvanized-iron tank, which is filled with rain-water from iron roofs. But about 1,700 were returned as having some underground source of water, being either an underground tank holding rain-water, or a well. In this relation supervision is directed to securing connection with the public water-supply of all premises which stand within reach of mains; and in causing wells and tanks to be fitted with pumps covered and protected from inflow of surface-water, lined, repaired, or removed to safer situations.

136. *Privies.*—Only twenty-five of the inspected premises stood within reach of a public sewer, and these were all connected with it; of the remainder 1,700 had pail-closets, and 1,200 had pit-closets. In four of the eight administration districts the number of pail-closets exceeded the number of pits (in one sub-district only there were no pits); in the other four districts the number of pits exceeded the number of pails. There were altogether 143 premises which were returned as having no privy accommodation at all. Nevertheless, progress in this matter is being steadily made, and the relative proportions of pails and pits a few years ago was such that the latter vastly preponderated. A circular was issued during the year explaining the reasons for entirely condemning cesspits on dairy premises. (See Appendix I, page 78).

137. *Impervious flooring.*—The returns show that only 857 dairies had bails provided with impervious flooring—that is to say, of brick, squared and well-bedded stone, asphalt, &c., or sawn hardwood planks securely bedded, joined, and caulked—only 138 had such flooring to cow-sheds, which, however, in the proper sense, are not in general use; only 626 had milk-rooms furnished with floors made of one of the impervious materials mentioned, but in this case excluding wood; and the method of registering these particulars does not show how many separate premises are represented by these three totals. The number of bails, at all events, having such flooring should correspond with the number of premises; but the number under the last heading, though it should be very much higher in proportion to the total number of premises, would not at the best correspond with the latter, for sufficient reasons which arise in the local conditions under which this trade is carried on.

138. *Detached Milk Rooms.*—In 2,590 cases the milk-room was entirely detached and separated from the dwelling.

139. *Hot Water at Milk Rooms.*—In only 798 cases was the milk-room provided with means attached to it of making water hot for cleansing purposes; in all the others there must have been as much communication between the dwelling and the business part of the premises as the preparation and fetching of hot water may necessitate. This is a serious fault, and every effort is made to correct it.

140. *General State of Premises.*—This was reported as good in 1,168 cases, fair in 1,655, and bad in 327.

Creameries, Butter Factories, &c.

141. The number of factories in the eight administration districts inspected was 100. The returns show that most of them are built of wood and iron, and that few are constructed in all respects as they should be; for instance, only thirty-two are returned as having the ground under the tank to which separated milk is pumped, and from which it is distributed to the suppliers for farm purposes, floored with impervious material capable of being kept thoroughly clean. The general state of the premises is returned as good in seventy-five cases, fair in twenty-two, and bad in three. Considering the nature of these establishments, this return must be considered far from satisfactory. Each should present a model by which the farmers in the neighbourhood might guide themselves. It should never be necessary to return the general state as "bad," or even as merely "fair." This is so important a matter, not only on account of the quantity of milk handled, but because neglect there nullifies all the care farmers may have taken on their own premises, that the individual factories are mentioned, together with the classification to which they were entitled in opinion of the Veterinary Inspector at the date of his visit.

Disposal of Separated Milk.

142. In the case of three factories the separated milk was fed to pigs kept in connection with the premises. In all other cases (97) it was returned to suppliers, who fed it to their own pigs and calves. In no case was it boiled before being returned or used for feeding. For remarks already made on this matter, which is one of the highest importance to stock raisers, reference should be made to the report for 1897 (Appendix I, sections 11 and 17, and Appendix P, section 45). Boiling of all milk, or separated milk, which is fed to stock should be a routine step in ordinary farm management; it is a most important aid to prevention of tuberculosis, and to prevention of recurrence of that disease after a herd had been freed from it. But when separated milk supplied by factories is used for that purpose ordinary prudence requires that it should be first boiled. The reason is that no farmer gets back from the factory his own separated milk alone, but a mixture of milks, and, consequently, if any farmer has taken pains to get rid of tuberculosis from his own herd—so that his own separated milk is probably free from the infection of this disease—he might very likely receive from the factory and feed to his healthy stock the diseased milk produced by some negligent or ignorant neighbour, and this would bring to nothing the care he had himself taken. It should, therefore, be made illegal to return any separated milk from a factory to its suppliers unless it has first been brought to boiling-point, this being enough to kill the cause of tuberculosis if it happen to be present; but suppliers themselves, who often own the factory, should insist on this being done without waiting for intervention of the law. Copies of the pamphlet on Prevention of Tuberculosis in Man and in Animals (see Report, 1897, Appendix I, p. 34) were forwarded to local authorities for distribution among the more intelligent and energetic farmers in their districts.

Value of the Supervision actually exercised by Local Authorities.

143. Veterinary Inspectors are instructed to estimate the efficiency of local supervision, after having inspected each sub-district, and to classify it as "efficient," "poor," or "inefficient," as the case, in their opinion, may require. In municipal sub-districts supervision was classed as follows: efficient, 21; poor, 18; and inefficient, 6. In the police sub-districts the classification was as follows: efficient, 11; poor, 2; inefficient, 4. So that, while supervision was classed as "poor" or "inefficient" in more than half the municipal sub-districts visited during the year, among the police sub-districts one-third were so classed. In the former, and especially in declared "dairying districts," local influences interfere with strict execution of the law by local authorities; in the latter this influence is not so greatly felt, but is far from being absent. But for the periodical visits of the inspectorial staff it is much to be feared that the Act would fall largely into desuetude. Nevertheless, with growth of the home and export trade, and increase in the number of companies drawing their supplies from dairying districts, it is only fair to add that farmers are beginning to perceive that the Board's rules are practically useful, and, if observed, assist their best interests.

Resident

Resident Veterinary Inspectors.

144. During the year appointment of three additional inspectors was authorised, with the object of releasing three experienced members of the inspectorial staff for posting as resident officers (see Report for 1897, page 9, section 44) in three of the more important dairying districts, the intention being to continue and extend this method after some preliminary experience of its working has been got. Several applications were received, but three only from qualified veterinary surgeons; of these, two were considered suitable for appointment. The whole staff, however, remained on usual duty for the short remainder of the year which had not elapsed at the date of making the appointments mentioned. Advertisements were put forth by the Agent-General in London inviting applications for the third vacancy.

Deputation—Protests.

145. Two important deputations waited on the President during the year. The first represented the greater milk companies, and spoke mainly concerning the milk brought by them from various country districts into the metropolitan area. Several points were raised by it. They desired inspection of milk in course of delivery, but that it should be uniformly and actively carried out; they pointed out that municipal inspectors could not overstep the boundary of the municipality to which they were appointed, and consequently were often at a disadvantage with milkmen who sometimes designedly kept on that side of the road which was out of the district of the inspector who happened to be on the lookout; that samples had to be collected by municipal inspectors who had many duties to perform, and therefore could only occasionally attend to this one; that informations were usually laid several weeks after the date of the alleged offence, and that in the interval the third, or reference sample, had gone bad and was no longer a fair reference if the two analyses of the fresh milk should differ; and that the fact that Local Authorities had to pay for analyses out of municipal funds in cases in which it turned out there had been no adulteration was likely to prevent them from keeping effectual watch over vendors; and, lastly, it appeared that the companies, while taking every precaution to see that milk was supplied to their carters in its pure state, were well aware that they always had a few among the very large number of men they employed who probably did water it. In reply, it was suggested that municipal inspectors might perhaps be made officers of the Board for this special purpose, and in that capacity independent of municipal boundaries; but, on taking legal advice at a later date, it was found that this could not be done under the Act; arrangements were subsequently made by which the third sample could be deposited in a cold chamber, under control of the Board of Exports, pending hearing of the case (*Appendix K*, p. 79); and, as regarded the metropolitan district, it was pointed out that analyses of milk would be done in the Board's laboratories as soon as a second Government Analyst should be appointed. In the meantime, it will be seen from Table XXVIII, p. 32, that a moderate number of samples were so analysed during the year by the existing analytical staff; and, it may be added, that although it would no doubt have been necessary to restrain this branch of work, had anything approaching a suitable number of samples so taken been forwarded, as a matter of fact, the laboratory was able to deal with all which the energy of individual local authorities caused to be gathered and submitted. An amendment of the law is certainly desirable, and would probably be unobjectionable, to permit power to be given to inspectors to follow a milk-vendor outside their own municipal district, and there take samples. The cold chamber was utilised in a few instances during the remainder of the year for the purpose indicated above.

146. A second deputation was received by the President, which included eight members of the Legislative Assembly, for dairying districts in various parts of New South Wales, and sixteen mayors and aldermen, all of municipalities on the South Coast specially interested in the dairying industry. The deputation complained that animals were unjustly condemned by inspectors, and that after death and a long search some small spot was pointed out and said to be the disease, while the owner was unable to judge whether it were evidence of disease at all; and it was urged that when it was found after slaughter that an animal had been unnecessarily condemned the owner should be compensated. It was pointed out that while the deputation had not distinguished between the veterinary inspectors of the Board and inspectors appointed by Local Authorities, no inspector had power to do more than seize a suspected animal and apply to the Court for an order for its destruction, and that when the Board's veterinary inspectors did make a mistake compensation was paid, but during several years past had been claimed in only four cases widely separated in time. Secondly, it was said, with reference to the flooring of bails, that inspectors appeared to differ in opinion as to what was required, and that farmers who, in accordance with inspectors' requirements, had laid down a well-caulked hardwood flooring, had been compelled to take it up and substitute some other material. In reply, the Board's manual was referred to as setting forth unmistakably what the Board required in this matter (*See Appendix L*, p. 79); and it was pointed out that while in this case, again, no distinction was drawn by the speakers between the Board's veterinary inspectors and inspectors appointed by Local Authorities, in neither case had any specific instance of alleged unjust condemnation of cattle nor of vexatious condemnation of bail-flooring been cited. Thirdly, the deputation represented that somewhere on the northern rivers a dairy-farmer who milked eighty or 100 cows, and in whose family some infectious disease had appeared, had been compelled to destroy all his milk, although he had hired new hands, camped them at a distance from his dwelling, and had thus continued milking under circumstances which rendered contamination of the milk absolutely impossible. It was pointed out, in reply, that such action would be condemned by the Board as strongly as by the deputation. Fourthly, the deputation complained of the cost which execution of the Dairies Supervision Act threw on municipalities, and the opinion was expressed that it ought to be borne by the Government, since the Act was passed for protection of the public health. This point—as being one of policy and concerning the Government—the President declined to discuss. It was then announced that appointment of three resident veterinary inspectors to three of the more important districts had been authorised, and that appointments were then in course of being made which, it was hoped, would prove of substantial use to dairy-farmers, and would tend to avoid for the future any misunderstanding of which they could justly complain.

Manufacture and Sale of Margarine.

147. About the middle of the year the Board became aware that margarine was being manufactured in Sydney, and sold in Sydney and Newcastle. While inquiry was in progress a deputation, representing the interests of the butter trade, waited on the President, and, while drawing attention to some of the facts

facts of the case, urged that immediate steps should be taken to stop this trade before it had obtained proportions which might make it difficult to deal with. The facts revealed by the Board's inquiry are given in Appendix M, p. 80. The margarine-makers were required to take out licenses as fat-extractors, under the Noxious Trades Act, Part I; and a retail vendor in Newcastle, and one in Sydney, were prosecuted for selling margarine as butter, and were convicted. These being the only steps open to the Board, a further deputation waited on the Right Honorable the Premier and requested him to introduce a Bill to control this manufacture more effectively, and such a Bill was promised and was drafted; but no opportunity of introducing it occurred before the end of the year under review. About the same time exaggerated statements concerning the extent of the retail trade in this substance having appeared in the public press, twenty-five samples of butter selling at from 5d. to 8d. a pound were taken at as many different retail shops in and around Sydney. All of them turned out to be genuine butter in bad condition (see Table XXVIII, p. 34); and the truth seems to have been well represented in the Board's first report on this subject, except that a pastry-cook was discovered who acknowledged that he made for use in his own trade as much as 2 tons of margarine a week.

148. Cases of infectious disease on dairy premises were reported during the year under Regulation 44, as follows:—

Number of Districts affected.	Total number of cases reported.	Kind of Disease.	Number of Cases.
31	85	Measles	52
		Scarlet fever	21
		Typhoid fever	8
		Diphtheria	4
		Total	85

149. The manner in which such cases are dealt with is shown by the following extract from the Manual:—

44. *When infectious sickness occurs in human beings.*

The several diseases mentioned in Schedule A, hereto, must be reported by the dairy-farmer when they occur in persons living on his premises, or engaged in his business. Greatest danger exists when the infectious disease is typhoid fever, scarlet fever (or scarlatina), or diphtheria. While, therefore, all the diseases in the list must still be reported, as provided by law, the following special rules are made for dealing with any of those three of them:—

A.—When either diphtheria, typhoid fever, or scarlet fever (sometimes called scarlatina), occurs on dairy premises, it is the duty of the Local Authority to take care that communication between all persons belonging to the infected household, and the milk business in all its details is strictly prevented. This may be effected in one of the two following ways:—

- (1.) The business may be entirely suspended until the patient has been removed, and the premises disinfected; or
- (2.) Arrangements may be made for milking and for carrying the milk to the factory, railway, or customer, by persons who neither belong to nor enter the infected premises. This strict separation between the milk business in all its details (from the milking herd to the factory, &c.), and all members of the infected household, must be strictly maintained as long as the illness lasts, and until the premises have been disinfected after it.

B.—It is the duty of the Local Authority to carry out this most important part of the law, and to consider the circumstances of each case as it arises with a view to deciding whether the precautions proposed to be taken by the dairy farmer are such as may be relied upon to safeguard the cattle and the milk consuming public. The Local Authority derives its powers to order whatever steps may in its opinion be necessary, and is charged with the duty of ordering them to be taken by the dairy-farmer, under the Dairies Supervision Act (1886), section 4 (iv), 9, 10, and 11. The Local Authority must always act so as to effectually guard the public health; but if in any case a dairy-farmer should see fit to consult a medical practitioner, the Local Authority may take the latter's opinion into consideration (provided it is communicated in writing) before exercising the peremptory and final powers conferred on it by the Dairies Supervision Act (1886), section 4 (iv).

150. The following persons were successfully prosecuted by local authorities for breaches of the Act:—

Name.	Neighbourhood or District.	Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
P. Bros.	Glen Innes	Trading without license	Fined £1 and costs.
J. F.	Camden	Storing milk in unsuitable place..	Fined £5 and costs.
F. G. R.	Cobargo	Storing milk in unsuitable place..	Fined £1 and costs.

Tuberculin Test.

151. The instructions under which the tuberculin test is applied are given in Appendix N, p. 81, together with the form of record. The record is supplied both to veterinary and to lay observers; but the abstracts compiled from them are separated into two series. Series "A" comprises only those observations which were made by veterinary surgeons; series "B" contains all observations made by others.

152. An abstract of the more important of the points mentioned in the register (which is itself a copy of the record form) is given in Appendix O, p. 83. In most cases, the tuberculin used was Koch-Libbertz; in a few cases, Bang's; in other few, that of the Pasteur Institute; in still fewer, it was that of the Jenner Institute. The doses given are shown in each case. A systematic record was first kept towards the end of 1897 (Report 1897, Appendix "K.", p. 39), although tuberculin had been in use in New South Wales during several preceding years, and varying doses were employed; during 1898, it will be noticed that the doses were much more uniform. Experience having been gained and recorded, the quantities will, it is expected, be absolutely uniform in the ensuing year.

153. *Series A.*—The test was applied 148 times to 147 animals, of which 25 were bulls, 122 cows. A valuable imported bull was tested twice at the Stock Quarantine; a reaction of above 2.5° Fahrenheit was got each time (the interval having been ten weeks), and, on slaughter, the animal was found to have tuberculosis of the post-pharyngeal glands.

Animals

Animals not killed.—Of the 147 animals, 88 were not killed. In 8, the temperature remained constant after injection; in 35, it fell slightly below the highest observed before injection; in 42, it rose above the highest observed beforehand by from 2° (one case) to .1, but usually by .8 or less. In animals 47, 48, and 126, there was reaction of more than 2.5°, but they were not killed; 47 and 48 were stud bulls, and were gelded for use as working bullocks; 126, also a bull, broke away, and no further statement concerning it is available.

Animals killed.—The remaining 59 animals were killed. A reaction of above 2.5° reckoned from the highest temperature observed before injection was got in 48 cases, and all were found to be tuberculous after slaughter; to these must be added 136 (reaction 2.5°) which was killed but not in presence of the veterinary surgeon, so that no account of the *post-mortem* appearances is available. A reaction of less than 2.5° was yielded by 7 which were killed nevertheless; the temperature before injection as compared with the reaction got, or the clinical signs, or both together, having sufficed to satisfy the veterinary surgeon of the nature of the disease from which they were suffering. The cases were the following:—

No.	Highest temperature observed before injection.	Rise after injection.	Organs found tuberculous after slaughter.
17	101.9	1.9	Pharyngeal, bronchial, mediastinal glands; lungs.
18	103.4	.8	Pharyngeal, bronchial, and mediastinal glands.
22	102.4	1.6	Lungs, liver, diaphragm.
69	101.4	2	Lungs, liver, small intestine.
78	102.1	2.3	Thoracic lymphatic glands, lungs, pleurae.
91	103	2.4	Bronchial and hepatic glands.
128	102.6	1.9	Lungs, liver, throat glands.

In cases 19, 112 and 145 reaction was either wanting or much below 2.5°; but the animals were killed at request of the owners, being unthrifty, and none of them were tuberculous.

154. *Series B.*—The test was applied without assistance of a veterinary surgeon to 59 animals, of which 55 were cows.

Animals not killed.—Of the 59 animals, 47 were not killed. In 2, the temperature remained steady; in 26, it fell slightly; and in 13, it rose by from .1 to 1.9° above the highest observed before injection. In the remaining six cases a reaction of 2.5° or more was obtained; five of these animals were in calf, and were to be slaughtered after calving; while the sixth (which gave a reaction of 7.2°) was a valuable stud bull, which the owner was advised to destroy.

Animals Killed.—Thirteen were killed; twelve gave a reaction of 2.5° or more; one gave a reaction of 1° only, but was killed, and was reported tuberculous in both lungs; all the others were also reported tuberculous in various organs.

155. *Conclusion.*—Whenever an animal yielded a reaction temperature of 2.5°, reckoned from the highest temperature observed before injection, and was killed, clear evidence of tuberculosis was discovered in one or more, usually in several, parts of its body. In three cases (*Series A*) in which the reaction temperature was much less than 2.5°, but in which the animals were, nevertheless, killed at the owners' request, no signs of tuberculosis were discoverable after death by the veterinary surgeon. *No animal, therefore, yielded the standard reaction temperature of 2.5° which was not tuberculous* (though there were a few cases in which the fact of tuberculosis was not ascertained, because the animals were held for calving, &c.). These results are entirely in accord with those obtained by the best foreign observers in other parts of the world, and consequently have a higher practical value for stock-owners in New South Wales than the small number of the observations would otherwise allow them. Copies of the circular, concerning the uses and mode of applying the tuberculin test (Report, 1897, Appendix I., p. 37), were forwarded in large numbers to local authorities for distribution among the more progressive farmers in their districts.

DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT ACT, 1892.

156. This Act is designed for execution by persons authorised to take proceedings under it; and the Board's function is to grant such authority to suitable persons, who thereafter may act independently of it. Their power is to seize animals they consider to be diseased, or carcasses they consider to be diseased or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, and to carry them to the nearest Court, where they apply for an order to destroy. If, after the Court has ordered destruction, it appears necessary to take criminal proceedings against the offender, the Board is often consulted before they are commenced, but it is not necessary that its advice should be thus sought. The persons who had authority to execute the Act during the year were as follows:—

Officers of Municipal Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	80
Officers of Police Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	530
Government Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	130
Stock Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	46
Medical Officers of Health	...	...	...	...	...	2
Officers of the Board (Headquarters Staff)	...	...	...	...	...	7
						795

The medical officers mentioned do not usually initiate inspections, but are called in on occasion to advise or testify, and are therefore given all the powers which the Act confers on persons authorised to act under it.

157. Tables XXX to XXXIII show the number of animals and pieces of meat which were seized under the Act during the year at city and suburban sale-yards, meat-markets, and at various country places, being as to the latter largely made up of diseased animals, detected by veterinary inspectors under the Dairies Supervision Act, though contributed to by others. The following prosecutions under the Act were directed:—

Name.	Offence.	Result of prosecution.
O'C.....	Selling immature veal	Fined £5 and 5s. 6d. costs.
J. C.	Exposing diseased meat.....	„ £10, £2 7s. 6d. costs.
G. R. H.....	„ for sale diseased meat	„ £5 and 5s. 6d. costs.
W. J. B.	„ „ „ „	„ £5 and costs.
T. P.	„ „ „ „	„ £5 and 5s. 6d. costs.
N. & T.	For having diseased cow on slaughtering premises	„ £5 and costs.
J. B. C. M.	Exposing diseased bullock for sale	„ £5 and costs.
F. B.	Exposing four bodies of immature veal for sale	„ £5 and costs.
C. P.	For consigning diseased cattle to Flemington for sale.....	„ £40 and costs.
P. M.	Selling immature veal	„

158. The Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Board (Mr. E. Stanley) is regularly occupied in executing this Act in the metropolitan district. His first duty in this connection is to pay regular visits to the several cattle sale-yards and meat-markets. Animals which it is found impossible to condemn unreservedly during life, but which are strongly suspected of disease, are sent from the sale-yards to the Abattoir, and there slaughtered; 108 animals were thus transferred, of which 59 were condemned on examination after slaughter, while 49 were passed. He also pays occasional visits to the abattoir to decide in cases of dispute between butchers and the abattoir inspector. Other inspections made by this officer are tabulated below:—

Inspections of Animals and Meat.

Darling Harbour Meat Market	11
Riverstone Meat Market	31
Metropolitan Meat Market	28
Meat-preserving Works	3
Riverstone and Auburn Meat-works	7

Suburban Slaughterhouses.

Auburn.	Hurstville.	St. Peters.
Botany.	Granville.	Sherwood and Prospect.
Canterbury.	Marsfield.	Strathfield.
Enfield.	Parramatta.	Sutherland.
Hornsby.	Ryde.	

Special Visits of Advice to Local Authorities.

Ashfield Asylum.	Erskineville.	Rookwood Asylum.
Auburn.	Gladesville Asylum.	St. Peters.
Botany.	Hurstville.	Sutherland.
Camden.	Leichhardt.	Sydney.
Canterbury.	Paddington.	Waverley.
Coast Hospital.	Redfern.	

Stock Quarantines.

Bradley's Head	38
Shark Island	36
Randwick.....	12

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT, 1894.

PART II, CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING.

The Veterinary Staff (see above).

159. This part of the Act provides for the annual licensing of premises on which animals are killed for the food of man, and for inspection of them and the apparatus used in them. It gives power also to inspect any carcasses found on them, but it does not contemplate the state of such carcasses; and any action necessary to prevent a diseased carcase from going into the market must be taken under the Diseased Animals and Meat Act. It took effect from September 1st, 1894. Licenses lapse on June 30th in each year, and are granted or renewed by the local authority for the district without reference to the Board. Local authorities are the same as under the Public Health Act and some others; the Board causes such inspections to be made from time to time, as is necessary, to ascertain whether the various Local Authorities are executing the law efficiently.

160. Before the date mentioned, slaughterhouses were under no regular supervision; for, although municipal councils could regulate them under the Municipalities Act they were, for the most part, placed outside municipal districts. In the neighbourhood of the larger towns some stood within municipal districts; but even these were not in many cases so regulated as to be free from nuisance, nor constructed of materials, and in a manner which would even admit of their being kept reasonably clean.

161. Very considerable improvements have been effected in the construction and state of private slaughterhouses by the Board during the past four years by its regulations and supervisory inspections directed by it and carried out by the veterinary staff. These consist in the main of construction of impervious flooring, of pits so placed that blood and wash-waters can drain into vessels placed in them, and so that the vessels can be removed and the contents be suitably disposed of at a distance; in lining the

the lower parts of walls with sheet-metal, or else in seeing that they are kept clean by frequent lime-washing; in removing pigs, hide stores, and the coppers in which wastes are boiled to extract the fat to a suitable distance from the slaughterhouse; and in discountenancing the feeding of uncooked offal and blood to pigs.

162. The Board's inspections have been made by the veterinary staff, and usually in conjunction with their tours of inspection under the Dairies Supervision Act. The slaughterhouses in forty-one of the sub-districts, mentioned under the Dairies Supervision Act (see p. 35), were completely inspected during the year. The number of premises was 142; improvements were reported to be still required in ninety-one instances.

163. Annual reports are also required from the municipal and police local authorities on this subject. There should have been 272 returns; the number actually received was only 195. The 195 districts were reported to contain 1,556 premises. The number of horned cattle usually killed per annum was said to be just under 196,000, and the number of diseased animals found and destroyed was returned as 718, or '003 per cent. of the number said to be slaughtered—a proportion which is very small in comparison with the proportion of animals condemned at Glebe Island. The number of prosecutions undertaken for offences against the Act was returned as 18, and the number of convictions as 14.

THE ABATTOIR ACT, 1850.

(Amended by Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, 1894).

Consulting Engineer—Mr. T. H. Houghton, M.I.M.E., M.I.C.E.

Inspector-in-Charge—Mr. G. W. Shelley.

164. The number of cattle slaughtered was 77,323; of calves, 13,372; of pigs, 52,448; of sheep, 1,140,697. The revenue was £9,459; the working expenses amounted to £6,119, showing a gross profit of £3,340. But out of this the sum of £862 was expended on repairs, so that the net profit was £2,478. This statement can be compared with similar statements for all former years, but it should be noted that in none of them is any account taken of interest on capital expenditure. This omission—at all events, in an institution of this kind—is quite wrong, but beyond the power of the Board (which took it over only at the middle of 1894) now to supply. In the nature of the case, however, it is certain that this establishment might, and should have been, more than self-supporting from the first, and should long ago have repaid its first cost, for its size should have been commensurate with the revenue it would yield in view of the amount of slaughtering to be done—which could always have been closely estimated—and should have been gradually increased as its trade increased. It is necessary to make these remarks at this time, when apprehensions that abattoirs established at all populous centres would not pay their way, seems to be a chief obstacle to execution of the schemes suggested and shown to be necessary in 1897. (See Annual Report, *Appendix P*, p. 48.)

165. The number of sub-inspectors was increased by three in the fourth quarter of the year. From the figures shown in Table XXXIII, and just quoted above, it is plain enough that a much larger staff would be required for thorough inspection of every animal killed; but the construction and arrangement of the buildings are so entirely unsuitable that a larger number would be unable to perform their duties without obstructing work. Attention of the staff is, therefore, chiefly concentrated on inspection of oxen and pigs, these animals being found to suffer from a greater variety of diseases than sheep, and alone suffering from tuberculosis. Probably no one wishes to eat the meat of diseased animals, whether their diseases are communicable to man or not; rejection of all such carcasses is quite possible in this country without either great loss or appreciable enhancement of the price of meat, and it is the Board's desire to see that nothing but meat which is healthy in the broadest sense shall get upon the market. None know better than the Board that, for the present, it cannot fulfil this wish, and it has framed its advice accordingly. (Annual Report, 1897, *Appendix P*, p. 50.) Under these circumstances it has also thought fit to concentrate attention on those animals which suffer from that communicable disease from which most is to be feared for man—namely, tuberculosis.

166. The more important improvements and repairs effected during the year included alterations in the gas and water supplies. As regards gas, new mains were laid, one master-meter supplied, and all the old connections altered. All that remains to be done is to remove defective fittings in the houses and supply improved descriptions, but in view of the expectation that this establishment will be abolished at an early date, it would not be prudent to incur this expense at present. The fresh water supply which was taken off a 4-inch main by pipes to the houses, each of which was furnished with its own meter, has been practically replaced by one main supply for the whole establishment, provided with one meter, by new supply pipes in place of the old ones which were choked, and by connecting up all the services so as to secure complete circulation, and as far as possible absence of dead-ends. The salt water supply has been improved by laying new mains, coupling up dead-ends, and by cleaning pipes and the reservoir. These services are now considerably more efficient than before. Fences on the south side have been put into good repair, and new gates supplied to the pumping station. Gates and fences of the cattle-yards to the west have been renewed, a great deal of guttering and down piping has been replaced, crab-winch, the offal-shoot, and a good deal of stone pitching have been renewed or repaired. Costly repairs were effected on the offal barge in 1897, and further minor repairs were done during the year under review. It is certain that in another year or so large sums will be required to keep it seaworthy.

167. A heavy expenditure on repairs will continue next year, and probably increase from year to year, the buildings now approaching the term of their useful existence, and every repair undertaken now unavoidably extending far beyond what was expected, in consequence of the discovery of perished materials and bad work as soon as the decay in visibly faulty portions is touched. For this, as well as for more important reasons, it is desirable that the question of rebuilding the abattoir here or elsewhere should be settled by the Corporation of Sydney, which has agreed to take it over. The course which would be taken in repairing the existing structure, if it were to remain for several years, would differ materially in point of expense from that which would be taken if it were known that it would continue in use but one or two years more.

168. Regulations made by the Board under the Act were revised (*see Appendix P, p 86*). It was necessary to order the following prosecutions under them:—

Name.	Date.	Offence.	Fine.	Clause.
R. C.	Feb. 2, 1898...	Fighting within Abattoir...	Fined 5s.	Abattoir Regulations, Clause 35.
J. S.	do	do do	Case dismissed	do do 35.
J. S.	March 8	Within Abattoir	Fined 10s.; costs, 3s. 6d.	do do 36.
Do	do	Riotous conduct	do 20s.; do 3s. 6d.	do do 35.
J. S.	do	Committing a nuisance	do 5s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 35.
H. C.	do	do do	do 20s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 35.
J. F.	do	Disguising carcass	do 10s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 17.
J. R.	do	do do	do 20s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 17.
C. K.	do	do do	do 20s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 17.
C. C.	do	do do	do 20s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 17.
G. J.	do	do do	do 20s.; do 4s. 10d.	do do 17.
J. Mc.	Sept. 22	Throwing missiles	Summons not served	do do 38.
Do	do	do do	do do	do do 38.
W. Mc. ...	do	do do	Fined 2s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d.	do do 35.

169. Tables XXIX and XXX show the number of animals slaughtered, the number condemned and destroyed, and the diseases for which the latter were condemned. But these figures, it must be borne in mind, relate to the Abattoir alone, where alone efficient inspection is approached. The following brief statement will suffice to show how much remains to be done to secure a wholesome meat supply even for Sydney alone:—

Year 1898.	Sheep.	Cattle.
Number of animals sold at Homebush	2,692,250	113,508
Number of animals slaughtered at Abattoir	1,140,697	77,323
Difference	1,551,553	36,185

The difference represents the number of cattle and sheep taken by the suburban trade, the various meat-preserving works, and the coast country to north and south, as well as some inland towns to a distance of about 70 miles. The proportion reaching these several destinations cannot be mentioned; but all (except one or two of the larger meat-preserving establishments) are killed at small private slaughter-houses and are practically uninspected there. Now the number of horned cattle condemned at the Abattoir for tuberculosis fluctuates greatly from month to month, and such fluctuations are practically governed by the proportion of aged Queensland stock reaching the saleyards. There are certain brands of Queensland cattle which are well known at the Abattoir and to the trade to be tuberculous in unusual proportions; and, while there are doubtless carcass butchers who would not buy them if they could help it, the state of the market sometimes compels them to purchase these or nothing. There are firms which, under these circumstances, still send them to the Abattoir to be killed knowing they will lose many of them, but trusting doubtless to the insurance fund to cover the greater part of the loss; but it is also well known that other buyers, when they are obliged to purchase them, do not send them to the Abattoir in the usual course, but send them to be killed at one or other of the fifty or so private slaughter-houses which exist just outside the 3-mile radius from the city boundary within which private slaughtering has for many years been prohibited. At these places the probability is that diseased carcasses will escape seizure, and the small proportion likely to be seized by the local municipal inspector are still subjects of claim on the insurance fund; but it is manifestly better for the butcher to sell his diseased beast for food than to have his trade arrangements disturbed by its total seizure. In this way a large amount of diseased meat finds its way into the metropolitan market quite regularly, and is not detected at shops by municipal officers. This state of affairs will necessarily continue until some such fundamental change of method and rational organisation are adopted as were sketched in the Annual Report, 1897.

170. Direct evidence on this head was gained by the Board during the year in the following way:—Two experienced inspectors were detached from the Abattoir, and, during the months of June to September, were instructed to pay flying visits to as many of the private slaughter-houses as they could reach on each day. The object in view was to gather information; it was not expected that this supplementary inspection would be at all complete, nor was it possible that it should be so. The result was that, although the two inspectors had to travel very great distances, they seized and destroyed 100 head of cattle, 2 calves, 52 sheep, and 17 pigs. These carcasses would (with one or two exceptions) beyond doubt have gone into consumption.

171. The Board's efforts to explain the dangers which attend the consumption of tuberculous meat and milk had considerable success, and this singular result—that the public began to regard it as responsible for the presence of every diseased carcass found in the markets, whatever its provenance might be. This was brought about chiefly in the following way:—Greater attention began to be paid by one or two municipal councils to inspection of meat in butchers' shops, and several prosecutions were directed by them. The defence pleaded that the carcass in question had been killed at the Abattoir, and had there passed inspection; the prosecution, either content to have got the carcass destroyed or unwilling to press the case against a ratepayer, invariably "admitted" the allegation, although entirely unable to say whether it were true or not, and thereupon the magistrates inflicted a lighter fine than they would probably have otherwise

otherwise imposed. As a matter of fact, it was never shown, nor was any attempt to show it ever made, that the animal had been killed and inspected at the Abattoir; and, at the same time, the fact that the Diseased Animals and Meat Act specifically throws the whole onus of exposing diseased or unwholesome meat for food on the person so exposing it seemed to be entirely overlooked.

172. With these occurrences in view, arrangements were made towards the end of the year for impressing with a stamp at least all horned cattle and pigs which were killed at the Abattoir before they were taken away. But no sooner was execution of this scheme commenced than the butchers unanimously protested against it, and practically (since the Abattoir Act contained no provision under which stamping could be enforced) refused to permit it. Their ground was that they would have no objection were all meat killed under inspection and stamped; but they could not expose meat in their shops some of which was stamped, and some other part (killed elsewhere than at the Abattoir) not stamped, without, as they feared, rendering the unstamped meat unsaleable. It could not be denied that there was reason for this fear; and, although the scheme had to be given up in consequence, it was, nevertheless, gratifying to have this testimony to the probable state of public opinion against the consumption of diseased meat, or, at least, of meat of unascertained quality.

173. The following Tables show the diseased animals and meat reported to have been destroyed during the year 1898:—

TABLE XXIX.—METROPOLITAN.

1.—Glebe Island Abattoir.

Kinds.	Number slaughtered.	Condemned as diseased.		Condemned as bruised and unfit for food.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
*Bulls	193	32	17·09	5	2·6
*Bullocks	54,941	2,098	3·8	3	0·005
*Cows	22,198	1,022	4·6	13	0·05
Calves	13,372	5	0·03	3,467	25·9
Pigs	52,448	2,559	4·8	12	0·02
Sheep.....	1,140,697	187	0·01	12	0·001
Totals	1,283,849	5,303	.....	3,512	.....

Quarters condemned as unfit for food, 9; tongues, 5.

* All cattle, calves excepted, are aged.

2.—Showing the Diseases for which the animals above were condemned.

Kinds.	Tuberculosis.	Actinomycosis.	Abscesses.	Cancer.	Pleuro.	Pneumonia.	Quinsy.	Swine Fever.	Peritonitis.	Mortification.	Hydatids.	Unfit for food.	Immature.	Dropsy.	Dead fetus.	Anthrax.	Emphysema.	Uremia.	Quarters.	Tongues.
Bullocks	2,057	15	17	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Cows	995	1	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Calves	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pigs	1,918	...	423	2	...	145	18	1	24	26	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...
Sheep.....	1	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Totals	5,006	17	638	10	2	146	18	1	24	30	1	45	3,467	2	1	4	2	1	9	5

TABLE XXX.—Seized at City and Suburban Saleyards.

	Number of Inspections made.	Stock offered for Sale.		Number condemned and destroyed, with disease and condition.						
		Number.	Kind.	Tuberculosis.	Actinomycosis.	Cancer.	Pneumonia.	Unfit for Food.	Immature.	Total.
City includes Corporation, Inglis and Son, and Ellis & Co.'s.....	151	8,282	Cows.....	19	...	1	...	...	...	20
		93,767	Calves.....	...	...	...	...	139	139	
			Pigs.....	...	...	21	8	...	29	
			Sheep.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarters of Beef .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		
Bodies of Mutton .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
Bodies of Veal.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Fowls.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		
Suburban (Flemington).....	99	110,301	Bullocks..	172	22	16	...	9	...	219
			Cows.....	36	16	1	...	17	...	60
			Sheep...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
Totals.....	250	245,642	.....	227	38	18	21	54	139	487

TABLE XXXI.—Seized at various Country places.

Kinds.	Tuber- culosis.	Actino- mycosis.	Cancer.	Pleuro- Pneu- monia.	Pants.	Abscesses.	Lumpy Jaw.	Unfit for Food.	Tumours.	Total.
Bulls	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bullocks	434	31	66	18	...	...	22	6	2	579
Cows	626	28	111	12	...	1	10	3	...	791
Calves .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs	204	...	10	1	53	114	...	2	...	384
Sheep	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	22
German Sausage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 cwt.	...	2
Quarters of Veal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	1,270	59	187	31	53	115	32	16	18	1,781

TABLE XXXI.—Includes slaughtering premises, dairy, &c., in country districts. Returns supplied by police, stock inspectors, and veterinary inspectors.

TABLE XXXII.—Returns received from Country Meat-works.

	Number Slaughtered.	Condemned for want of condition.	Tuberculosis.	Actinomycosis.	Pleuro- Pneumonia.	Cysts.
Aberdeen Meat Preserving Co.—						
Cattle	5,354	41	124	1	18	...
Sheep	290,206	11,882	...	...	...	520

TABLE XXXIII.—Summary.

Kinds.	Abattoir.			Flemington.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	Number Slaughtered.	Number Condemned.	Percentage.			
Bulls	193	32	17·09	.....	2	34
Bullocks	54,941	2,098	3·8	219	763	3,080
Cows	22,198	1,022	4·6	59	811	1,892
Calves	13,372	5	0·03	.....	139	144
Pigs	52,448	2,559	4·8	.....	413	2,972
Sheep	1,140,697	187	0·01	8	12,424*	12,619
Tongues .....	.....	5	.....	.....	German Sausage 2 cwt.	7
Quarters of Beef .....	.....	9	.....	.....	2	11
Bodies of Mutton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Bodies of Veal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Fowls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totals	1,283,849	5,917	.....	286	14,567	20,770

* Condemned at country meat-works, chiefly for want of condition.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Principal Assistant Medical Officer—Dr. Frank Tidswell.

First Assistant—Mr. Robert Grant.

Second Assistant—Mr. G. G. Grant.

174. Micro-biological work was first begun by formal direction of the Board in January, 1895. The officers were then in a large private house; and the only available space for laboratory purposes was under the roof. Much apparatus was there installed; but the room at command was quite insufficient for active operations, and the heat in summer was much too great. However, a good deal of the work was completed at the laboratories of the University, and this small establishment continued to answer very useful purposes under Dr. Tidswell's supervision until the end of 1896, when, for reasons unnecessary to describe, it was temporarily closed. No account of the work done there down to the date just mentioned having ever been given, the following Table XXXIV is here inserted:—

(a) Bacteriological examinations,—		
Actinomycosis .....	.....	4
Anthrax .....	.....	17
Diphtheria .....	.....	173
Leprosy .....	.....	45
Malaria .....	.....	1
Typhoid fever .....	.....	31
(b) Pathological examinations,—		
Malignant growths .....	.....	3
Benign growths .....	.....	2
Non-parasitic cysts .....	.....	2
Parasitic cysts .....	.....	4
Other pathological conditions .....	.....	2
(c) Medico-legal examinations,—		
Seminal stains .....	.....	8
Blood-stains .....	.....	3
Total .....	.....	330

175. Dr. Tidswell entered on the duties of his permanent post on 1st January, 1898. His first occupation was designing, and superintending the construction of, the fittings for the rooms in which this laboratory is placed, and which occupy the whole of the second floor of the building. It was not until the

the end of September, 1898, that this business was completed, and that it became possible to begin to receive the very efficient equipment which had been authorised by the Right Honorable the Premier and Treasurer. It was not until then, therefore, that plans for regular work could be laid, and parts of it begun.

The available floor space amounts to 1,740 square feet, apportioned as follows :—

	Square feet.
Main laboratory	625
Workshop	112
Culture-room	80
Experiment room	306
Flat roof ..	290
Landing ..	135
Superintendent's room	192
Total.....	1,740

176. The equipment includes, besides the usual apparatus and stock of glass, a Zeiss micro-photographic apparatus with arc-lamp, a kymograph, bench-centrifuges, various forms of section-cutters, &c., &c. Power is furnished by electro-motors and water-turbines (the water-pressure is 90lb.) of various sizes, including a large one which drives bench-shafting with cone pulleys; in the basement is a large electro-motor centrifuge (3,500 to 4,000 revolutions per minute), and a crematory furnace; alongside is an enclosed concreted yard where cages are kept, which are taken up to the flat roof when necessary.

177. The work done during the year under review was necessarily restricted. The papers which follow have been selected for publication.

178. *Pathological Condition of "Fluky Liver" in Sheep.*

The specimens examined were submitted by the Chief Veterinary Inspector of this Department as typical samples of advanced stages of the disease.

The livers were all much enlarged. They were uneven in contour, showing irregular gutter-like and dimpled depressions. Their consistence varied from cartilaginous hardness in some places to extreme friability in others. They were discoloured various shades of green, yellow, and brown. The capsule was smooth and shining for the most part, but here and there roughened areas indicated the occurrence of patchy perihepatitis. Distended and tortuous bile ducts were visible through the capsule. On being laid open they were found to be occupied by many flukes (*distoma hepaticum*), and a brown fluid containing innumerable fluke ova, inspissated bile, and debris.

On section the liver was found to be irregularly traversed by bands of white and pinkish-white fibrous tissue of various sizes. The subcapsular tissue was little, if at all, affected, the thickening having occurred in the interlobular connective tissue (capsule of Glisson). The intersection of the fibrous bands (Portal areas), was marked by sections of distended bile ducts, containing flukes and brown fluid. From the principal bands smaller extensions of fibrous tissue passed in different directions, splitting up the parenchyma of the organ into irregular areas. The hepatic tissue itself was discoloured green, yellow, and brown, and showed various degrees of necrotic change, being occasionally converted into a grumous mass.

Microscopical examination of sections showed that the fibrous tissue extended in from the interlobular septa into the lobule, separating the cells in the peripheral zone, and sometimes cutting off columns of cells from the rest of the lobule. The fibrous tissue contained many thin-walled blood vessels and showed numerous double rows of cells (newly-formed bile ducts). The tissue was otherwise not markedly cellular. The liver cells, where distinct, showed distortion and shrinkage, with cloudy or granular protoplasm, and fragmentation of the nuclei. In many lobules the definite cell structure was lost, in others the cells of the central zone were healthier looking.

The pathological lesions just described are characteristic of the condition known as hypertrophic, monolobular, or biliary cirrhosis of the liver. Its production is most likely the result of chronic irritation due to the presence of flukes in the bile ducts. In the stage described the disease would be incurable.

F. T.

179. *Pathological Note on a form of Blindness in Horses.*

The disease appeared amongst horses in the Darling River districts. When first affected the animals only show defective vision in dim lights. Horses, whose sight seemed good in bright daylight, were noticed to shy and stumble in the evening after sundown. They appeared to see less readily in the stable than outside. Later on the sight became bad, even in the daytime; the horses advanced cautiously with tremulous limbs, and appeared as if frightened. No cases of total blindness were reported, and it is said that the animals generally recover after a time. There was no external sign of disease of the eye. Except for the defective vision the animals appeared to be in good health.

The examination was undertaken on behalf of the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines and Agriculture. The specimens submitted consisted of three brains and three pairs of eyes. They were compared with similar parts obtained from horses slaughtered at the Zoological Gardens.

Brain.—Membranes normal; vessels slightly congested; convolutions normal. Careful examination of the surface and sections of the occipital cortex, angular gyrus, pulvinar, geniculate bodies, optic tract, chiasma, and corpora quadrigemina showed no evidences of disease.

Eye.—Periocular connective tissue and muscles normal. Bulbar conjunctiva and cornea normal. Mesial sections showed no abnormality of the coats of the eyeball or dioptric media. The optic nerves were found to be harder than the normal specimens, and had a greater tendency to slip from between the scissor blades used to cut them.

Microscopical sections were made from the parts of the brain concerned in vision, and of the retina and optic nerve. No abnormality was detected in the brain or retinal sections. Transverse and longitudinal sections of the optic nerves showed fibrosis and atrophy of the nerve fibres. The fibrosis was mainly

mainly interfascicular, but the intrafascicular tissue was also involved. The connective tissue contained more cellular elements than the normal nerve, the cells being round and spindle-shaped. Individual nerve fibres of a bundle were atrophied, refused to take the stains, showed breaking up of the myelin sheath into droplets, and granularity and interruption of the axis cylinders. There were no evidences of inflammation.

The pathological investigation indicates that there was a simple degeneration of the fibres of the optic nerve, with hyperplasia of the connective tissue. The lesions were such as would lead to general progressive imperfection of vision. Some degree of recovery would be possible, but it is doubtful whether vision could be completely restored. The appearances suggest the operation of some toxin or poison.

F. T.

180. *Preliminary Communication on the Aetiology of Lymphadenitis in Sheep.*

In certain lots of sheep slaughtered at Glebe Island and elsewhere, a variable proportion show inflammatory, caseopurulent, or suppurative enlargement of the lymphatic glands. The glands usually affected, or at least, most commonly sent in for examination, are those of the inguino-femoral or axillary groups. But in the comparatively few cases where the internal viscera have been examined, similar lesions have been seen in the internal glands, and even in the viscera themselves. In one case, in addition to the external glands, the abdominal, posterior mediastinal, bronchial, and cervical glands were involved, forming a chain extending along the vertebral column from the pelvis to the neck. In this case also, there were small suppurating nodules in the lungs. Not every gland in a group or chain suffers; here and there an individual gland will escape. The degree of enlargement varies, but the glands are commonly as large as a hen's egg. There is a certain amount of periadenitis, but the glands are not matted together.

The appearances on section vary with the size of the gland. In the smaller glands there is thickening of the capsule and trabeculae, with deposits of whitish or yellowish material, mostly in the cortical follicles. The superficial resemblance to tuberculosis in these cases is sometimes very marked. In the larger glands the capsule was thickened, and the interior entirely converted into greenish-yellow semi-fluid material. Other glands presented intermediate appearances.

Under the microscope, sections of the smaller glands show increase in the connective tissue framework, and necrosis of the lymphoid tissue. The capsule and trabeculae were hyperplastic, showing a great number of round or elongated nuclei. Rod-like smooth muscle nuclei were also conspicuous. The lymph sinuses were crowded with cells and difficult to define. Many of the cells contained brownish pigment. The cortical follicles varied in appearance. In some there was a dense packing of lymphoid cells essentially normal in appearance. In others the cells showed cloudy or fatty degeneration, and often fragmented nuclei. In still others, the nuclei and cell outlines were lost, and a number of cells appeared to have become fused into irregular more or less translucent denuded masses (coagulation necrosis?), the rest having undergone caseous degeneration or become converted into granular debris. These last formed the necrotic areas visible to the naked eye. In the medullary follicles there were similar changes, but of much less extent. The blood vessels were congested, but not otherwise abnormal in appearance. In the larger glands the capsule was densely thickened by fibrous tissue containing few nuclei. The contents presented the ordinary appearance of pus, and contained shreds of trabecular tissue.

Cover glass preparations made from both kinds of glands showed micrococci, occurring singly and in groups (staphylococci). No bacilli of tubercle or other were detected by general or special staining. Material from recently affected (small) glands was used to make plate cultivations, and to inoculate animals.

The plate cultivations yielded four varieties of bacteria—three micrococci, and a bacillus. Two of the micrococci were identified as staphylococcus pyogenes albus, and staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. Neither the third micrococcus nor the bacillus were identified. Their description is held over pending further research.

The animals inoculated were four guinea-pigs, infected two at a time with material from two different glands taken at different dates. After superficial washing in mercuric chloride solution (1 per mille), the glands were laid open with a sterilised knife, some of the necrotic material removed and inoculated into a small pocket under the skin of a shaved and disinfected area of the flank. The small incisions were closed with a stitch. In all cases slight thickening occurred round the site of inoculation, but no further consequences were observed in three of the guinea-pigs. After some weeks the swelling subsided, and the animals were perfectly healthy when killed four to six months later. In the fourth guinea-pig the local swelling also subsided, but during the second week an enlarged and tender inguinal gland was detected on the same side as the inoculation. About two weeks later the gland had increased to the size of a marble. The skin over it then became dusky red, tense, and shining, and in the fifth week it ruptured. There followed a discharge, consisting at first of thick pus and shreds of tissue, and afterwards of thin seropurulent fluid which caused matting together of the hair of the part. In the course of another ten days, the ulcer so formed had commenced to heal. At this stage (sixth week) the animal was killed. *Post-mortem* examination showed nothing abnormal except slight enlargement of one of the lumbar glands, which on section was of a pink colour, but not obviously diseased.

Tubes of gelatine, agar and serum inoculated from the heart's blood remained sterile. Of two glycerine agar tubes inoculated from the enlarged lumbar glands one remained sterile, the other showed, in forty-eight hours at 37°C, a smooth, moist, white glistening growth along the streak. This was found to be due to a micrococcus 8μ in diameter, showing under high powers division into halves, staining readily with the usual aniline dyes, but becoming discoloured by Gram's method. In culture it liquefied gelatine with the formation of a white sediment, and gave growths on serum and potato similar to that on agar. Except for the decolourisation by Gram, concerning which the observations cannot be regarded as final, the characters presented close resemblance to those of staphylococcus pyogenes albus, a species already detected in cultures made from the original material. A loopful of a young agar culture was inoculated into a pocket under the skin of the flank of a guinea-pig. There followed local swelling, and during the second week an indefinite enlargement of the inguinal gland, but both these lesions subsided without further trouble. When killed at the end of the fifth week the animal showed no *post-mortem* signs of disease. Neither the original guinea-pig, nor that inoculated from the culture showed any constitutional symptoms. Both remained fat and lively, and took food well.

So

So far as the investigation had proceeded it appears to show that the disease in sheep has not, or not usually, any association with tuberculosis. The pathological appearances in certain glands, and the results of inoculation in one of the guinea-pigs, certainly showed close similarity to the lesions of this disease. But had bacillus tuberculosis been present, it is unlikely that it would have escaped detection in one or other of the numerous microscopical examinations, or would have spared three out of four guinea-pigs. These animals are very susceptible to tuberculosis, which is usually well developed in them six weeks after inoculation. This was not the case in our guinea-pig. On the other hand, the results suggest that the pathological effects may be due to *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus*, or some *Staphylococcus* greatly resembling it. But, even so, there is no reason to suppose that this micro-organism had any specific relationship to the disease. It will be remembered that the plate cultivations made from the glands gave *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus* and *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus*. Sometimes one alone, sometimes both were present in a plate. It is possible that *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus* might have produced similar effects to *S. p. albus*, but no information was obtained on this point. Unfortunately, the experiments were interrupted at this critical time, and their resumption later on was prevented by the death of the cultures. No opportunity has occurred of obtaining fresh material. Control experiments performed with the pyogenetic cocci from the laboratory stock cultures failed to produce pathogenic effects of any kind; this lack of virulence being not unusual with cultivated cocci.

However, it is submitted that the suggestion afforded by the experiments hitherto performed may be misleading, and that definite conclusions cannot safely be drawn until the subject has been further investigated. The lengthy interval that has elapsed since the last supply of material, and the apparent difficulty in obtaining more, have induced me to present this preliminary communication in order to show the progress made in the research. It is proposed to continue it at the first opportunity that offers.

181. *Observations on "Epizootic Ophthalmia" in Cattle.*

The specimens examined were forwarded from Glebe Island Abattoir by the Chief Veterinary Inspector. Mr. Stanley informs me that this disease is found occasionally attacking many animals in a herd simultaneously. It is met with all the year round, but is perhaps most common between March and August. It is characterised by lachrymation, photophobia, conjunctival congestion, and corneal ulceration. As a rule the disease is of short duration, being usually recovered from after a few weeks illness. Permanent leucomata of the cornea may result. When both eyes are attacked, the resulting corneal opacity may cause partial blindness. In rare cases this may be great enough to prevent the animal from finding food and water, and so involve loss of condition or death from starvation. The disease is not believed to be contagious. Sheep are sometimes affected.

Twelve specimens of bullocks' eyes were examined. The periocular tissues were normal. Eyelids and lashes normal. Palpebral conjunctiva normal as a rule, but occasionally showing congestion. Bulbar conjunctiva markedly congested. In three of the twelve specimens there were slight subconjunctival hæmorrhages. In every specimen there was ulceration of the cornea. The ulcers were usually single and centrally placed, but in one case there were two ulcers situated horizontally side by side in the line of the palpebral fissure. The ulcers were circular, measured 2 to 4 millimetres in diameter, and were surrounded by a narrow leucomatous ring. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the ulcers the cornea was transparent. The ciliary vessels were congested.

Microscopical examination of sections. The ulcers were never found to extend deeper than the outer third of the substantia propria of the cornea. The anterior squamous epithelium, normal at the periphery of the cornea, was lost layer by layer at the edge of the ulcer, and was entirely wanting over the base. At the surface of the ulcer the substantia propria was ragged, and in the immediate neighbourhood the fibres were swollen, and failed to take the stain. Surrounding the base of the ulcer there was a dense accumulation of leucocytes. The peripheral and deeper parts of the cornea, including Decemet's membrane, were essentially normal. The remaining parts of the eyeball showed no pathological changes.

No bacteria were detected within the tissue of the cornea. Scrapings from the surface of the corneal ulcer, and fluid from the conjunctival folds, showed numerous forms of micro-organisms, micrococci, diplococci, and short and long bacilli. Cultivations on gelatine and serum gave *Staphylococcus pyogenes albus*, *Bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens*, and a short bacillus resembling *Proteus vulgaris*, but not exhibiting the typical characters of that micro-organism. The diplococcus seen in the smear preparations failed to reproduce itself in culture.

Some of the material scraped off the ulcers was inoculated on to the abraded corneæ of two guinea-pigs and two rabbits. No pathological effects resulted.

The investigation failed to reveal any specific cause for the ophthalmia, and did not indicate that it was communicable to guinea-pigs and rabbits. The position of the ulcers suggests a traumatic origin, but no foreign bodies, such as small thorns or seeds, were to be seen in the specimens examined.

F.T.

182. *On the Pathogenic Characters of Bacillus Typhi Murium.*

In April, 1897, an application was made, under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, for license to use *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, imported from Germany, for the purpose of destroying flying-foxes. In the ordinary course of business the matter was submitted for the opinion of the Board of Health as to the safety of the procedure. The Board considered the subject at a meeting held on 4th May, 1897, and in view of the fact that nothing was known as to the possible behaviour of the micro-organism under the circumstances of climate and food in Australia, advised that some preliminary investigation should be made in all such cases before granting licenses.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until March, 1898, when a renewed application led to the submission of cultures to this Department for examination. The experimental work has been much interfered with by the operations connected with the fitting up of the new laboratory, and consequently the carrying out of the Board's instructions has been unduly, but unavoidably, delayed. It is only within the last few months that the experiments have reached a stage sufficiently advanced to serve for guidance on the question at issue.

Bacillus

Bacillus Typhi Murium is classified amongst the bacteria of the "septicæmia hæmorrhagica" group. This group includes several species having certain characters in common, especially the power of producing acute septicæmic infection in one or other rodent. The principal described members are the bacilli of rabbit septicæmia (Koch), Davaine septicæmia (Davaine), chicken-cholera (Pasteur), duck-cholera (Cornil), fowl enteritis, grouse disease (Klein), swine fever, Rinderseuche (cattle plague), Wildeseuche (deer), mouse typhoid (Loeffler), and the bacillus of bubonic plague (Kitasato and Yersin). In addition to the species mentioned, others have been isolated from animals dead or diseased, and assigned to the group, but the data concerning them are still too indefinite to admit of their exact classification.

These group relationships have been mentioned in order to call attention to the fact that bacteriologists are not yet agreed as to specificity of many of the members. At all events this is the case as regards the better known species. Thus Sternberg writes:—

It is now generally admitted by bacteriologists that Koch's bacillus of rabbit septicæmia is identical with the bacillus of fowl-cholera described by Pasteur. The similar bacilli found in the blood of animals dead from the infectious diseases known in Germany as Wildeseuche, Rinderseuche, Schweineseuche, and Buffelseuche, appeared also to be identical with the bacillus of rabbit septicæmia and fowl-cholera. This view is sustained by Hueppe, and by Baumgarten, and by the recent comparative researches of Caneva and Bunzl-Federn.

Similar statements are made in other standard works on bacteriology. On the other hand there are not wanting authorities who uphold the distinctiveness of the various members of the group, mainly on the grounds of differences in pathogenicity and cultural characters. Without entering further into the discussion of the question, it would appear that information concerning the septicæmia hæmorrhagica bacilli has not yet reached an extent permitting of dogmatic assertions as to the limits of pathogenicity in any particular species.

Bacillus Typhi Murium itself was described by Loeffler in 1892⁽²⁾. The substance of his communication was as follows:—In 1889 a fatal epizootic occurred amongst the mice kept for experimental purposes in the Hygienic Laboratory at Griefswald. Large numbers of the mice died, and from the enlarged spleens Loeffler isolated the bacillus, which he called *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, on account of its cultural characters, resembling those of the bacillus of typhoid fever in man. There was no evidence concerning the original source of the epizootic. Cultures of the bacillus proved to be virulent for house, field, and white mice, producing on inoculation, and also on ingestion an acute fatal septicæmia, the blood and spleen teeming with the microbes. The mice died in one or two days after inoculation with bouillon cultures, and in eight to twelve days after being fed with bread or potato moistened with a culture. Man, horses, sheep, goats, cats, dogs, pigs, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, fowls, pigeons, and small singing birds, are said to have remained unaffected after feeding upon infected material. It has also been found that foxes, weasels, and ferrets did not suffer by eating the bodies of mice dead of the disease.

Laser⁽³⁾ reported an epizootic amongst the mice in his laboratory very similar to that recorded by Loeffler. The mice suddenly began to die off without apparent cause. From the dead bodies Laser isolated a bacillus regarded as identical with *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, but his account shows one important difference, viz., two sheep died after being fed with material containing the bacillus.

Klein⁽⁴⁾ also records a "spontaneous septicæmia" in mice and guinea-pigs caused by a bacillus which he places amongst the septicæmia hæmorrhagica group, but he makes no comparison with *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, and its exact identification is left undetermined.

In the further bacteriological literature available there is little additional information. Loeffler's observations are usually quoted without comment. Beyond the fact that one or two observers have performed experiments with cultures, generally corroborative of Loeffler's, no work appears to have been done on the subject.

From the above statements it will be seen that there are blanks in our knowledge that make it eminently desirable to inquire carefully into the pathogenic properties of *Bacillus Typhi Murium*. The advice given by the Board of Health with reference to its introduction into this Colony, carries additional weight in that the bacillus will here be associated with animals differing in kind and habits from those met with in the old world.

The procedure suggested for the destruction of flying-foxes is to expose fruit and other substances infected with cultures of the bacillus in situations where it will probably be eaten by the flying-foxes. It is further proposed to infect captured animals by inoculation, and by smearing their bodies with culture material, and then to turn them loose in the hope that they will infect other flying-foxes, and so produce a destructive epizootic. The plan involves two distinct propositions, viz.:—

- (a) That the bacillus will produce disease in flying-foxes by ingestion, and
- (b) That the disease so produced will be communicated directly from animal to animal.

The position taken up by the Board refers to the uncertainty as to whether these effects, or either of them, would be confined to the flying-foxes, or would extend to other animals exposed to equal chances of infection under the conditions proposed. The experiments performed in this laboratory were designed to resolve this doubt concerning the pathogenicity of *Bacillus Typhi Murium*. The specimens of this micro-organism used by us were those submitted in connection with the application which raised the question. In subcultures the specimens displayed vigorous growth and exhibited typical characters on comparison with the laboratory stocks of *Bacillus Typhi Murium*. In accordance with the plan already enunciated, our experiments comprised two series, one dealing with the effects of ingestion of the bacillus, the other with the communicability of the disease produced by it.

Series I.—Effects of ingestion of material infected from cultures of Bacillus Typhi Murium.

The first experiments were undertaken to ascertain whether the statements of European authorities held good under the climatic and other conditions met with in this Colony. The results are briefly summarised in the following notes:—

Expt. 1. A mouse fed on bread and milk infected from a bouillon culture, died in eight days. P.M. Splenic enlargement, congestion of other viscera, and enteritis. Bacilli were recovered from the blood.

Expt.

- Expt. 2. A mouse fed on powdered biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture, died in 10 days. P.M. Splenic enlargement, congestion of other viscera, little if any enteritis. Bacilli recovered from the blood.
- Expts. 3, 4, 5, 6. Four guineapigs, repeatedly fed on material infected from bouillon cultures, remained perfectly healthy.
- Expts. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Four rabbits repeatedly fed on infected material remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 11. A fowl repeatedly fed on infected material remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 12. A pigeon repeatedly fed on infected material remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 13. A canary fed on biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture died in seven days. Bacilli were detected in, and recovered by cultivation from, the blood of the heart. Control canary fed on biscuit, moistened with distilled water only, remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 14. A canary fed on powdered biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture, died in four days. Bacilli were recovered by cultivation from the blood of the heart.

Taken, as a whole, the results are in accord with those of European authorities; but they differ as to the effect on canaries, which were chosen as the type of "small singing birds" said to be unharmed by feeding upon the bacillus. Further investigation was obviously necessary, and, for purposes of experiment, small native birds were selected, partly because of the indication afforded by the lethal effect on canaries, and partly because they would be the animals most exposed to risk by the practical application of the suggested method of exterminating flying foxes. The following experiments were performed:—

- Expt. 15. A small bird ("Black Nun"), fed with biscuits moistened with a bouillon culture, died in three days.
- Expt. 16. A small bird ("Diamond Sparrow"), fed with biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture, died in two days.
- Expt. 17. A small bird ("Redhead"), fed with biscuit moistened with culture, died in three days.
- Expt. 18. A small bird ("Black Nun"), fed with biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture. As soon as the bird was seen to have partaken of the material, the infected food was removed, and clean food and water substituted. The bird died in three days.
- Expt. 19. A parrot ("Rosella"), fed with biscuit moistened with a bouillon culture, died in three days.
- Expts. 20 and 21. Two small birds ("Black Nun" and "Redhead") fed with clean food, but repeatedly given infected water, remained perfectly healthy.

The experiments show that the bacillus under examination was fatally pathogenic when fed to small native birds. The result in experiment 18 shows that even a small amount of infected material is capable of causing death. The disease produced is a septicaemia. When sickening, the birds become very quiet, roosting on the perch with feathers erected and eyes closed. They suffer from diarrhoea towards the end, the motions being very dark coloured (malæna?). The principal *post mortem* sign was enteritis. The bacilli were recovered by cultivation from the blood of the heart in all cases. The controls remained healthy.

The negative result with infected water was unexpected. The water was not sterilised, but the admixture of bouillon culture was fairly large. The observation would indicate that the bacillus does not long survive, or retain its virulence, in natural water. In this connection it may be mentioned that the virulence in cultures was found to attenuate very rapidly, even to the extent of becoming non-pathogenic for mice. It was only by repeatedly sub cultivating, and using young cultures, that we were able to keep up the virulence. The following experiments tend to show that the use of attenuated cultures established immunity:—

- Expts. 22 and 23. Two small birds were fed three times with material infected with bouillon cultures non-virulent for mice. On the first occasion they showed slight sickness, but recovered. The two latter feedings were without obvious effects. After being left alone for a month they were again fed with material infected from a young virulent culture. They showed no sign of illness, whilst a mouse fed at the same time with the same material died in a week. This test was twice repeated with the same results.

Series II.—Experiments to determine whether the disease produced by Bacillus Typhi Murium is directly communicable from animal to animal.

The second proposition involved in the suggested method of destroying flying foxes, assumes the more or less direct communicability of the disease produced by *Bacillus Typhi Murium*. All the statements to hand concerning susceptibility to this micro-organism, refer either to inoculation or feeding. There is no mention of contagion, or direct communication of the disease from sick animals to healthy ones. It became necessary, therefore, to test this point. For this purpose, animals were placed in an uncleaned and undisinfected and, therefore, presumably infected, cages in which other animals had had their sickness, and died as the result of feeding upon *Bacillus Typhi Murium*. In one case, a healthy animal was associated with a sick one during the illness.

The following is a brief summary of the experiments:—

- Expt. 24. A small bird ("Black Nun"), placed in the cage immediately after the death of the bird in Expt. 15, remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 25. A small bird ("Diamond Sparrow"), placed in the cage immediately after the death of the bird in Expt. 16, remained perfectly healthy.

- Expt. 26. A small bird ("Redhead"), placed in the cage immediately after the death the bird in Expt. 17, remained perfectly healthy.
- Expts. 27 and 28. Two mice placed in the cages immediately after the death of the mice in Expts. 1 and 2, remained perfectly healthy.
- Expt. 29. A small black bird ("Redhead"), was fed with infected food until obviously sick. The food was then removed, and clean food and water substituted. A second healthy bird ("Redhead") was then placed in the cage with the sick one. The first bird died on the third day, the second remained perfectly healthy.

The results of these experiments show that animals sick and dead after feeding on material infected with *Bacillus Typhi Murium* do not infect their surroundings in such a way as to cause the dissemination of the disease. In other words, the disease does not appear to be contagious.

The pathogenicity of *Bacillus Typhi Murium* towards flying foxes did not come within the scope of our inquiry. We were more concerned to know its effects upon other animals. But the point has received attention in Queensland, where experiments were conducted by Mr. C. J. Pound, Director of the Stock Institute, Brisbane (5.) Mr. Pound has ascertained that flying foxes died after feeding or inoculation with the bacillus. He further reports that his observations have proved that with flying foxes kept in captivity in the laboratory, "a number of healthy ones living in company with others specially fed or inoculated, also became infected, and died of the disease". The experiments conducted under natural conditions in camps of flying foxes were, "owing to unavoidable difficulties, not so successful." Mr. Pound considers that the disease was spread from infected animal to others kept in the same cages by means of the food becoming contaminated with the bacilli-laden excrement of the former. The infection appears, therefore, to have occurred by feeding, not by contagion. Such contamination of the food would obviously not be operative under natural conditions, and probably this was the principal factor rendering the field experiments unsuccessful. It would appear, indeed, that flying foxes, like other animals, may become infected by feeding (or inoculation), but there is no evidence that the disease can be spread amongst them by contagion.

So far as can be gathered from the information to hand, the pathogenicity of *Bacillus Typhi Murium* is comparable to that of a mineral poison. If taken, it may kill, but the disease produced by it is not communicable directly from one animal to another, and so is not capable of producing an epizootic in the ordinary sense. The idea of contagiousness appears to have had its origin in the apparently successful application of the microbe for the destruction of field mice in Thessaly. The ravages of grain, &c., by mice in the agricultural districts near Larissa had become very serious, and ordinary expedients had failed to check them. Loeffler had just described *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, and expressed the opinion that the microbe would be found useful in ridding cornfields, houses, &c., of mice. He was invited by the Greek Government to put this opinion to the test, by using the bacillus to exterminate the mice in Thessaly. He accepted the invitation, and with his assistant, Dr. Abel, visited Greece to superintend the process. His method was to soak bread with culture material, and expose it in, and near, the mouse runs. It was eaten by the mice, and, as all the world knows, the mice disappeared, and the destruction of grain came to an end. But the most curious part of the tale is that, when the mouse runs are opened up, very few mice were found in them, and these few were either dead or in a dying condition. Many of them showed evidence of having been partly eaten. There was no sign of the hordes of mice which just before had threatened to ruin the agricultural interests of the districts. It had been observed that sick mice left the runs, and moved about in the open during the daytime—a thing which they never did whilst healthy. This circumstance is held to account for the failure to find the mice in the opened-up runs. The mice, on leaving their usual shelter, are supposed to have been seized upon and eaten by mouse-destroying birds. That the birds performed this office may be true; but there is no record of its actual observation. The fact is, the mice disappeared. There is no strict evidence as to what became of them.

It is stated in the application-papers, with which this report is more particularly concerned, that the proposed method of destroying flying foxes with *Bacillus Typhi Murium* has been successfully applied in Samoa. Official information does not adequately support this contention. Whilst it seems that flying-foxes became less numerous about the time the experiments were performed, other influences, such as severe drought, were regarded as possible causes of the decrease. The dead bodies of flying foxes were not found in such numbers as to indicate the prevalence of a destructive disease amongst them. In the Queensland field experiments the evidence is of the same kind. On visiting a "camp" after experiment a few dead flying foxes were found; the rest had gone away.

All that may safely be asserted with regard to the three experiments just narrated is the fact of the disappearance. They afford no proof that *Bacillus Typhi Murium* possesses the power of producing a destructive epizootic by contagion. In the Thessaly experiment Professor Loeffler laid great stress on the necessity that the mice should feed upon material containing the bacillus—either specially infected material, or on the bodies of mice dead of the disease, in which the bacillus would be present in myriads. He does not appear to have ever stated that the bacillus could produce a contagious disease. Our own experiments tend to show that it does not possess this property.

Further, it is not clear that *Bacillus Typhi Murium* played more than a minor part in Thessaly. The grain was saved—that was the essential thing. The scientific explanation of the means was commercially unimportant, and nobody seems to have bothered much about it; but in considering the proposition now before us it is necessary to take stricter account, and the fact of the disappearance of the mice seems to admit of an explanation other than that already mentioned, in which the birds are alleged to have taken a share.

There is another microbe pathogenic for mice, and allied to *Bacillus Typhi Murium*, viz., the bacillus of bubonic plague. When plague attacks mice, these animals disappear from their usual haunts. Many of them are, no doubt, destroyed by the disease; but the majority migrate to uninfected regions. They disperse, leaving the dead and dying behind them. This has been observed many times, and is said to be so well known that the native races of India regard the emigration of mice and rats as an ominous signal of an approaching outbreak of plague. Such removal from the scene of sickness and death seems to be an instinctive act of self-protection very common among the lower animals, and even amongst savage races of mankind. It is the way by which the Australian blacks endeavoured to avoid small-pox when it first appeared.

appeared amongst them. It seems at least possible that it may have been operative in the case of the Thessaly mice. Their disappearance may be accounted for not so much by destruction as by dispersal, and this would be in keeping with the fact that their dead bodies could not be found. The same reasoning applies also to the flying foxes in Samoa. This explanation does not appear to have been offered hitherto, and even now it is a mere suggestion; but had there been the wholesale destruction as alleged, surely there would have been more evidence of it.

Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the information to hand furnishes unsatisfactory data for the discussion of the question at issue, and decision upon it must be left open. There is certainly some comfort in the "disappearances"; but one would like to know more about them. Are they temporary or permanent, and what becomes of the animals when they vanish so mysteriously? Assurance that the trouble was not merely transferred from one place to another would be encouraging; but it is not forthcoming.

In the meantime we are called upon to decide as to the advisability of permitting the use of *Bacillus Typhi Murium* for the destruction of flying-foxes in this colony. We have seen that, although the bacillus may destroy flying-foxes, our own experiments show, and clearly show, that it will also destroy small native birds. To expose infected material in the manner proposed might obviously prove as injurious to the birds as to flying-foxes. Probably the destruction of either would not be very great; but for the sake of the birds the procedure should not be sanctioned.

The outcome of the experiments affords justification of the advice given by the Board of Health in their resolution of May 4th, 1897, viz., that in all such cases as the present the unrestricted dispersal of bacteria in this colony should not be permitted without foreknowledge of the probable consequences. The very valuable aid that bacteriology is capable of furnishing to commerce is only to be gained by its skilled application. Its indiscriminate use by persons ignorant of the means they employ may be not only inimical to the interests of the industry immediately concerned, but may cause unexpected and even harmful results of far wider effect.

F.T.

References:—

- (1) Manual of Bacteriology, p. 408.
- (2) Central Bact., Vol. xi, p. 134.
- (3) Ibid., p. 184.
- (4) Micro-organisms and Disease, 1896, p. 206.
- (5) Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands, Queensland, 1897.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
President.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing attendances of the Members of the Board of Health at meetings held during the year 1898.

Member.	Number attended.	Number of Meetings held.
Dr. Ashburton Thompson (President)...	54	} 54
Edmund Fosbery, Esq.	54	
Dr. Wilham Henry Goode ...	54	
Edward W. Knox, Esq.....	52	
The Hon. Dr. MacLaurin ...	53	
James Powell, Esq.	52	
Professor Anderson Stuart.	*43	

*Absent abroad until March.

APPENDIX B.

Year	Number of Meetings of Board	Number of Registered Papers.
1882.....	32	.....
1883	9	1,511
1884	9	4,002
1885	25	5,200
1886	20	6,489
1887.....	44	7,263
1888	36	5,528
1889	41	6,417
1890	42	6,745
1891	50	7,141
1892	48	9,258
1893	47	9,116
1894	44	10,536
1895	51	11,425
1896	48	10,754
1897	51	12,014
1898	54	16,042*

* In addition the following papers were separately registered —Notifications of infectious diseases, 11,906 ; secondary notifications, 777 , total, 12,683 , accounts (vouchers only), 5,065

APPENDIX C.

SUPPLEMENT to the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, Thursday, 14th July, 1898, No. 609.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 14 July, 1898.

THE following Amended Regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Public Health Act, 1896," in substitution for those gazetted on 10th December, 1897, which are cancelled, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of that Act

G. H. REID.

GOVERNOR'S REGULATIONS UNDER "PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1896 "

PART III

1. The form of certificate for notification of cases of infectious disease shall be the form in Schedule A
2. Medical officers to public institutions shall, in addition to giving the address at which the case is, give the address whence it was removed
3. (a) The Local Authority for any district included in the "Metropolitan Combined Districts," or in the "Hunter River Combined Districts" on receiving a notification certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, after ascertaining that the house referred to in it is within its district, shall copy the certificate in the prescribed Register, and shall then transmit it by the first post to the Medical Officer of Health for the Combined Districts of which its district forms a part.
 - (b) The Local Authority of every district which is not included either in the Metropolitan Combined Districts or the Hunter River Combined Districts on receiving a notification certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, after ascertaining that the house referred to in it is within the district of the said Local Authority, shall copy the certificate in the prescribed Register, and shall then transmit it by the first post to the Secretary to the Board of Health.
 - (c) The Medical Officers of Health for the Metropolitan and for the Hunter River Combined Districts on receiving a notification certificate from the Local Authority of any district within their Combined Districts, shall forthwith enter it in the register to be kept by them in the prescribed form, and shall transmit it by post to the Secretary to the Board of Health.
 - (d) The form in which Medical Officers of Health for the Metropolitan Combined and the Hunter River Combined Districts shall record notification certificates received by them shall be the form in Schedule G.

- 4 If the certificate has been received by the wrong Local Authority it shall be forthwith sent by the said Local Authority to the Local Authority within whose district the house named in it is situated
- 5 Legally qualified medical practitioners shall prepare their claims for fees in the usual official voucher forms, and shall state therein the name of the district in respect of which each claim is made, the date of report, and the patient's name, and shall forward such vouchers to the Secretary to the Board of Health at the close of each month
- 6 The form of register to be kept by the Local Authority for a Municipal District shall be the form in Schedule B.
- 7 The form of register to be kept by the Local Authority for a Police District shall be the form in Schedule C.
- 8 When the case of infectious disease notified is that of a person of school age, the Local Authority shall forthwith notify the head teacher of the school usually attended by such person, in the form in Schedule D
- 9 The Local Authority shall deliver at every premises on which the presence of a case of infectious disease has been notified, the notice ordered to be given in section 26 of the Act in the form in Schedule E
- 10 The form in which Registrars of Death shall notify the Board of Health that they have registered a death ascribed to an infectious disease shall be the form in Schedule F
11. The owner or occupier of infected premises on whom notice has been served by a Local Authority to cleanse and disinfect the same or part thereof, and to disinfect or destroy infected articles thereon, who has informed the Local Authority that he will carry out the said cleansing and disinfecting himself, shall, if he fails to complete it to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as certified by the latter to the Local Authority in writing, within the time named in the said notice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£20) twenty pounds
- 12 The body of every person who has died of an infectious disease shall be wrapped as soon as may be after death in a wrapper so as to envelop it completely, which wrapper shall be wet with a solution made by mixing five parts of carbolic acid with ninety-five parts of water
- 13 Every such body shall be cofined, and the lid of the coffin shall be permanently fastened down, within twenty-four hours after death
- 14 The joints of the lower part of every coffin used to contain the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease shall be watertight
- 15 Any person wilfully offending against any of the three last preceding regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£5) five pounds
- 16 When any Local Authority is notified that a case of infectious disease is at a hospital within its district, it shall, after entering the notification in its Register, cause notice to be sent to the Local Authority for the district from which the case is reported to have been removed to the hospital, in the form given in Schedule H.

SCHEDULE A

THE Medical Practitioner attending or called in to visit must send this certificate, duly filled and signed, to the Local Authority for the District within which the patient is ill, forthwith on becoming aware that the disease is one which has been declared to be an infectious disease under section 20 of the Public Health Act, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds

I hereby certify that in my opinion (1) _____, aged _____, ex _____, an inmate of _____, in the District of (2) _____, is suffering from _____, Signed _____ Legally Qualified Medical Practitioner

* * * The following must be filled by Medical Officers of Public Institutions, and should also be filled by others whenever the place where the patient is clearly is not the place at which the illness was contracted —

I am of opinion that the date of attack was (4) _____, and at that time the patient was living at _____

The following Additional Information is desired

The patient attends school at (5) _____ I have been informed that the milk consumed by the patient shortly before attack was supplied by (6) _____ Any matter on or near the premises, probably connected with the occurrence of illness, which requires attention — _____

For use of the Local Authority.

The house mentioned stands in the District of [If the district is correctly assigned repeat here, if incorrect make no entry but transmit the Certificate by post to the proper Local Authority at once]

Received [Date] _____

(Signed) _____

Local Authority

NOTICE — This Certificate, having been received by the proper Local Authority and the particulars entered in the prescribed Register, is to be forwarded forthwith to the Secretary, Board of Health, Sydney

SCHEDULE B

THE Form of Register to be kept by the Local Authority for a Municipal District shall be the following —

Date Report	Date of receipt of Report	Name of Legally Qualified Medical Practitioner reporting	Patient's Name	Sex	Age	Address of Premises at which Patient is	Ward of Municipality	Disease	Milk Supply	School	(1) Residence at date of attack	(2) Sanitary Inspector visited and served notices	(3) If a separate night soil service provided?	(3) If articles removed and disinfected by L.A.	(4) Premises disinfected		Any special matter requiring attention
															By L. Authority	By House holder	

(1) If different from address at which patient is

(2) Date

(3) Yes or no

(4) Enter date in proper column.

SCHEDULE C.

SCHEDULE C.

The Form of Register to be kept by the Local Authority for a Police District shall be the following :—

Date of Report.	Date of receipt of Report.	Name of Legally Qualified Medical Practitioner notifying.	Patient's Name.	Sex.	Age.	Address of Premises at which patient is.	Disease.	Notices delivered or posted (1).	Schoolmaster warned (1).

(1) Date.

SCHEDULE D.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATION AND PREVENTION.

(60 Vic. No. 38, Part III.)

To the Head Teacher of _____ School,
 (1) _____, sex _____, age _____, having been notified to the Local Authority for the District of _____ as being ill at (2) _____ of the infectious disease (3) _____ no child living on the said premises should be admitted to your school, until the provisions of section 28 of the "Public Health Act, 1896," have been complied with.

Date _____

Sanitary Inspector.

¹ Full name. ² Full address. ³ Name of infectious disease.

Section 28. Any person who knowingly or negligently sends to school a child who, within the previous two months, has been suffering from an infectious disease, or who has been resident in any house in which such disease has existed within the space of six weeks, without furnishing the head teacher of the school with a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner that such child is free from disease and infection, and causing the clothes of such child to be disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

SCHEDULE E.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT OF _____

(60 Vic. No. 38, Part III.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 26 (III) of the Public Health Act of 1896, your attention is specially directed to the subjoined copy of the said section 26.

To _____

(Signed) _____

Date of Service. _____

Sanitary Inspector.

26. (I) Where a person ceases to occupy any house or part of a house in which any person has, within six weeks previously during his occupancy, been suffering from any infectious disease, and either—

- (a) Fails to have such house or part of a house and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner as testified by a certificate signed by him, or such articles destroyed; or
- (b) Fails to give to the owner or occupier of such house or part of a house notice of the previous existence of such disease, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(II) And if, on being questioned by the owner or occupier of, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such house or part of a house, as to the fact of there having within six weeks previously during his occupancy been therein any person suffering from any infectious disease, he knowingly makes a false answer to such question, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(III) The local authority shall cause their officers to serve notice of the provisions of this section on the occupier of any house or part of a house in which they are aware that there is a person suffering from an infectious disease.

27. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any house or part of a house in which or in part of which, within his knowledge, there has been within the previous six weeks a person suffering from an infectious disease (whether the said house or part of a house has or has not been disinfected) who fails to state that fact to the person negotiating for the hire of the house, or part of a house, or being shown over the house, or part of a house, for the above purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

28. Any person who knowingly or negligently sends to school a child who, within the previous two months, has been suffering from an infectious disease, or who has been resident in any house in which such disease has existed within the space of six weeks, without furnishing the head teacher of the school with a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner that such child is free from disease and infection, and causing the clothes of such child to be disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

30. Any person who—

- (a) While suffering from any infectious disease exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disease in any street or public place, shop, inn, theatre, church, chapel, or place of public resort, or any public conveyance, or any vehicle or vessel hired or plying for hire, or enters any public conveyance, vehicle, or vessel aforesaid without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, driver, or master, or, in the case of conveyance by railway, the station-master, that he is so suffering, and obtaining his consent to ride or be carried in the said conveyance, vehicle, or vessel; or
- (b) Being in charge of any person so suffering so expose such sufferer; or
- (c) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, removes, or exposes without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disease, shall be liable to penalty not exceeding five pounds unless such person satisfy the Court that he was ignorant of the existence of such disease: Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting or removing with proper precautions any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things, for the purpose of having the same disinfected or destroyed.

SCHEDULE F.

55

SCHEDULE F.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(60 Victoria, No. 38, section 22.)

IN accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1896, I notify you that the death of ⁽¹⁾ age , who died at ⁽²⁾ , on ⁽³⁾ , was certified by ⁽⁴⁾ , who is ⁽⁵⁾ a legally qualified medical practitioner, as due to the infectious disease ⁽⁶⁾ and was registered by me on this date.
(Signed) District Registrar.

Date

To the Secretary, Board of Health, Sydney.

⁽¹⁾ Name. ⁽²⁾ Full Address and name of Municipal or Police District. ⁽³⁾ Date. ⁽⁴⁾ Name of person certifying.
⁽⁵⁾ Insert the word "not" if necessary. ⁽⁶⁾ Name of infectious disease.

SCHEDULE G.

The Form of Register to be kept by the Medical Officers of Health shall be the following :—
189 . Part III of Public Health Act, 60 Victoria, No. 38. (*Name of Infectious Disease.*)

Date of Report.	Reporter's name.	Name of Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Deaths.	Address at which Patient is.	Imported from.	School.	Milk Supply.	Any matter requiring attention.

SCHEDULE H.

NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

(Public Health Act, 1896, Part III.)

• Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that my Authority has this day been notified by Dr. , 18 . a legally qualified medical practitioner, that , who was removed on , from , a place reported to be within the District of is an inmate of , within this District, and is suffering from

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

To the Clerk to the Local Authority, District of Clerk to the Local Authority.

SCHEDULE H.

NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Public Health Act, 1896, Part III.)

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that my Authority has this day been notified by Dr. ⁽²⁾ 18 . a legally qualified medical practitioner, that ⁽⁴⁾ who was removed on ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ from ⁽⁵⁾ a place reported to be within the ⁽⁶⁾ district of is an inmate of ⁽⁷⁾ within this district, and is suffering from ⁽⁸⁾

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

To the Clerk to the Local Authority, ⁽⁶⁾ District of Clerk to the Local Authority.

⁽¹⁾ Address of Local Authority. ⁽²⁾ Date. ⁽³⁾ Name of doctor. ⁽⁴⁾ Full name of patient. ⁽⁵⁾ Place from whence removed.
⁽⁶⁾ Municipal or police. ⁽⁷⁾ Present residence, or name of hospital. ⁽⁸⁾ Name of infectious disease.

I.—Abstract of Reports made by Local Authorities in the Metropolitan Combined District.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. G. Armstrong,

	III. Infectious Diseases.				Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Disease.				Common Lodging-houses.		
	No. of Notifications received.				No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householders and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.	No. of District.	Total No. of visits of Inspectors.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.											
For the Quarter ending June 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	976	292	374	1,642										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	976	292	374	1,642	51	625	906	55	3	32	1,191	728	2	305 625
For the Quarter ending September 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	549	166	70	785										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	549	166	70	785	57	361	470	1	...	6	634	352	...	314 305
For the Quarter ending December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	204	80	221	505										
	From Householders	1	1	4	6										
	Total	205	81	225	511	54	230	294	3	2	42	395	198	...	315 315
For the Period 1st April to December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	1,729	538	665	2,932										
	From Householders	1	1	4	6										
	Total	1,730	539	669	2,938	162	1,216	1,670	59	5	80	2,220	1,278	2	... 1245

* This information is required from

II.—Abstract of Reports made by Local Authorities in the Hunter River Combined District.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Robert Dick,

	III. Infectious Diseases.				Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Disease.				Common Lodging-houses.		
	No. of Notifications received.				No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householders and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.	No. in District.	Total No. of visits of Inspector.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.											
For the Quarter ending June 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	129	63	157	349										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	129	63	157	349	75	125	237	4	4	27	279	173	...	... ..
For the Quarter ending September 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	127	36	34	197										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	127	36	34	197	1	34	127	...	...	6	174	119	...	... ..
For the Quarter ending December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	173	24	96	293										
	From Householders	31	5	19	55										
	Total	204	29	115	348	1	82	107	...	2	19	269	191	...	... ..
For the Period 1st April to December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	429	123	287	839										
	From Householders	31	5	19	55										
	Total	460	128	306	894	77	241	471	4	6	52	722	433	...	... ..

* This information is required from

III.—Abstract of Reports made by Local Authorities in the remainder of New South Wales.

Medical Officer of Health,

	III. Infectious Diseases.				Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Disease.				Common Lodging-houses.		
	No. of Notifications received—				No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householders and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.	No. in District.	Total No. of visits of Inspector.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.											
For the Quarter ending June 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	1,467	268	729	2,464										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	1,467	268	729	2,464	55	900	955	34	4	190	1,846	1,041	...	73 30
For the Quarter ending September 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	552	136	66	754										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	552	136	66	754	33	237	307	5	1	14	549	361	...	71 13
For the Quarter ending December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	362	144	265	771										
	From Householders	25	4	10	39										
	Total	387	148	275	810	11	232	280	...	2	52	663	361	...	122 199
For the Period 1st April to December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	2,381	548	1,060	3,989										
	From Householders	25	4	10	39										
	Total	2,406	552	1,070	4,028	99	1,369	1,542	39	7	256	3,058	1,763	...	... 242

* This information is required from

IV.—Abstract of Quarterly Reports made by Local Authorities in New South Wales.

	III. Infectious Diseases.				Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Disease.				Common Lodging-houses.		
	No. of Notifications received—				No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householders and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.	No. in District.	Total No. of visits of Inspector.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.											
For the Quarter ending June 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	2,572	623	1,260	4,455										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	2,572	623	1,260	4,455	181	1,650	2,098	93	11	249	3,316	1,942	2	378 655
For the Quarter ending September 30th, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	1,228	338	170	1,736										
	From Householders .....	...	...	...	...						
	Total	1,228	338	170	1,736	91	632	904	6	1	26	1,357	832	...	385 318
For the Quarter ending December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	739	248	582	1,569										
	From Householders	57	10	33	100										
	Total	796	258	615	1,669	66	544	681	3	6	113	1,327	750	...	437 514
For the Period 1st April to December 31st, 1898.	From Medical Practitioners...	4,539	1,209	2,012	7,760										
	From Householders	57	10	33	100										
	Total	4,596	1,219	2,045	7,860	338	2,826	3,683	102	18	388	6,000	3,524	2	... 1487

* This information is required from

Number of Municipalities, 118 ; of Police Districts, 82. Estimated population, 798,530.
Head-quarters Staff.

No. of Dwelling-houses inspected under Part V.	No. of Notices served requiring improvements.	No. of Closing Orders obtained.	No. of Demolitions carried out.	VI. Nuisances.				VII. Polluted Water Supply.		VIII. Unwholesome or Adulterated Food and Drugs.		Legal Proceedings taken.											
				No. of Complaints of nuisance received.	No. of Notices to abate issued.	No. of Nuisances abated.	No. of Cesspits in District.*	No. of Cesspits filled up during the Quarter.*	No. of sources of polluted water supply closed during Quarter.	No. of Notices served to abate pollution of streams.	No. of Samples taken during Quarter.	No. of Prosecutions by L.A. during Quarter.	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	Under Part III.	Under Part V.	Under Part VI.	Under Part VII.	Under Part VIII.	Total.			
1,816	10	1	3	131	265	326	24,747	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	2	2	6	5	2	2	.....	10
1,000	10	1	3	103	185	309	21,950	633	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	2	1	4	4	.....	.....	7	
259	18	1	...	92	211	197	8,661	270	3	30	23	...	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions .....	...	...	2	1	4	2	...	6
3,075	38	3	6	331	661	832	...	1,478	5	30	23	...	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	4	3	12	6	4	...	23	

Municipal Local Authorities only.

Number of Municipalities, 184 ; of Police Districts, 88. Estimated Population, 1,394,850.

No. of Dwelling-houses inspected under Part V.	No. of Notices served requiring improvements.	No. of Closing Orders obtained.	No. of Demolitions carried out.	VI. Nuisances.				VII. Polluted Water Supply.		VIII. Unwholesome or Adulterated Food and Drugs.		Legal Proceedings taken.											
				No. of Complaints of nuisance received.	No. of Notices to abate issued.	No. of Nuisances abated.	No. of Cesspits in District.*	No. of Cesspits filled up during the Quarter.*	No. of sources of polluted water supply closed during Quarter.	No. of Notices served to abate pollution of streams.	No. of Samples taken during Quarter.	No. of Prosecutions by L.A. during Quarter.	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	Under Part III.	Under Part V.	Under Part VI.	Under Part VII.	Under Part VIII.	Total.			
1,969	37	2	5	270	548	591	29,582	791	19	...	80	23	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	5	...	9	8	2	23	21	39
1,315	46	2	4	222	379	557	26,578	788	2	...	28	11	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	2	1	13	10	...	10	9	26
1,161	42	1	...	228	481	407	12,850	459	6	30	67	14	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions .....	...	...	3	2	4	14	12	21
4,445	125	5	9	720	1,358	1,555	...	2,038	27	30	175	48	...	No. of Prosecutions.....	No. of Convictions	7	1	25	6	47	42	86	

Municipal Local Authorities only.

DETAIL OF REPORTS received from Local Authorities

Name of District.	Municipal or Police.	Infectious Diseases.						Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Diseases.					
		Notifications received from Medical Practitioners.			Notifications received from Householdors.			Total.	No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householdors and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householdors, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.										
Sydney, City of *	M.	295	63	79	...	...	...	437	22	340	362	52	...	...	362	202	1
Alexandria	"	34	10	12	...	...	...	56	3	...	3	2	...	...	25	35	...
Annandale	"	20	13	7	2	1	10	53	10	...	10	...	2	...	52	28	...
Ashfield	"	68	5	24	...	...	1	98	1	89	90	...	18	...	92	45	...
Auburn	"	6	1	4	...	1	1	13	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	8	1
Balmain	"	98	31	24	...	...	...	153	...	131	131	...	...	...	153	79	...
Bankstown <i>j</i>	"	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botany	"	18	3	1	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	1	...
Burwood	"	28	3	35	...	...	...	66	1	1	12	1	1	23	49	53	...
Camperdown† <i>a</i>	"	11	18	37	...	...	...	66	...	...	31	...	...	...	15	21	...
Canterbury	"	10	1	23	...	...	...	33	7	3	10	1	...	6	23	17	...
Concord	"	5	...	9	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	...	...
Darlington	"	15	3	...	...	...	...	18	3	15	18	...	...	...	17	5	...
Drummoyne <i>b</i>	"	7	2	4	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	...	1	13	8	...	...
Dundas	"	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	4	...
Enfield	"	13	1	9	...	...	...	23	...	9	18	...	7	13	...	...	...
Ermington and Rydalmere <i>m</i>	"	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Erskineville	"	12	2	6	...	...	...	20	...	17	17	...	...	17	8	...	...
Five Dock <i>b</i>	"	5	1	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glebe†	"	71	109	15	...	...	...	195	11	81	92	2	...	...	92	43	...
Granville†	"	18	1	4	...	...	...	23	...	19	19	2	1	21	16	...	...
Hunter's Hill <i>b</i>	"	11	11	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...
Hurstville	"	57	22	4	...	...	...	83	...	10	19	...	...	19	36	...	...
Kogarah	"	20	7	3	...	...	...	30	...	27	27	...	...	27	14	...	...
Lane Cove	"	5	3	1	...	...	...	9	8	1	9	...	...	9	6	...	...
Leichhardt	"	60	14	36	...	...	...	110	4	...	4	...	5	133	93	...	...
Manly <i>i</i>	"	13	5	14	...	...	...	32	3	29	32	2	5	32	20	...	...
Marrickville	"	20	11	18	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...
Marsfield <i>n</i>	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mosman	"	22	5	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...
Newtown	"	60	12	14	...	...	...	86	...	86	86	...	...	86	41	...	...
North Botany	"	14	3	2	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...
North Sydney	"	76	44	13	...	...	...	133	...	...	112	...	...	126	56	...	...
Paddington	"	91	9	15	...	...	...	115	53	...	107	...	...	109	46	...	...
Parramatta	"	26	3	9	...	...	...	38	...	12	30	...	...	35	22	...	...
Petersham	"	48	9	18	...	...	...	75	...	75	75	...	...	75	43	...	...
Prospect and Sherwood	"	9	3	2	...	...	...	14	...	1	14	...	...	15	7	...	...
Randwick	"	36	29	123	...	...	...	188	...	5	5	...	...	34	22	...	...
Redfern <i>c</i>	"	66	11	14	...	...	...	91	...	...	91	...	...	91	42	...	...
Rockdale	"	42	7	6	...	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	...	48	25	...	...
Rookwood	"	25	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	23	23	...	...	...	2	...	...
Ryde	"	11	9	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	20	18	...	...
St. Peter's	"	19	7	28	1	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	...	55	20	...	...
Strathfield <i>b</i>	"	7	3	3	...	...	...	13	1	6	7	...	2	12	4	...	...
Vaucluse <i>ci</i>	"	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...
Waterloo	"	33	10	10	...	...	...	53	13	16	29	...	...	35	32	...	...
Waverley	"	69	4	2	...	...	...	66	...	20	20	...	...	48	33	...	...
Willoughby	"	28	3	3	...	...	...	34	...	7	7	...	1	27	15	...	...
Woollahra	"	38	1	7	...	...	...	46	19	12	31	...	6	46	27	...	...
Metropolitan	P.	45	13	10	...	...	...	68	1	51	52	1	...	50	34	...	...
Parramatta	"	11	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Ryde	"	11	9	1	...	...	...	21	...	9	9	...	...	12	12	...	...

METROPOLITAN

* Includes Sydney Hospitals.

† Includes Prince Alfred Hospital.

DETAIL OF REPORTS received from Local Authorities for the Quarters

Name of District.	Municipal or Police.	Infectious Diseases.						Disinfection.				Prevention of Infectious Diseases.					
		Notifications received from Medical Practitioners.			Notifications received from Householders.			Total.	No. of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No. of Premises disinfected by Householders and certified by Medical Practitioners.	Total.	No. of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No. of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No. of Cases in which special pall service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta.	No. of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E.	No. of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D.	No. of Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or articles.
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.											Total.
REMAINDER OF																	
Dowling <i>j</i>	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulladulla	M.	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Dubbo	P.	9	10	11	..	..	..	30	..	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	28
Dubbo	M.	9	..	3	..	..	..	12	..	6	12	..	..	..	3	..	13
*Narromine <i>m</i>	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Peak Hill	"	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungog <i>i</i>	P.	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dungog	M.	4	13	6	..	..	..	23	..	21	21	..	..	6	..	..	9
Eden	P.	10	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Forbes	"	16	2	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Condobolin <i>n</i>	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forbes	"	4	27	1	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkes <i>m</i>	"	26	1	5	..	..	..	32	2	4	6	..	..	4	..	..	..
Glen Innes <i>j</i>	P.	13	2	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Glen Innes <i>b</i>	M.	25	..	2	..	..	..	27	..	27	27	..	..	2	..	..	27
Goulburn	P.	67	5	6	4	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Goulburn	M.	186	5	32	..	..	..	223	7	..	7	2	..	8	214	60	..
Grafton <i>l</i>	P.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Grafton <i>f</i>	M.	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Grafton	"	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maclean	"	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	2	..
Ulmarra <i>j</i>	"	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Grenfell	P.	35	8	27	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	..
Grenfell	M.	6	1	8	..	..	..	15	6	9	15	1	..	8	15	10	..
Gundagai	P.	9	1	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..
Gundagai	M.	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	4	5	..	..	4	2	..
Gunnedah	P.	6	7	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	4	..
Gunnedah	M.	9	1	3	..	..	..	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	13	6	..
Hartley	P.	11	4	4	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	..
Lithgow	M.	41	14	10	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	12	..
Hay <i>i</i>	P.	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	M.	1	43	10	..	..	..	54	..	..	54	..	..	7	54	46	..
Hillston <i>n</i>	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillston	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverell	P.	33	6	6	..	..	..	45	..	34	34	..	..	..	45	45	..
Inverell	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiamaf	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gerrington <i>f h</i>	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamberoo <i>f</i>	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiama	"	16	1	1	..	..	..	18	..	18	18	..	..	..	16	13	..
Shellharbour <i>i</i>	"	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liverpool <i>m</i>	P.	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Liverpool	M.	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	6	6	..
Cabramatta and Canley Vale <i>h</i>	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ingleburn <i>n</i>	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smithfield and Fairfield <i>l</i>	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macleay River <i>j</i>	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kempsey	M.	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
Manning River	P.	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	9	12	..	..	..	12	11	..
Taree <i>m</i>	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wingham	"	12	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	11	11	..	..	..	13	10	..
Mitchell	P.	4	..	38	..	..	..	42	..	1	1	1	..	..	20	15	..
Broken Hill	M.	20	38	142	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	53	98	36	..
Silverton <i>g</i>	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilcannia	"	41	..	15	..	..	..	56	..	56	56	..	..	12	56	51	..
Moama <i>n</i>	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moama <i>c k</i>	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molong <i>j</i>	P.	13	1	3	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..
Molong	M.	27	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	11	11	..	..	..	34	4	..
Cudal <i>h</i>	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
Moree	P.	5	2	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Moree	M.	11	12	11	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..
Mudgee <i>j</i>	P.	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..
Cudgong	M.	72	3	3	..	..	..	78	..	41	41	..	..	3	41	35	..
Gulgong <i>i</i>	"	9	..	9	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mudgee	"	51	2	1	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	16	..
Murrurundi <i>i</i>	P.	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Murrurundi <i>m</i>	M.	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quirindi	"	5	5	11	..	2	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	..
Murwillumbah	P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muswellbrook and Merton	"	62	5	1	..	..	..	68	..	26	26	..	..	..	25	14	..
Muswellbrook	M.	28	2	14	13	..	..	57	..	13	13	..	..	..	31	12	..
Moruya	P.	2	4	7	..	..	3	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	11	..
Moruya	M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	4	..	..	1	4	4	..
Narrabri <i>h</i>	P.	3	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	2	..
Narrabri	M.	8	1	13	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..

* New district, incorporated 22 April, 1898.

DETAIL OF REPORTS received from Local Authorities for the Quarters

Name of District	Municipal or Police	Infectious Diseases						Disinfection				Prevention of Infectious Diseases				
		Notifications received from Medical Practitioners			Notifications received from Householders			No of Premises disinfected by L.A.	No of Premises disinfected by Householders and reported by Medical Practitioners	Total	No of Articles destroyed by L.A.	No of Public Vehicles disinfected by L.A.	No of Cases in which special mail service was provided for removal of typhoid excreta	No of Notices served on Householders, Schedule E	No of Notices served on School Teachers, Schedule D	No of Presentations for exposure of infected persons or articles
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever										Total
West Narrabri <i>j</i>	M			1			1		1				1	1	1	...
Narrandera <i>h</i>	P	1		1			2						1	1	1	...
Narrandera	M	5	1	10			16	6	6				4	5	2	...
Jerrilderie <i>b h</i>	"			1			1									...
Nyngan <i>j</i>	"	2		3			5	3	3				2	1		...
Nyngan	M	5		1			6	5	5				1	2		...
Orange	P	33	5	10	2	1	47							31	31	...
Orange	M	28	7	16			45	45	45				3	45	15	...
East Orange	"	17	6	11			34	9	23	32			11	32	11	...
Paterson	P	4			1	1	6	5	5					5	2	...
Patrick's Plains	"	20	1	2			23							23	11	...
Singleton	M	7	1	2			10	10	10				2	10	6	...
South Singleton <i>j</i>	"	4		1			5									...
Penrith	P	21	3	1			25	8	8					25	25	...
Castlereagh	M	2	2	1			5	3	3					4	2	...
Mulgoa <i>k</i>	"															...
Penrith	"	36	9	7			52	48	48						4	...
St. Mary's <i>j</i>	"	7	1				8	8	8					8	8	...
Katoomba	"	22					22	20	20					17	11	...
Pictou <i>j</i>	P	1		1			2							2	1	...
Pictou	M		1				1	1	1	4				1		...
Port Macquarie <i>m</i>	P	4	1	1			6							6	5	...
Port Macquarie <i>j</i>	M	3	3	1			7	7	7					8	5	...
Port Stephens <i>i</i>	P		3	17			20	13	7	20	2		1	19	4	...
Queanbeyan <i>i</i>	"	1		5			6							6	4	...
Queanbeyan <i>m</i>	M	2					2	1	1	5				2		...
Richmond River <i>i</i>	P	1	3	1			5							3	2	...
Ballina	M			1			1									...
Casino <i>m</i>	"		1	1			2	2	2					2	2	...
Coraki <i>f h</i>	"															...
Lismore <i>i</i>	"		7	3			10	1	1				1			...
Rylstone	P	16	1		2		19							16	13	...
Scone	"	7	4	1			12	7	7					12	5	...
Aberdeen	M	3	1				4							4	4	...
Scone	"	3	5	2			10							3	2	...
Shoalhaven <i>j</i>	P	5					5	5	5					5	3	...
Bery <i>j</i>	M	9					9									...
Broughton Vale <i>n</i>	"															...
Nowra <i>m</i>	"	3	1				4									...
South Shoalhaven <i>m</i>	"	1	2				3	1	1					4	4	...
Tamworth <i>j</i>	P	17	12	5			24							34	20	...
Tamworth	M	44	13	33			90	13	75	88	1			87	28	...
Temora <i>n</i>	P															...
Temora <i>i</i>	M	7	3	11			21							12	4	...
Tenterfield	P	6		1			7	7	7					7	7	...
Tenterfield <i>m</i>	M															...
Tumut	P	6		5			11	9	9	1				11	5	...
Tumut	M			26			26								3	...
Wagga Wagga	P	6	5	27			38							38	17	...
Wagga Wagga	M	12	2	17			31							30	11	...
Junee	"	26	1	40			67	2	52	54			17	65	50	...
Walgett	P	14	4	2			20							24	10	...
Warialda	"	9	10	3	1		23	3	3					22	10	...
Warren <i>n</i>	"															...
Warren <i>j</i>	M	18	2	2			22	5	5				2	16	10	...
Wellington <i>j</i>	P	19					19							19	8	...
Wellington	M	14	1	3			18	11	11				1	18	11	...
Hill End <i>i</i>	"	1					1	1	1					1		...
Wentworth <i>h</i>	P		3				3							3	3	...
Wentworth <i>i</i>	M			2			2							2	4	...
Windsor	P	23	3	15			46	2	40	42				46	19	...
Windsor <i>n</i>	M															...
Richmond	"	16		1			17	13	13					17	16	...
Wollombi <i>j</i>	P		6				6	2	2	2				7	6	...
Wollongong <i>j</i>	"	12	4	11			27	1	1					27	15	...
Central Illawarra <i>j</i>	M	8	2	3			13		3	3				14	3	...
North Illawarra <i>h</i>	"	3		8			11							5	3	...
Wollongong <i>j</i>	"	18	2	2			22							15	3	...
Yass <i>j</i>	P	55	1				56	48	48					56	56	...
Yass	M	51		1			52	21	21					51	25	...
Young <i>m</i>	P	12					12								4	...
Young <i>j</i>	M	2		3			5							5	1	...
Murrumburrah	"	33		3			36		34	34				12	11	...
Wallendbeen <i>m</i>	"			2			2									...

REMAINDER OF

REFERENCES
a No report supplied for quarter ending 30th June
b " " " " " 30th September
c " " " " " 31st December
d " " " " " June and September quarters
e No report supplied for June and December quarters
f " " " " " September and December quarters
g " " " " " the three quarters
h Reported no action taken during quarter ending 30th June

APPENDIX E.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.—(Public Health Act, 60 Vic. No. 38.)

DIPHTHERIA.

I.—NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

1. *Diphtheria is catching.*

DIPHTHERIA is a very catching disease. It commonly attacks young children, but older persons also sometimes suffer from it.

2. *How the infection is taken.*

The infection of Diphtheria may be caught from persons ill of it, from clothing, bedding, linen, books, and any other articles handled by them, from rooms which have been occupied by them, and from infected milk.

3. *Infection from the sick themselves.*

From sick persons the infection of Diphtheria is given off in the secretions from the nose and mouth, in the urine, and in the bowel discharges.

4. *Infection by articles infected by the sick.*

Clothing and other articles which have been in contact with the sick, or which have been soiled by the discharges are infective for others. The infection may remain in them for long unless they are thoroughly washed and disinfected.

5. *Time between infection and illness.*

After a person has been exposed to the infection of Diphtheria, from one to fourteen days may elapse before the disease shows itself.

6. *Signs of Diphtheria.*

The first signs of the disease are usually languidness, paleness, bad smell of the breath, sore throat, and slight feverishness; but sometimes the first signs are breathlessness and choking. Sometimes, again, scarcely anything is noticeable at first except a painful swelling of the glands under the jaw, which may be mistaken for mumps. Whenever such signs appear, the sick person should be immediately kept separate from the rest of the household until a medical man has settled whether or not the disease is Diphtheria.

7. *Patient should be kept apart from the family.*

If the disease be Diphtheria, it is most advisable for the safety of other members of the family that unnecessary communication with the patient should be prevented forthwith, by separating him as much as possible from the rest of the household.

8. *Exposure in public of Children of infected households.*

The children in a family of which some member has Diphtheria should not be allowed to play where they may meet other children. Although quite well, they are likely to carry the infection in their clothes and so spread the disease. Such children are expressly forbidden by law to go to school, and if allowed to expose themselves in the streets or other public places while wearing infected clothes, their parents may be prosecuted (Public Health Act, sections 28 and 30).

9. *Animals.*

Animals (cats, dogs, birds, &c.) should be kept out of the sick-room; they may carry the infection to other rooms, and even to other houses.

II.—TO AVOID DIPHTHERIA.

10. *Slight cases of Diphtheria.*

Although Diphtheria is a very serious and often a fatal disease, still mild cases are sometimes met with; these can communicate the disease to others, and in its worst forms. Yet such mild cases cause but little illness in the person so suffering—some slight sore-throat only, a slight hoarseness perhaps, or something which is thought to be only a cold. Hence they are likely to be overlooked or mistaken, and consequently are more dangerous to others than the severe and recognised cases.

11. *Avoid persons with sore throats.*

Sore throats are always to be regarded with suspicion,—they are often infectious even apart from Diphtheria; and when Diphtheria is about, any sore throat may really be Diphtheria. Beware of any person who has a sore throat. Do not kiss, nor take the breath of such a person; nor drink from the same cup, nor use the same towel or handkerchief, nor any article which has been near such a person's mouth until it has been scalded and cleaned.

12. *Common sore throat may lead to Diphtheria.*

Persons with ordinary sore throats are very liable to contract Diphtheria. Such persons should therefore be specially careful to avoid any chance of infection. They should remain away from school, church, theatres, meetings, and the like, until the soreness has gone.

13. *Diphtheria spreads from those who are ill of it.*

Do not let a child go near a case of Diphtheria, nor enter a house, nor receive anything from a house, nor associate with persons belonging to a house in which there is a case of Diphtheria. Adults, although less liable to the disease, should be careful not to expose themselves unnecessarily to infection. Any person who has been exposed should take the earliest opportunity of bathing and changing all his clothes. The clothes taken off should be disinfected or boiled before being put with the general wash or used again.

14. *Children at play.*

Whenever any infectious disease is about it is a good plan to cause the children to play only where they are not likely to join with little-known or strange children.

15. *Diphtheria may be spread by milk.*

Milk is known to carry the infection of Diphtheria sometimes, and therefore it should always be boiled at once on receipt. This is enough to kill the infection if it happen to be in the milk.

16. *Sick animals.*

Sick animals should be avoided at all times. Cats with "colds" can sometimes communicate Diphtheria.

17. *Moving house.*

Do not move into a house without inquiring as to Diphtheria. Every person negotiating for the hire of a house or part of a house is by law entitled to be truthfully informed by the person letting, as to the existence of Diphtheria (as well as of other infectious diseases) in the house within the previous six weeks. The penalty for refusing to inform the inquirer, or for deceiving him, is a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds (Public Health Act, section 26).

18. *Visiting bereaved families.*

The feeling of sympathy which leads the friends of a bereaved family to visit it and to see the corpse, is natural and creditable; but when the cause of death has been an infectious disease such visits are dangerous. There is risk even for adults; and the taking of children to see the body of their deceased playmate in these cases should be strictly forbidden.

19. *Prudence and care.*

It is advisable to take some of the above precautions at all times as a matter of prudence; observance of all of them is especially necessary when Diphtheria is known to be about.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.—(Public Health Act, 60 Vic. No. 38.)

SCARLET FEVER (OR SCARLATINA).

PART I.—NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

1. *Scarlet Fever is catching.*

SCARLET FEVER is a very catching disease. It most commonly attacks children under 15 years of age, but older persons also suffer from it. It is sometimes called Scarlatina; this is only a different name for it, which does not indicate any difference either of kind or severity in the disease itself.

2. *How the infection is taken.*

The infection of Scarlet Fever may be caught from persons ill of it; from clothing, bedding, linen, books, or any other articles handled by them; from rooms occupied by them; and from infected milk.

3. *Infection from the sick themselves.*

From sick persons the infection is given off by the breath, and in diseased secretions from the nose, throat, and ears; probably also in the urine and in the bowel discharges. The fine scaly particles, or larger pieces of skin which the patient commonly sheds during convalescence are also infective.

4. *Infection by articles infected by the sick.*

Clothing, bedding, and other articles which have been in contact with the sick, or which have been soiled with discharges, or with loose scales or pieces of skin, are infective for others. The finer particles of skin can float on the air, and settle like dust on clothing, linen, carpets, furniture, &c., &c., to which they cling with great persistency. Articles remain infective and can communicate the disease for months, unless they are thoroughly washed and disinfected.

5. *Time between infection and illness.*

After a person has been exposed to the infection of Scarlet Fever, from one to six or seven days may elapse before the disease shows itself.

6. *Signs of Scarlet Fever.*

Scarlet Fever usually begins suddenly. In children vomiting is sometimes the first sign, and it may be accompanied with chilliness; tender swelling of the glands at the angle of the jaw is a common sign which may attract attention first; but often feverishness and sore throat mark the commencement of illness, while there may or may not be in addition the fine red rash from which the disease takes its name. Usually this rash first appears on the upper part of the chest and neck where it should be looked for, and afterwards spreads; but the face remains free from it. As soon as these signs are noticed the sick person should be kept separate from the rest of the household until a medical man has settled whether or not the disease is Scarlet Fever.

7. *Patient should be kept apart from the family.*

If the disease be Scarlet Fever it is most advisable for the safety of other members of the family that unnecessary communication with the patient should be prevented forthwith, by separating him as much as possible from the rest of the household.

8. *Exposure in public of Children of infected households.*

The children in a family of which some member has Scarlet Fever should not be allowed to play where they may meet other children. Although quite well themselves, they are likely to carry the infection in their clothes, and so to spread the disease. Such children are expressly forbidden by law to go to school, and if allowed to expose themselves in the streets or other public places while wearing infected clothes their parents may be prosecuted (Public Health Act, sections 28 and 30).

9. *Animals.*

Animals (cats, dogs, birds, &c.) should be kept out of the sick-room; they may carry the infection to other rooms, and even to other houses.

10. *Scarlet Fever is a serious disease.*

It is often thought that Scarlet Fever is a disease of no great importance. The reason for this belief seems to be that different epidemics vary very much in severity. The proportion of attacked persons who die is sometimes as low as 1 or 2 in the hundred, or even less, and sometimes as high as 30 in the hundred. But even when the general character of an epidemic seems slight no one can tell whether any particular person who may be attacked will have a slight or a fatal illness. For in severe and mild epidemics alike, and in all cases, the infection is one and the same; and the mildest case can cause the worst form of this disease in others who take the infection from it. Every effort should be made, therefore, to avoid spreading even the mild form, and, in short, to stamp out the infection.

11. *After-effects of Scarlet Fever.*

The mildest attacks are liable to be followed by serious illnesses of other kinds. Inflammation of the kidneys and dropsy is one of them, a disease like rheumatic fever is another, disease of the ears and deafness is another. These, even if they do not cause death, sometimes inflict permanent damage on the constitution, and leave the patient injured for life. Scarlet fever, therefore, is a very serious disease. Even in the form in which it appears to be mildest it is not to be treated lightly; it should at all times be most carefully avoided.

12. *Scarlet Fever is not a necessary disease.*

It is also commonly believed that almost all people must have Scarlet Fever at some time or other, and, therefore, that the sooner they get it over the better. This belief is altogether wrong. Scarlet Fever naturally attacks the largest proportion of people at early periods of life, and a smaller and smaller proportion as age advances; and, again, Scarlet Fever is naturally most fatal at young ages, and becomes less and less fatal as age advances. Consequently, the longer any person escapes being attacked the more likely it becomes that he never will be attacked, and the more likely it becomes that, if attacked, he will not die. Parents acquainted with these facts will see that they must take every precaution to shield their children from infection.

13. *Peeling of skin a sign of Scarlet Fever.*

When the disease attacks a person in a very mild form it sometimes causes a trivial illness, the true nature of which may be easily overlooked. But cases of Scarlet Fever are commonly followed by peeling of the skin in larger or smaller pieces, or in quite fine scales. Whenever a child is observed to be shedding his skin it must be assumed that he has had Scarlet Fever, although no particular illness may have been noticed. The peeling is often seen plainly about the hands and feet, as well as elsewhere. Such a child is infectious, and a dangar to others; and slight as his own illness may have been, he can give the disease to others in its worst forms.

PART II.—TO AVOID SCARLET FEVER.

14. *Avoid Persons with sore throats.*

Sore throats are always to be regarded with suspicion,—they are often infectious even apart from Scarlet Fever; and when Scarlet Fever is about, any sore throat may really be Scarlet Fever. Beware of any person who has a sore throat. Do not kiss, nor take the breath of such a person; nor drink from the same cup, nor use the same towel or handkerchief, nor any article which has been near such a person's mouth until such article has been scalded and cleansed.

15. *Common sore throat may lead to Scarlet Fever.*

Persons with ordinary sore throats are very liable to contract Scarlet Fever. Such persons should, therefore, be specially careful to avoid any chance of infection. They should remain away from school, church, theatres, meetings, and the like until the soreness has gone.

16. *Scarlet Fever spreads from those who are ill of it.*

Do not let a child go near a case of Scarlet Fever, nor enter a house, nor receive anything from a house, nor associate with persons belonging to a house in which there is a case of Scarlet Fever. Adults, although less liable to the disease, should be careful not to expose themselves unnecessarily to infection. Any person who has been exposed should take the earliest opportunity of bathing and changing all his clothes. The clothes taken off should be disinfected or boiled before being put with the general wash or used again.

17. *Children at Play.*

Whenever any infectious disease is about it is a good plan to cause the children to play only where they are not likely to join with little-known or strange children.

18. *Scarlet Fever may be spread by milk.*

Milk is known to carry the infection of Scarlet Fever sometimes, and therefore it should always be boiled at once on receipt. This is enough to kill the infection if it happen to be in the milk.

19. *Moving House.*

Do not move into a house without inquiring as to Scarlet Fever. Every person negotiating for the hire of a house or part of a house is by law entitled to be truthfully informed by the person letting, as to the existence of Scarlet Fever (as well as of other Infectious Diseases) in the house within the previous six weeks. The penalty for refusing to inform the inquirer, or for deceiving him, is a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds (Public Health Act, section 27).

20. *Visiting bereaved families.*

The feeling of sympathy which leads the friends of a bereaved family to visit it, and to see the corpse, is natural and creditable; but when the cause of death has been an infectious disease, such visits are dangerous. There is risk even for adults; and the taking of children to see the body of their deceased playmates in these cases should be strictly forbidden.

21. *Prudence and care.*

It is advisable to take some of the above precautions at all times as a matter of prudence; observance of all of them is especially necessary when Scarlet Fever is known to be about.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.—(Public Health Act, 60 Vic. No. 38.)

TYPHOID FEVER.

I.—NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

1. *Typhoid Fever is communicable.*

TYPHOID FEVER is communicated from those ill with it to the healthy. It most usually attacks persons in the prime of life, but no age is exempt.

2. *The infection is given off by the sick.*

Persons who suffer from Typhoid Fever give off the infection in the bowel discharges and in the urine. Clothing, bedding, linen, utensils, and all other articles which become soiled with those discharges (or excreta) are infective and can communicate the disease to the healthy.

3. *How the infection is taken.*

The disease can be taken direct from the sick, but that is very uncommon. More often it reaches the healthy indirectly, or in a roundabout way—that is to say, with food and drink, and from other articles soiled with the excreta either in the moist state, or after they have dried and broken into dust which floats on the air.

4. *Time between infection and illness.*

The disease usually shows itself between ten and fourteen days after the infection has been taken; but both shorter and longer periods sometimes elapse.

5. *Signs of Typhoid Fever.*

As a rule the disease comes on very gradually. At first there are feelings of languor and weariness, and of being out of sorts; later there are headache, painful sensations in the back and limbs, loss of appetite, and feverishness. After three or four days, or it may be a week, the patient feels obliged to stay in bed, and then has definite fever. In some cases all the symptoms are so mild that the patient can keep about till a late stage of the illness, or even throughout it. However, when the symptoms mentioned are observed, a medical man should be at once consulted.

6. *Patient should be kept apart from the family.*

As this disease is not easily taken direct from the patient, such rigid isolation is not necessary with Typhoid Fever as with other diseases of its class, provided care is taken and great cleanliness observed; but there is some danger, and, both for the patient's sake and for the safety of others, it is advisable that none but those engaged in nursing should be allowed in the sick-room.

7. *Exposure in public places of children from infected houses.*

Children who live in houses where there are cases of Typhoid Fever are expressly forbidden by law to go to school, and if allowed to expose themselves in the streets or other public places while wearing infected clothing their parents may be prosecuted (Public Health Act, sections 28 and 30).

8. *Animals.*

Animals (cats, dogs, birds, &c.), should be kept out of the sick-room; they may carry infection to other rooms, and even to other houses.

II.—TO AVOID TYPHOID FEVER.

9. *Origin of the infection.*

THE origin of the infection in every present case of Typhoid Fever lies in some past case which may be more or less distant in time or place, or in both, from the present case. The medium of communication between the past and the present case is the excreta (bowel discharges and urine) of the past case. They contain the infection which, under ordinary circumstances, can live, increase, and remain capable of causing Typhoid Fever for very long after it has left the body. Hence it follows that the precautions to be taken against contracting this disease must be described under two heads—those which are necessary in the sick-room, and those which are necessary in common life.

Precautions to be taken in the Sick-room.

10. *Scrupulous cleanliness.*

Keep the patient, his bedding, bed-linen, and clothing scrupulously clean. If the body becomes soiled with excreta, at once wash it with a rag and disinfectant solution; burn the rag. If the linen or clothing become so soiled, soak the spot at once with disinfectant and change the article. Let the excreta always be received in a vessel containing the prescribed quantity and kind of disinfectant; stir well together, breaking up when necessary, and allow to stand in the same vessel not less than two hours. The infection having been thus killed, disposal may be by putting into the water- or pail-closet. Though disinfected, do not put such excreta into a cesspit, nor bury them in the earth of the premises, however extensive. Persons nursing the patient must be very careful to keep their hands and clothing clean; they should not eat or drink in the sick-room if it can be helped, and they must never eat or drink without first washing their hands. Those who visit the sick-room should invariably wash if they touch the patient or articles in the sick-room. 11.

11. *Visiting infected premises.*

It is best to avoid visiting infected premises. Call at the door, but do not enter, except on necessary business. Above all, casual visitors should not eat or drink there.

12. *Neighbours should help in nursing, if required.*

The way in which this disease spreads having now been described, it is easy to see that those who take reasonable care run very little risk of catching it from the patient. Neighbours who are required to help in nursing the patient may fearlessly do so; but if they eat and drink in the house they should eat only cooked food which has not been in the sick-room, and they should drink only recently-boiled liquids (water, milk, tea, &c.). Experience on a very large scale teaches clearly that with care there is no more risk in nursing Typhoid Fever cases than is run in the ordinary course of daily life; for in all large hospitals the nurses are daily in contact with such cases for several months of the year, and yet it is rare for a nurse to contract the disease from the patient. The reason of their escape is that the only precautions which are necessary are extremely simple, easy to take, and effectual.

Precautions to be taken in Common Life.

13. *Typhoid Fever could be stamped out.*

As the infection of Typhoid Fever is given off from the diseased body in the excreta, it follows that if the latter were always completely collected and destroyed, fresh cases would soon become rare, and probably it would not be very long before this disease was almost stamped out.

14. *Conservancy of nightsoil in general.*

But, as there are many mild cases of this fever in which the patient is not prevented by it from walking about, either during the whole course of his disease, or at all events during the earlier weeks of it, the attempt to stamp out Typhoid Fever would not fully succeed if effort were confined to destroying the excreta of recognised cases. It is strictly necessary to success that all excreta, without, exception, shall be conveyed away from inhabited areas regularly, quickly, and completely, to some uninhabited spot where they can do no harm.

15. *The uses of sewers.*

The uses of sewers in relation to Typhoid Fever are precisely those just mentioned. In sewered and water-closeted towns all excreta are prevented from touching the earth, and are also forthwith carried away to places where they can do no harm. Accordingly, wherever properly constructed sewers and house-drainage have been completely introduced, a marked diminution in the amount of Typhoid Fever has been observed to follow.

16. *Cesspits to be avoided.*

In every country where but few towns are completely sewered, some other method of dealing with excreta must be adopted. The cesspit is a common expedient. It is the worst of all. It stores up on inhabited premises a vast accumulation of filth, which should be got rid of day by day, or at least week by week, and it allows that filth to leak into the earth. Even if brick lined, the best built cesspit allows its contents to leak out into the earth sooner or later. The alternative to the cesspit is the pail-closet. This every orderly householder will take care to furnish with dry earth or ashes, whereby it will be rendered as inoffensive as possible. There are objections to the pail-closet, even in municipalities where the service is best managed; but it is the only alternative, and in relation to Typhoid Fever it has this invaluable advantage over the cesspit—it prevents the earth of the inhabited area from becoming polluted.

17. *Why the earth of inhabited places must be kept free from pollution with excreta.*

All excreta must be kept away from the earth of inhabited places, because the infection contained in typhoid excreta can live in the earth, and because it is known to reach man by way of the earth in the vast majority of cases, or as a rule.

18. *The infection can exist after leaving the body.*

The infection of typhoid fever can increase millionfold after it has left the diseased body. It can live and increase in moist earth, provided that earth is filthy, and in water; it can live in milk. Thus it can grow in masses of filth, in cesspits and dung heaps, in foul ditches which carry house-slops, in the earth which is filthy with animal matter in various forms (including slops) around houses which are habitually carelessly kept; again, it can live within houses in the earth in the cracks of floors or paved rooms. The risks which are run by man from such infected places are two—they are connected in part with air, and in part with water.

19. *The infection can be carried on the wind.*

If infected earth becomes dry, infective dust is formed. This, like other dust, can be raised by the wind and reach man in one of two ways—it may be taken into the mouth with the breath, or it may be scattered over articles of food or drink and so come to be swallowed. Infective dust is an important cause of this fever; but it is formed only from earth which has been polluted and infected by excreta.

20. *The infection is commonly conveyed by water.*

Experience shows that the infection very often indeed reaches the healthy from polluted earth by means of water. The reason why this should be the case is thoroughly simple: it is because of the prevalent custom of depositing excreta and of drawing drinking-water from one and the same neighbourhood. The earth is porous, and the ground-water in it is always flowing through it in a stream. The water therefore washes the earth as it flows along, and takes from it some of whatever qualities it happens to possess—mineral qualities, for instance, if it happens to contain partly soluble minerals, or filthy qualities if it happens to contain filth.

21. *How the underground stream reaches man.*

The underground stream keeps rivers flowing by soaking into the channel through banks and bed; it breaks out at the surface in springs; it washes against the walls of underground tanks, and soaks through them; it is tapped when wells are sunk. The water appearing in one or other of those ways is used by man for drinking, and it will be hard or soft, pleasant or disagreeable, harmless or infected, according to the character of the soil through which it has soaked. If excreta are put in the soil (cesspits) or carelessly scattered upon it, or thrown on dung heaps, they soak in, and fall towards the underground stream, or are washed down to it by rain. Water may also be infected by excreta thrown into it, or placed where they can be washed over the surface into it. Lastly, if the formation of the earth is favourable, water may be infected by a deposit at a great distance away.

22. *Infected water may seem quite pure.*

There is usually nothing about the appearance or taste of a water to show that it is infectious—it may be quite clear, sparkling, and agreeable. For infective soaks sows the water with the infection, which is alive, so that only a minute quantity is necessary; thenceforth it increases and spreads through the whole body of water. The polluting excreta do not increase; the infection alone does so. Now, the infection has no quality of odour, taste, or appearance which can be recognised by the unaided senses. Even the extremely delicate tests of chemical analysis cannot reveal it. Such tests may easily show that a water is dirty, and therefore dangerous, but never that it is free from this infection and safe.

23. *The uses of Town Water-supplies.*

When a town has been thoroughly supplied with water which has been collected on a clean gathering-ground, impounded in dams protected from chance pollution, and so distributed in the mains and reticulation-pipes that nothing is added to it from the town soil, Typhoid Fever at once abates. A pure water-supply is of more importance in this connection even than sewers.

24. *Infected water dangerous even in small quantities.*

It is not necessary to drink infected water as such, or in draughts, in order to take typhoid fever from it. Such water is dangerous in small, or even minute, quantities, on account of the power of the infection to increase. Any of the various kinds of drinks, or ices, or clear ice, &c., made with it are dangerous. Salads which are only washed in it are dangerous. Not everybody who drinks infected water, or eats infected food, will fall ill. The body can sometimes defend itself. Yet, as neither youth, nor strength, nor good health are among the body's means of defence against this disease, no one can drink infected water without danger.

25. *Boiled Water is Safe.*

Water which has been boiled not more than twelve hours before drinking it is the safest to drink. Quite a short boiling will destroy the infection if it happen to be in it. It is everywhere easy to get tea. Tea without milk is always safe. Tea with milk is safe too, provided the milk has been separately boiled; the heat of the tea is not enough to destroy the infection in infected milk, and the small quantity usually added to tea is enough to cause the disease. If all milk and water could be quite regularly boiled before being drunk, there would be comparatively little Typhoid Fever; and if all nightsoil were kept out of the earth of inhabited areas there would probably be scarcely any at all.

26. *Prudence and Care.*

It is advisable to take the above precautions at all times as a matter of prudence; observance of them is especially necessary when Typhoid Fever is known to be about.

PART III.—ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

(1.) The Nature of Infection.

27. *Infection is a solid substance.*

INFECTION is not visible to the naked eye, nevertheless it consists of solid particles. The particles of infection are alive. If a few of them are taken into the healthy body they grow in it, and increase in number enormously; thus they set disease going. As long as the disease lasts they are freely thrown off from the body. After being thrown off they can still live, independently of the body, for a longer or shorter time according to circumstances. As long as they continue alive they can cause disease if they enter a healthy body.

28. *Diffusion of the infectious particles.*

After being thrown off, the infectious particles are sometimes diffused by the air, on which they can float; but they cannot live long in that situation, and consequently infection spreads by the air only to very short distances indeed, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the patient (the infection of smallpox excepted). When the particles are given off attached to scales of skin, or in small drops of spit, or in other discharges, they survive longer; but, again, being thus weighted, they cannot float far. When they stick to clothes, carpets, furniture, and the like articles, or to walls, and when they fall into crevices of the floor or into dark and damp corners, they live still longer.

29. *How epidemics begin.*

Diseases are said to be epidemic when many people are attacked at the same season. When epidemics are very carefully watched and examined it is always found that they began in one, or in a few, cases from which the disease spread to more and more of the healthy.

30. *How infection reaches the healthy.*

Sometimes infection spreads by direct communication or contact between the sick and the healthy; at others it spreads in an indirect or roundabout way, by means of articles, or of water, milk, &c., &c., infected by the sick. Such infected things may be carried or may travel a great way from the person who infected them, and may start a fresh outbreak of the disease in the neighbourhood they reach. Epidemics so caused generally seem to have arisen mysteriously until they come to be very carefully inquired into.

(2.) To Prevent the Spread of Infection.

31. *Isolation and disinfection.*

Two precautions are chiefly necessary to prevent the spread of infection. First, the patient must be set apart from the healthy who might take the infection from him; secondly, all articles which have been near him, and all discharges from him, must be so treated as to kill the infection he has communicated to them before the healthy come near them. The first of these precautions is called "isolation," the second "disinfection."

32. *Isolation at home.*

In the large and roomy houses occupied by the well-to-do effectual (or safe) isolation of the patient can sometimes be managed; but in most houses safe isolation is very difficult. Whenever the attempt to isolate at home must be made, the instructions given below should be followed as closely as circumstances permit (see sections 36 to 47).

33. *Isolation in Sanatoria.*

When household circumstances render safe isolation at home difficult or impossible, the patient should be removed to a Sanatorium, whenever such an institution is within easy reach. In the first place this course is most favourable to the patient himself, who is more likely to have a short illness and to do well in an airy place entirely devoted to his care, than in a small room in a crowded dwelling; secondly, it is safer, of course, for the other members of the household who might take the disease from him; thirdly, it is best in the public interest, since a great epidemic may start from a single case which has not been safely isolated. Epidemics cannot be controlled unless sanatoria are easily available, and unless the first cases which occur in a town or neighbourhood, and all those which cannot be safely isolated at home, are removed to them.

34. *How to remove patients to a Sanatorium.*

The proper way to get an infectious patient to a Sanatorium, when one is available within easy reach, is to send a request to the institution for his removal, and to keep him at home until an ambulance comes for him.

35. *Duty of Householders to prevent infection.*

Heads of households should bear in mind, not merely that it is their duty to prevent the spread of infection to the best of their ability, and so to avoid doing others a serious, and perhaps a mortal, injury; but also that the law enforces this obligation by providing penalties which may be inflicted for neglecting the requisite precautions (see Public Health Act Part III).

(3.) Isolation at Home.

36. *Give the patient a room to himself.*

The patient must have a room to himself. Perhaps the bedroom in which he is when he falls ill will do. If it should be more convenient or safer to remove him to some other room, then that other should be one at the end of a passage, or at the top of the house, or in some way a little removed from the more frequented parts of the dwelling, so that the rest of the family are not obliged to pass its door often.

37. Preparation of the sick-room.

Prepare the sick-room by removing all curtains and pictures, and all clothes and other articles from drawers and cupboards, reduce the furniture to what is actually required for use, and take up the carpet. Thus there will be fewer things to disinfect at the end of the illness, and the patient will get more and better air.

38. Disinfection of any room occupied before removal.

If the patient has to be moved from the room in which he fell ill, first prepare the room to which he is to go, and then remove him. But remember that he has probably already infected the room from which he has been removed; it must therefore be immediately disinfected, cleansed, scrubbed, and aired (see sections 48 to 69).

39. Choice of nurses.

The patient must be nursed, so one or perhaps two persons must necessarily be in contact with him. Unless professional nurses are employed they should be chosen among the elder members of the family; not only because they will be more competent to nurse, but because they are less likely to catch the commoner infectious diseases.

40. Everything in the sick-room is infectious.

The patient having been installed, everything in his room must thenceforward be looked upon as infectious, and dangerous to others. Nothing must be sent out of it until it has been mixed or wetted with a disinfectant (see sections 57 to 59). No one but those appointed to nurse must enter the room. It is a good plan to hang a sheet over the door on the outer side; the careless are thus reminded that they must not go in. The sheet can also be wetted with a disinfectant if thought desirable.

41. Care to be taken by nurses who leave the sick-room.

Nurses must sometimes leave the sick-room. Except when the patient is an infant or very young child, they should not sleep in it; also they should take a daily walk. But their clothes become infectious like any other articles in the room. Before going into the room, therefore, they should remove their usual outer dress, including boots, and when they have entered should put on a dressing-gown or other outer garment which covers them completely from neck and wrists to below the petticoat, and noiseless slippers; this wrapper and the slippers should be taken off and left in the room immediately before leaving it. They should then repair to a neighbouring room, where their usual outer dress has been left, and thoroughly wash the exposed parts of the body. After washing they may resume their usual outer dress and boots, and then may enter other rooms or leave the house. Nevertheless they should still keep from close contact with others as much as possible, and, above all, should not allow children who are still well to go very near them.

42. Disinfection of articles sent out of the sick-room.

Inside the sick-room should be placed a tub or other large vessel, partly filled with a disinfectant solution (see section 57). In this, bed-clothes, blankets, towels, aprons, diapers, and all other washable articles must be steeped before being sent out of the room to the laundry. Cups, spoons, plates, knives, and all other articles of table service should be similarly treated before being sent out. Everything which has been in the room, and which must be sent out of it during the illness, must first be treated in the same way. Things which cannot be so treated must remain in the room until the sickness is over, when they can be disinfected in some other way.

43. Disinfection of excreta and discharges.

The patient's excreta, spit, vomit, and other discharges must be received into vessels containing a disinfectant (see section 59). Soiled spots on linen, the floor, &c., &c., must be at once freely saturated with a disinfectant, and special care must be taken to apply it before the spots have had time to dry.

44. Books, toys, and animals.

Only such books, papers, and toys must enter the sick-room as can be burnt afterwards. Cats, dogs, birds, and other animals must be kept out.

45. Supplying food.

Food and other supplies for the patient should be taken to the door of the room and set down outside it. The messenger should retire. The nurse may then take the things in.

46. Scrupulous cleanliness necessary.

Scrupulous cleanliness of the patient, his nurses, and his surroundings is essential. Plenty of fresh air and light are most important.

47. Time of recovery from illness.

The time at which the patient has recovered from his illness, and has ceased to give off the infection and to be a danger to the healthy, will vary according to the nature of the disease, and some other circumstances; the decision on this point must be left to the medical man in attendance. After the patient has been pronounced fit to leave his room and to mix again with others, he should be bathed, wrapped in a clean blanket, and taken to another room, where he can put on uninfected clothes. The sick-room must be disinfected, and it must be kept closed until disinfection can be begun.

(4.) Cleansing and Disinfection.

48. What disinfection is.

Thorough cleansing in the usual household sense is an important part of disinfection. But, as it is not always possible to remove the minute, living, particles of infection by cleansing however thorough it may be, special methods have to be employed which can be relied upon to kill the particles where they lie hid, and so to render them harmless. Use of these special methods is called "disinfection." Hence the making of an infected thing not infectious is usually referred to as "cleansing and disinfection," for both processes are necessary.

49. Action of disinfectants.

There is nothing mysterious about disinfectants; they are not charms. They are used to do certain definite work; namely, to kill the living particles of infection. They must therefore be applied intelligently, and according to three fixed rules. The first rule is that they must be capable of doing the required work—that is they must be of certain suitable kinds; these are named below. Secondly, they must be used of certain strengths, which also are mentioned below; they must not be used weaker, but no other harm than waste will be done by using them stronger. Thirdly, though chosen of suitable kinds and used in proper strengths, they must still be allowed sufficient time in which to act; the proper times, again, are stated below, but it will not matter if they are exceeded.

50. Kinds of disinfectants.

The disinfectants recommended are of three kinds: gaseous (for fumigation), liquid, and solid; each has its proper use. The fumigating disinfectants are paraform, and sulphur. The liquid disinfectants are formalin, and carbolic acid. The solid disinfectant is chloride of lime; but this can also be used as a solution. There is also one simple process which is thoroughly efficient: this is boiling in water, or in water containing soap and soda, just as in ordinary laundry washing; but to disinfect the boiling must be continued for half an hour.

51. How paraform is used.

Paraform is sold in little white tablets. They are used by being heated over a spirit-lamp made for the purpose, when they gradually turn to vapour and disappear from sight into the air. Twenty tablets are enough for a room of 1,000 feet cubic capacity, and two more must be added for each additional 100 feet or part of a hundred. Paraform is not poisonous. It does not injure any articles exposed to its vapour. The vapour is very irritating to eyes and nose at first; but it can do no harm, and the irritation soon passes off.

52. *How sulphur is used.*

Roll or rock-sulphur is to be preferred, because it can be made to burn better than the flowers. It is used by being broken into pieces between the size of a cherry and a loquat, placed in an iron vessel supported over a tub of water, wetted with a little methylated spirit, and set on fire. In burning, the sulphur turns to a vapour which fills the room. One-and-a-half pounds of sulphur is enough for a room of 1,000 feet of cubic capacity, and proportionately more must be burnt for each 100 feet above 1,000. A little more than the strict proportion should be taken because the whole never burns off. The vapour produced by burning sulphur (sulphur dioxide) is also sold in tins in which it is condensed to a liquid which turns to gas again as soon as it is liberated; this may be substituted for burning sulphur and then there is no risk from fire. Sulphur is not poisonous. Its vapour is irritating, and must not be breathed while it is strong.

53. *How formalin is used.*

Formalin is sold in bottles which hold 16 fluid ounces. For use, one part of formalin is to be mixed with nineteen parts of water—*i.e.*, one bottle of formalin and nineteen bottles of water, or one tablespoonful of formalin and nineteen tablespoonfuls of water, &c., &c. Formalin is not poisonous.

54. *How carbolic acid is used.*

Carbolic acid is sold of many different qualities. The most refined is white, the less refined is brown. The brown is the proper quality to use for disinfecting, not the white. That known as Calvert's No. 5 is a suitable quality, and is very cheap. It is to be prepared by stirring half a pint up in water and gradually making the quantity up to 1 gallon. Carbolic acid is poisonous, and before being diluted it burns the skin.

55. *How chloride of lime is used.*

Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is used in its solid form to sprinkle over the contents of cesspits, or other masses of filth before removing them, and on the ground after they have been removed, and to sprinkle in gutters, ditches, &c., &c. A solution can be made from it; and this is to be done by stirring up half a pound in a gallon of water. The liquor may be used before or after settling. Chloride of lime loses its virtue if left exposed to the air, and should be kept in tightly closed receptacles. It is not poisonous.

56. *How to measure the number of cubic feet in a room.*

When a room is to be fumigated the quantity of fumigating disinfectant used must be proportioned to the size of the room (see sections 51 and 52). To ascertain this, proceed as follows: if the room be square, measure any two of its sides in feet, and multiply the two measurements together; then ascertain its height in feet, and multiply the number got by multiplying the length of the two sides together by it; this second result gives the number of cubic feet the room contains. If the room be not square then the length of one long side and of one short side must be taken and multiplied together, and the result multiplied by the height.

57. *To disinfect linen and woollens.*

All linen and woollen articles which have to be sent out of the room while the illness lasts are to be soaked in a tub partly filled either with the solution of formalin or of chloride of lime, or of carbolic acid (see sections 53 to 55). They must be allowed to soak for two hours at least; they may then be wrung out and sent out of the room to the wash. At the laundry the articles which have been soaked should be first boiled for half an hour, and then finished in the usual way. If they cannot be boiled (blankets, woollens, &c.) they should be hung exposed to light and air for many hours, and then washed.

58. *To disinfect hardware.*

Cups, glasses, plates, knives, forks, &c., &c., and other articles of table-service should be soaked in either of the solutions of formalin, or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid (see sections 53 to 55), for two hours at least, before being sent out.

59. *To disinfect excreta and discharges.*

The patient's excreta, liquid as well as solid, must be received into vessels always kept ready, and containing at least a quart of either of the three solutions (see sections 53 to 55); they must be thoroughly stirred and, if necessary, broken up with a piece of stick, so that they are really mixed with the solution, and before being disposed of must be allowed to stand for two hours at least. The infection in them will then be killed, and they may be disposed of in any convenient way. Other discharges must be similarly dealt with by being mixed or treated with an excess of either of the three solutions. If there is a fire in the room it is better to use old pieces of rag, or soft Japanese paper, which can be burnt, than pocket-handkerchiefs, &c.; however, if handkerchiefs and diapers have to be used they should be changed before they have time to get dry, and must be steeped in either of the three solutions for two hours at least before being sent out of the room. Should the night-dress, bed-clothes, floor &c., become accidentally soiled with any discharge, the spot must be at once wetted with either of the three solutions, and kept wet, so as to kill the infection. From what has been said above of infection it will be perceived easily that dust must be very dangerous. With wetted dust (or mud) there is little danger, if ordinary care be used, because it cannot fly about.

60. *Preparation of the sick-room for fumigation.*

After the patient has left his room it must be prepared for fumigation. This would be done best by the person who has nursed him. First of all prepare sufficient tubs containing either of the three solutions, and place in them all those pieces of soft goods which can be so treated without spoiling; put the tubs against the wall, out of the way; turn the contents over from time to time; leave them until the fumigation is completed. Arrange all other soft goods, which cannot be so treated, so that the fumes can reach them on both sides; a good plan is to stretch a couple of lines across the room about a foot apart, and to hang each article spread out over both lines. Arrange all other articles so that the fumes can reach them all round as much as possible. Open all drawers and cupboard, so that the fumes can enter them freely. Paste a sheet of paper over the fire-place, and over all air-bricks and ventilators, and strips of paper over the crevices round the window frames, so as to prevent the fumes from escaping. Ascertain the size of the room (see section 56). Take the requisite quantity of paraform or sulphur (see sections 51 and 52). See that the lamp or the iron dish is safely arranged so as to avoid risk of fire. Light the paraform lamp, or the sulphur (as the case may be), shut the door of the room, and paste up the cracks round the door and the keyhole on the outer side. If paraform is used leave the room closed for six hours at least; if sulphur, then for twelve hours at least. At the end of that time throw the door open. The fumes of paraform are pungent, but can do no harm. The fumes of sulphur must not be breathed while they are very strong. As soon as possible the windows may also be opened.

61. *Cleansing the room after fumigation.*

Proceed to complete the disinfection by cleansing everything in the room thoroughly. Go over every article separately with a cloth moistened with either of the three solutions; take care to wet and wipe all dust from them; if pictures have been left on the walls take them down, wet and wipe all dust from corners, mouldings, and backs; go over each piece of furniture separately, take the bedstead to pieces, wash all dust out of corners and angles, and the parts not usually seen; go over the inside of all drawers and cupboards; go over the skirting boards. Thoroughly wet the floor with one of the three solutions, and afterwards scrub it in the usual way.

62. *Cleansing walls.*

Walls, if colourwashed or kalsomined, should be done over again. If hung with varnished paper, or painted, they can be washed down with the cloths wetted in either of the three solutions. If hung with paper, it is best to remove and burn the old paper, and hang a new one; if this cannot be done and the paper will not bear wetting without spoiling, it may be thoroughly rubbed with stale bread, the crumbs being carefully gathered and burnt. Never paste a new paper over an old one; always wash off the old one first.

63. *To disinfect bedding, &c.*

Beds, mattresses, and pillows should be opened along the seams, and the filling spread on the floor of the room before beginning the fumigation; the coverings should be put in the disinfecting tubs (see section 57) at the same time. The coverings can afterwards be boiled. Horsehair may also be soaked in the disinfecting tubs. Feathers, flock, and kapok should be spread in the sun for a day or two after the fumigation.

64. *To disinfect upholstered furniture.*

Upholstered furniture should not be left in the sick-room. Any which has been so left should be fumigated with the other things, and afterwards taken into the open air, well beaten with sticks, and left exposed for a day or two.

65. *To disinfect curtains, heavy clothing, &c.*

Heavy clothing, curtains, silks, &c., which have been (improperly) left in the sick-room, and which cannot be washed, must be taken out of doors after the fumigation and left there for a day or two, being so turned occasionally that every part may be exposed to sunlight and air.

66. *Airing the sick-room.*

After everything has been washed and cleansed, the windows and door should be set open, and the room be left freely exposed to light and air for a time.

67. *Disinfection of closets.*

Closets should be specially disinfected during the illness and after it is over. A water-closet should be treated by discharging a couple of buckets full of hot soap and soda very rapidly into the basin; then a similar quantity of clean water; lastly a bucketful of disinfectant solution of either kind; this is called flushing, which consists in feeding to the pipe-drain a larger quantity of liquid than it can carry off at once, so that it runs full bore. Flushing cannot be done by setting a tap running. Yard-gullies and other house-drains may be similarly treated to disinfect them. A pail-closet is to be disinfected by getting the pail thoroughly scrubbed out with chloride of lime solution. Treat a cesspit by first freely serving it with solid chloride of lime. After a time cause it to be emptied; then serve its walls freely with chloride of lime solution. Afterwards scrape its walls, remove the bricks if it be lined, and fill it up with clean earth. Move the house a little to one side, and fit it with a pail. If the house cannot be moved, build a brick pillar up from the bottom of the pit to the surface, fill up with clean earth well rammed, and lay a square of concrete for the house to stand on and to form its floor. It is necessary to deal thus with cesspits after every infectious disease, but especially so after typhoid fever. Cesspits are dangerous things, and pails should be substituted for them everywhere that sewers and water-closets are not available.

68. *Destruction of infected articles.*

The only articles which always must be burnt are books, papers, and toys; they cannot be safely disinfected. It is rarely necessary to destroy any other infected articles. Things which can be boiled need never be destroyed. Articles which might be disinfected are sometimes so old, worn out, and filthy that it is not worth while to spend time in attempting to cleanse them, or of no value (as the straw filling of a mattress, for instance) so that there is no reason for wasting time in disinfecting them. In all other cases, though destruction of articles by fire is a short and certain way of getting rid of infection, it is unnecessary and extravagant.

69. *Municipal disinfection of some articles.*

In municipalities provided with a disinfecting station and a steam disinfector, it is better to get many articles taken there, and disinfected by steam. Such articles are—bedding stuffed with feathers, heavy clothing, carpets, &c., &c. In municipalities which possess a disinfecting staff it is easier and better to call upon the latter to disinfect houses and rooms as well.

PART IV.—THE LAW OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AS IT REGARDS HOUSEHOLDERS.

70. *Local Authorities.*

The Local Authorities charged to administer the Public Health Act within their respective districts are as follows:—Within the boundaries of any municipal district, the Council of that municipality; within a police district (but exclusive of land within the boundaries of any municipality as aforesaid), such member of the police force as may have been appointed by notification in the *Gazette*.

71. *Householders to report cases.*

As soon as the person responsible for the patient becomes aware that the illness is an infectious disease, he or she must report to the Local Authority, in writing, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds; no delay is allowed.

72. *On whom the responsibility of reporting is laid.*

In every case some person is by the law held responsible to report; either it is the head of the family or the nearest relative present; or any person in charge of the patient; or any person merely attending on the patient; or, in the last resource, the occupier of the house (Public Health Act, section 21).

73. *Local Authorities to distribute this Manual.*

The Local Authority is required by Regulation to serve a copy of this Manual at every house in which presence of a case of Typhoid Fever has been reported to it.

74. *Patient must be kept away from the public.*

Exposure in public without proper precautions against spreading the infection, either of a person suffering from an infectious disease, or of any infected articles, is an offence punishable by law with a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds (Public Health Act, sections 30 and 31).

75. *What are the proper precautions.*

What are the proper precautions is a matter to be decided according to evidence in each case in which any person is prosecuted for exposing himself, or for exposing any person of whom he is in charge, in public, while suffering from an infectious disease, or for exposing infected articles. The responsibility for taking proper precautions lies on the person suffering or in charge of the person suffering, or in charge of infected articles, but they cannot be defined.

76. *Using public vehicles.*

The following law applies to all public conveyances and vehicles, or vessels hired or plying for hire, ships, boats, omnibuses, trams, cabs, railway carriages, &c., &c. :—

- (a) If any such conveyance, vehicle, or vessel be used to convey a person suffering from an infectious disease, the owner, driver, conductor, or in the case of a railway carriage, the station-master, must cause it to be disinfected, immediately afterwards under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds (Public Health Act, section 31).
- (b) No person suffering from an infectious disease may enter any such conveyance, vehicle, or vessel without first informing the person in charge that he is so suffering, and obtaining the consent of that person, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds (section 30).
- (c) If the person in charge (who, in the case of a railway carriage, is the station-master at the station where the journey begins) agree to carry a person so suffering, he is entitled to be paid by such person a sum sufficient to cover any loss he may incur in having his conveyance disinfected afterwards (section 31).

77. *Children must not go to school.*

The law forbids the sending to school of any child who, within the previous two months, has suffered from an infectious disease, or who within the previous six weeks has lived in the same house as a person so suffering, unless medically certified free from infection both as to person and clothing, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding Ten Pounds (Public Health Act, section 28).

78. *Leaving infected premises.*

People who leave their dwelling within six weeks after a case of infectious disease has happened among them are required by the law to do two things before they leave:—

- (a) They must have the house, or if they only rented part of it then they must have that part, disinfected, together with all articles therein liable to retain the infection; and this must be done to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as certified by him in writing. This certificate is the proof that they have complied with the law.
- (b) They must also without any delay *voluntarily warn* the owner of the house immediately they leave, that they have had a case of infectious disease among them. If they only rented part of the house, then the notice must be given to the occupier or principal tenant from whom they rented their part.

The penalty for neglect to do either of these two things before moving is a sum not exceeding Five Pounds (Public Health Act, section 26).

79. *After having left infected premises.*

People who have left a house or part of a house within six weeks after a case of infectious disease has happened in it during their occupancy are required to give information as follows, if asked for it:—

- (a) Any person who *is asked* by the owner or occupier of the house in which he has lived whether there has been a case of infectious disease in it, or in the part of it occupied by him, while occupied by him, within six weeks before the question is asked, must answer truthfully, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.
- (b) Any person who has left a house, or part of a house, must answer truthfully *if asked*, the above question by any person negotiating for the hire of the house (or part of it); in this case also the penalty for not answering truthfully is a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds (Public Health Act, section 26).

80. *Letting or showing infected premises.*

Every person who lets premises on which there has to his knowledge been a case of infectious disease within six weeks previously, also every person who shows such premises for the purpose of letting them, must *voluntarily tell* the person proposing to take them, or looking over them with a view to deciding whether he will take them, of the previous occurrence of a case of infectious disease upon them. This information must be given whether the premises have been disinfected or not. The penalty for neglect is a sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds (Public Health Act, section 27).

81. *After death from Typhoid Fever.*

The body of a person who has died of Typhoid Fever is infectious and dangerous to others. The law, therefore, requires that every such body shall be completely wrapped, as soon as may be after death, in a sheet or similar covering which has been wetted in a solution of five parts of carbolic acid to ninety-five parts of water. Every such body must be coffined, and the coffin must be permanently fastened down, within twenty-four hours after death. A penalty for wilful neglect, not exceeding Five Pounds, may be inflicted (Public Health Act, Regulations 12 and 13).

82. *Burial within a Limited Time.*

The body of a person who has died of an infectious disease must be buried within a certain time. If lying in a municipal district it must be buried within thirty-six hours of death; if outside a municipal district, that is to say, within a police district, it must be buried within forty-eight hours of death (Public Health Act, section 32).

83. *The time for burial can be extended.*

But such a body may be kept longer, if absolutely necessary, under the following circumstances:—(a) If it be in a public mortuary, or (b) if the Local Authority, for some special and very good reason, sanction a longer delay in writing (Public Health Act, section 32).

84. *On whom the responsibility for due burial is laid.*

It is the duty of the occupier of the place where the body is to see that the body is buried within the time named; if there be no occupier then it is the duty of the owner; in either case the penalty for neglect is a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds (Public Health Act, section 32).

85. *Removal of Body from a Hospital, &c.*

If a person die of an infectious disease in a hospital, &c., the body must not be removed therefrom except for burial, if any legally qualified medical practitioner certifies that in his opinion it is desirable that it should not be removed in order to avoid risk of spreading the infection, under a penalty for wilful neglect not exceeding Ten Pounds (Public Health Act, section 33).

PART V.—PROVISION FOR PUBLIC DISINFECTION IN MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS, AND SANITARY AREAS.

86. *Powers and duties of Local Authorities.*

The law contemplates disinfection by Local Authorities only within municipal districts and (outside them) in sanitary areas proclaimed under section 48 of the Act. The Local Authority for any such district or area is required by the Public Health Act to provide a proper place, together with all necessary apparatus and attendance, where articles removed from infected dwellings may be disinfected (Public Health Act, section 25, subsection ii). Also it may disinfect drains, houses, or parts of houses, and any articles therein likely to retain infection (Public Health Act, section 24, this power it is enjoined to exercise (Public Health Act, section 9, subsection ii). If it should fail to act the Board of Health can take measures to cause it to remedy such failure (Public Health Act, section 16).

87. *Householder has some discretionary powers.*

The Local Authority may serve a notice on the householder requiring him to disinfect his premises. The householder may then (a) give the Local Authority notice that he will do the disinfection himself under the supervision of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or (b) he may allow the Local Authority to do it. If a householder, after notice, informs the Local Authority that he will do the disinfection himself, but fails to do it within the time fixed in the notice, the Local Authority may do it, and the householder is liable to a penalty of not exceeding Twenty Pounds (Public Health Act, sections 24 and 78). No householder need wait until the Local Authority serves such a notice upon him; he can proceed to disinfect his house as soon as it seems time to do so, but the Local Authority may and should inquire in every case which comes to its knowledge whether disinfection has been done and whether it has been done effectually. The only evidence of effectual disinfection which a Local Authority would be justified in accepting is a certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner.

88. *Cost of disinfecting premises.*

The cost of disinfecting premises and articles may be recovered by the Local Authority from persons able to bear the expense. Power is given them, however, to disinfect at the public cost when the occupant is too poor, &c.

89. *Compensation for damage to premises.*

When a Local Authority causes any damage in the course of disinfecting any drain, house, or part of a house, or articles therein, it must compensate the occupier or owner. Damage need not, and in practice very rarely would be done. If alleged, the clearest proofs would be necessary to support the claim.

90. *Compensation for destruction of articles.*

If it appear to a Local Authority necessary to destroy any infected article rather than disinfect it, it has power to destroy, and if it do destroy must compensate the loss to the owner. Generally speaking destruction is necessary only when articles are so old and filthy that they would probably fall to pieces under any process of thorough cleansing; consequently either no compensation will be necessary in such cases, or it will be of a trivial amount at most.

91. *Why compensation is authorised.*

It is clear that these rights to compensation are conferred on the householder partly for prevention of carelessness and wilful damage, and that they cannot be so enforced by him as to hamper Local Authorities in the discharge of this important public duty.

92. *Shelter to be provided.*

If a Local Authority think it necessary to turn any family out of the room or house they occupy in order to disinfect thoroughly, then it must provide them with shelter and attendance for the time during which they are kept out of their dwelling for that purpose. But it is entirely within discretion of the Authority whether in any case it turns the occupants of infected premises out or not.

93. *Separate pail-service.*

In municipal districts and sanitary areas in which there is a pail-service for collection and disposal of nightsoil, separate pails, suitably distinguished by being painted of a conspicuous colour, should be supplied to houses in which there is infectious disease. Such pails should be removed, emptied, cleansed, charged with a disinfectant, and replaced daily, as long as the illness lasts. Local Authorities are not obliged to take this precaution except when the infectious disease is typhoid fever (Public Health Act, section 25, subsection iii); but it is most desirable that it should be taken in cases of infectious disease of all kinds.

APPENDIX F.

NOTICE.

Department of Public Health.

It is a common thing for workmen in camp to be seized with Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and similar preventible Diseases.

Except when a person comes to camp already ill, these diseases are almost always due to the drinking water being dirty.

They can be prevented by keeping the water clean; and this can be done by preventing the deposit of filth or slops on the ground round the waterhole, &c., from which it is taken, and by preventing people from washing dirty clothes in or near the water, and from bathing in it.

It is to the interest of every person in camp that the water should not be fouled. The carelessness or disregard of decency by a single person may endanger the health of all. You are therefore asked, in your own interest, not only to do what you can yourself to avoid befouling the only water there is for you to drink, but also to do what you can to prevent others from fouling it. Your personal assistance is necessary.

As with every care taken it is still possible that foul matters may reach the water, you should

Drink only water which has been boiled the same day.

If you drink only boiled water you are most likely to escape the illnesses mentioned.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D.,
Chief Medical Officer, President.

Sydney, June, 1898.

APPENDIX G.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Sir,

The Board of Health having decided strictly to enforce the provisions of Section 50 of the Public Health Act, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to instruct each of your officers, within whose district a woolscour may exist, to hand to the owner or manager thereof a copy of portion of that Section (appended hereto), and in so doing to inform him that the same is to be regarded as a sufficient and conclusive notice, the infraction of which will be followed by prosecution for breach of the Act.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

The Inspector-General of Police.

"Any person who pollutes by causing or knowingly permitting any solid or liquid matter to fall or flow or to be carried into any stream of water used for, or in connection with the supply of water for drinking or domestic purposes, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every day that he causes or permits the said matter to fall or flow or to be carried into the said stream or water in contravention of this Section."

(Public Health Act, 1896 (60 Vic. No. 38), Sec. 50).

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Form No. 193.
Sydney, October, 1898.

Sir,

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1896, SECTION 50.

Complaints having been frequently made to this Department by residents on the banks of the different rivers throughout the Colony of pollution by woolscourers of the only water available to them for domestic purposes, I am directed to inform you that an inquiry into the method of disposal of foul water from all woolscours was directed by the Board of Health. It was found that a majority of proprietors had taken steps to prevent the pollution of rivers. It was, therefore, resolved at a meeting of the Board held on the 20th September, that every woolscourer should be informed that, as long as the water of the stream on which his premises are situated, is or may be required by residents along its banks for domestic purposes, he must neither wash wool in the stream nor allow the unpurified effluent from his works to return to it.

2. I am to draw your attention to this decision, and to request that, so far as your circumstances require, you will be good enough to act accordingly.

3. I am to warn you that this notice is to be considered final.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

APPENDIX H.

Please quote this number.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Form No. 158.

Sydney,

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1896.

WITH reference to your letter of the _____, in which you draw the attention of this Department to the subject mentioned below, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that it should have been addressed to the Clerk to the Local Authority for the District under the Public Health Act, at the Council Chambers, to whom it has now been forwarded.

I have, &c.,

Subject :—

Secretary.

To

Please quote this number.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Form No. 159.

Sydney,

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1896.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to draw your attention to the complaint mentioned below, and, as complainant states that you have already been appealed to without effect, to request you to be good enough to procure a report from the Medical Officer of Health for the _____ * Combined Districts, and to forward a copy of it to this Department within fourteen days of the date hereof.

I have, &c.,

Public Health Act, Sec. 15.

The Clerk to the Local Authority.

District of

Secretary.

Complainant's Name.
Complaint.

APPENDIX I.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales (Dairies Supervision Act, 1886 : MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS TO DAIRYMEN AND MILK VENDORS, Part VII, paragraphs 51 and 53).

MEMORANDUM ON CESSPITS AND PAIL-CLOSETS.

The Board's rule that no cesspit shall be allowed to continue on dairy premises is sometimes appealed against, especially when the Dairies Supervision Act first comes into force in a newly proclaimed district. It appears possible that such appeals may be in part grounded in some misunderstanding, both of the nature of the Board's objections to cesspits, and of the management and uses of pail-closets; and that a few words of explanation on both these points may be welcome.

2. In the first place cesspits are discountenanced by the Board (and by every other competent health authority) wherever they are found, and as much on ordinary as on dairy premises. The reason is that they preserve in the neighbourhood of dwellings and of sources of water, a kind of filth which is not only highly offensive, but, as a cause of disease, exceedingly dangerous. A most important duty of Local Authorities under existing conditions—perhaps it may be said the most important—is to provide for such careful collection, scavenging, and disposal of nightsoil, as shall entirely secure the inhabited area from pollution with it.

3. This being the view of the Board on cesspits in general, that is on ordinary premises, it is not to be supposed that it will hold less stringent views on cesspits on dairy premises, where an article of food capable of conveying infection to others is produced and handled; and the more that it is a matter of common knowledge that milk is most likely to be, and usually has been, infected through the occurrence of illness among the persons engaged in handling it. The danger of cesspits in relation to milk, therefore, lies not only in nearness of the pit to the premises, but in close relation of the pit to the people on the premises, who, in their turn, are in close relation to the milk they subsequently sell to the public. To place the pit at a great distance from the premises is a prudent and good thing as far as it goes, but, since the people on the premises go to the pit, it is not so effective a precaution as might be supposed at first sight.

4. Now it is clear that so offensive and dangerous a material should be destroyed from time to time at short intervals, and should not be allowed to accumulate in large heaps, and to remain at hand month after month. This seems a difficult thing to do; but nature has provided a way, and it is really very easy. All that is necessary (on premises which are not within reach of a scavenger) is to provide a small receptacle, which shall stand above the soil and not be sunk in it, to empty it once a week at least, and to thoroughly dig the contents into the surface soil, to a depth of not more than nine or ten inches. This done—a matter of ten minutes' work once a week—natural processes at once begin to act on the deposit, and to convert it into quite harmless matters which, moreover, are very useful to plant life. It does not remain for ever, nor for very long, in the earth where it has been put. In about five weeks it has entirely disappeared, provided it were thoroughly spaded in to begin with. An economical manager would thus manure his vegetable patch, and would reap a benefit. Is that not better than accumulating a filthy and offensive mass near the family, and being exposed year after year to the danger of it?

5. It is sometimes objected that the pail-closet here recommended is in itself offensive, and that it attracts flies. But there need be no offensiveness; that matter it is entirely within the power of the householder to prevent. It is only necessary to keep in the privy a box full of dry earth, or of ashes, and a scoop, and to direct every person who uses the pail to put in a scoopful or two of earth or ashes. If this is done regularly there need be neither offensiveness nor slop, and the task of digging it into the ground is made easy. As to flies, they can be prevented by properly constructing the privy; and in the extract from one of the Board's publications which is given below, will be found a description of the proper way to construct one so as to prevent flies. Flies like the light: then keep the pail dark.

6. It is also sometimes thought that there would be difficulty in digging the contents of the pail into the soil in wet weather. Except during or immediately after heavy storms nothing which can properly be called a difficulty is met with, when the quantity to be dealt with is small, such as a single pail commonly yields. But it is worth while to mention that when the pail is properly served during the week with dry earth or ashes, the resulting mass is a compost which, at need, can be stacked without offence on a slab of stone or the like, under some slight shelter sufficient to keep it dry. It can be taken thence to the garden when the weather is fair again.

7. There is everything to be said against cesspits in relation to the general health of a community, and something special to be said against them when they are found on dairy premises. On the other hand there is nothing to be said for them, except that they are found convenient by the lazy, the short-sighted, and the penny-wise. This is the result of experience. In places where nearly all premises are furnished with pails a few cesspits may remain, but at all events all premises have some decent privy accommodation; whereas in places where nearly all premises have cesspits there are sure to be some which have no decent accommodation at all. The presence of cesspits is evidence either of ignorance or of indifference, or of both together.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chief Medical Officer, President.

Extract

* Metropolitan or Hunter River.

Extract from : "Papers relating to the Collection and Disposal of Nightsoil in Unsewered Districts."

"Method of constructing pail-closets. All privies to hold pails should comprise the following features :—The riser and seat should be well fitted to walls and floor ; the seat should be furnished with a hinged cover, to open against a stop in the back wall of of the privy, so placed that the cover will not remain open except when held, but the stop not to project further than necessary for this purpose, nor far enough to interfere with convenient use of the privy ; at a point immediately above the floor level insert, either in one wall or in the riser, a 6 in. x 4 in. grid, for admission of fresh air to the enclosed space under the seat ; perforate the seat in either of the back angles with a 4-inch circular opening to furnish an exit for the air admitted through the grid ; adapt to this circular opening a 4-inch ventilating shaft, carry it up through the roof, and cover it with a mushroom hood to keep the rain out. By this arrangement the space under the seat containing the pail will be kept dark, so that flies will not congregate there, and at the same time it will be constantly swept out by a current of fresh air. The floor should be fitted with a fillet, so placed that the pan must occupy the proper position without special attention by the scavenger who removes and replaces it. The top of the pail itself should stand not more than two inches below the underside of the seat.

APPENDIX K.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Office of the Board of Health, Sydney, October 8th, 1898.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 60 VIC. NO. 38. PART VIII.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that arrangements have been made for the cold-storage of the third sample of milk collected by your authority, in pursuance of its duty under the above Act (Section 54).

2. The store is that belonging to the Board for Exports, Government Meat Markets, Pyrmont, and the mode of procedure to be followed in depositing samples is as follows :—

- (a) The sample is to be taken to the store on the day it is collected ;
- (b) If the vessel is of tin the risk of breakage will be avoided. It is to be securely sealed ;
- (c) A receipt, prepared beforehand, clearly describing the distinguishing mark on the vessel, is to be given to the officer in charge of the store to sign, and is then to be retained by the depositor until he reclaims the sample. (Receipt forms can be obtained from the clerk in charge of the store).

I have, &c.,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Local Authority, Municipal District of

STORE RECEIPT.

Form 187.

Government Export Depot, New South Wales,

189 .

RECEIVED from sealed sample of
being third sample of equal quality, as agreed between the Department of Public Health, New South Wales, and
said , to be stored until the production of this receipt, duly signed by the

Depositor's Mark.	Nature of Sample.	Store No.	Remarks.

NOTE.—The Board for Exports accepts no responsibility as to nature of contents, description, or marks of samples, and delivery will only be given on production of this receipt, duly signed by depositor.

For
JAS. STEPHENSON, Secretary,
Storekeeper.

Cancelled on presentation.
189 .
Storekeeper.

Please deliver to

Depositor.

APPENDIX L.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Form 194.

Sydney, October, 1898.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT (1886).

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the first of the two paragraphs printed within is to be read by you as though it formed a part of the Board's Manual (No. 2, Form 150) for the information and guidance of Dairymen and Milk-vendors registered by you under the Dairies Supervision Act (1886), and the Public Health Act (1896); and that paragraph 44 of the Manual is cancelled, the second paragraph being now substituted for it.

By order,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

To the Local Authority,
District of

14A. Floors of Cowsheds, Dairies, Bails, &c.

The flooring of bails, cowsheds, dairies, &c., must be such as can be kept clean and sweet with little trouble, and therefore must be made of smooth, impervious material, such as (a) stone, brick, concrete, mineral asphalt, or the like ; (b) the foregoing materials are to be preferred in every situation, but in bails wood may be used. Whenever the materials mentioned under (a) are employed the floor must be laid on a good bottom, and all joints and cracks must be filled with impervious material so that no liquid can leak into them ; it must be slightly inclined so as to throw off water or stalings, and it must be constantly maintained free from faults and clean. (b) When wood is used for flooring bails, it must be of the hardest sort available, in squared planks not less than three inches thick ; the planks must be accurately fitted to each other, solidly held together, and laid on a good bottom ; the joints must be so caulked that no liquid can leak into them ; the whole must be slightly inclined so as to throw off water and stalings, and must be constantly maintained free from faults, thoroughly dry, and clean.

44. *When infectious sickness occurs in human beings.*

The several diseases mentioned in Schedule A hereto must be reported by the dairy-farmer when they occur in persons living on his premises or engaged in his business. Greatest danger exists when the infectious disease is typhoid fever, scarlet fever (or scarlatina), or diphtheria; while, therefore, all the diseases in the list must still be reported as provided by law, the following special rules are made for dealing with any of those three of them:

A.—When either Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, or Scarlet Fever (sometimes called Scarlatina) occurs on dairy premises, it is the duty of the Local Authority to take care that communication between all persons belonging to the infected household and the milk business, in all its details, is strictly prevented. This may be effected in one of the two following ways:—

- (1.) The business may be entirely suspended until the patient has been removed and the premises disinfected; or
- (2.) Arrangements may be made for milking and for carrying the milk to the factory, railway, or customer, by persons who neither belong to nor enter the infected premises. This strict separation between the milk business in all its details (from the milking herd to the factory, &c.) and all members of the infected premises must be strictly maintained as long as the illness lasts, and until the premises have been disinfected after it.

B.—It is the duty of the Local Authority to carry out this most important part of the law, and to consider the circumstances of each case as it arises, with a view to deciding whether the precautions proposed to be taken by the dairy farmer are such as may be relied upon to safeguard the cattle and the milk-consuming public. The Local Authority derives its power to order whatever steps may in its opinion be necessary, and is charged with the duty of ordering them to be taken by the dairy farmer, under the Dairies Supervision Act (1886), Sections 4 (IV), 9, 10, and 11. The Local Authority must always act so as to effectually guard the public health; but if, in any case, a dairy farmer should see fit to consult a medical practitioner, the Local Authority may take the latter's opinion into consideration (provided it is communicated in writing) before exercising the peremptory and final powers conferred upon it by the Dairies Supervision Act (1886), Section 4 (IV).

SCHEDULE.

New South Wales To Wit (L.S.) Carrington, Governor.	Proclamation by 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.
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WHEREAS the Board of Health has recommended that the diseases hereinafter mentioned be declared infectious diseases for the purposes of the "Dairies Supervision Act": Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of the above cited Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare the diseases named hereunder to be infectious diseases, viz:—

A.—In human beings.

Cholera
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Measles
Syphilis

B.—In animals.

Aphthae
Cancer
Pleuro-pneumonia
Splenic Fever
Tuberculosis
Udder—inflammations, eruptions,
or warts of.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

(From Government Gazette of 28th November, 1890.)

New South Wales, To Wit. (L.S.) Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor, Administering the Government.	Proclamation by His Excellency, Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies.
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WHEREAS the Board of Health has recommended that the disease hereinafter mentioned be declared an infectious disease in animals for the purposes of the "Dairies Supervision Act." Now, therefore, I, SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New South Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of the above cited Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this, my proclamation, declare the disease named hereinunder to be an infectious disease in animals, viz:—

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

APPENDIX M.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales, 11th October, 1898.

REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF MARGARINE.

DURING the year 1888 margarine was manufactured and sold under the name of butterine by a company styled "The Butterine Company of Sydney." It had a depôt at 163 King-street. Its manufacturing premises were at Alexandria, and were visited by the Chief Medical Inspector to the Board of Health. The product, though coloured and flavoured to resemble butter, was fully described in the company's advertisements, together with the materials from which it was prepared, and the method of making it. There was no attempt at deception; it was offered to the public for what it was. After a short time this company ceased to trade in Sydney.

Oleo-margarine, margarine, or butterine, is a perfectly wholesome article of food. It is made from the kidney and caul fat of beeves, which is minced while quite fresh, washed and heated. The liquid fat thus produced is then deprived of the greater part of one of its constituents (tristearine) either by cooling, or, after cooling, by hydraulic pressure. The separated fat is known as oleo-margarine; it is churned up with water, skim-milk, and butter-colour; it is then salted and worked in an ordinary butter worker. There is thus nothing objectionable about it; it is an animal fat, perfectly adapted to food purposes. The worst that can be said of it is that it may be somewhat less digestible than butter-fat; but this difference, if it exist, is so slight as to be of no importance.

The flavouring and colouring of margarine to resemble genuine butter do not necessarily betoken fraud; but they open an easy way to it. Margarine is said to be producible at a cost of about 3d. a pound. This price is so greatly below that of butter that margarine could be loaded with a heavy profit, and still be sold by a retailer at a price to which genuine butter never falls. Consequently, the temptation to do this when the means are available must sometimes be strongly

strongly felt. However, the fraud, if committed, is a fraud upon the pocket, and entails no more serious result. But if margarine, disguised to resemble butter should be exported from this country, and be sold as New South Wales butter—still more, if this should be done with assistance of the further and distinct fraud which consists in packing margarine in packages identical with those used by reputable butter factories, and bearing their brands—then it would be necessary to take prompt steps to regulate its manufacture and sale, so that it could not by any possibility be mistaken for butter. It is easy to see that unless this were done the reputation of New South Wales in the butter market might easily be destroyed; and if the remedy were not promptly applied, that that reputation might in the meantime sustain an injury from which it would scarcely recover in many years.

During July last it came to the Board's knowledge that margarine was being again manufactured in Sydney in rather large quantity. The Sanitary Inspector to the Board was directed to make full inquiry, and he subsequently presented the reports which are attached hereto. The result of the inquiry was as follows:—In the first place, three margarine factories were discovered, which, between them, could put out probably not less—possibly more—than 12 tons weekly of the finished article between them. Secondly, the finished product was so coloured and flavoured as to resemble butter closely. Thirdly, at each of the three factories, many butter-boxes were found which bore the brands of no less than twenty-four different butter-factories of high repute. Further inquiry revealed the destination of the comparatively small quantity of margarine mentioned above, which alone is produced for the present. It appears that a considerable proportion is used up by pastry-cooks, who are said to prefer it to butter, both on account of its higher melting-point, and its better keeping qualities. Another considerable proportion is supplied to shipping, and in that case is invoiced as "butterine"; a considerable quantity is consumed at cheap restaurants, whose customers are said to know what it is, and to prefer it to the stale butter which proprietors can afford to supply at the low price they charge for meals. Lastly, two retail shops were discovered at which margarine was sold as cheap butter—one situated at Newcastle, the other at Sydney.

On receiving this information, the Board directed the only steps to be taken which, for the present, lie open to it. It directed that the two retail traders last mentioned above should be prosecuted under the adulteration part of the Public Health Act, and this was successfully done, a conviction being obtained in each case. [See Appendix B.] It further directed that all existing makers of margarine should be licensed, after inspection of their premises, under Part I of the Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, 1894, since they clearly fell within the proclaimed class of fat-extractors; and that any who might commence business in the future without first obtaining a license should be prosecuted.

Such proceedings under the Public Health Act, if watchfully and steadily taken by Local Authorities in their several districts, would amply suffice to protect the public against any fraudulent substitution of margarine for genuine butter, and the Board's requirement that all factories shall be licensed will enable supervision to be kept up, which in its turn will afford some information as to the development of this trade, and the destination of its products; but, for obvious reasons, these measures cannot protect the dairying industry from the serious dangers by which, as has already been pointed out, it is threatened from this source.

While the proceedings which have just been briefly described were in progress, an important deputation which well represented the butter trade, was introduced to the President of the Board by Messrs. Kidd and Perry, M's.L.A. The speakers pointed out the immediate damage they suffered from the substitution of margarine for butter, though they admitted that for the present this was not a very important matter; but they earnestly urged the Board to assist them in taking steps to prevent the injury to the butter export trade, which they apprehended would be done to it. They mentioned the damage which had actually been done to that trade both in Great Britain and the United States, and the legislation which had been deemed necessary in both of those, as well as in other countries, to protect it; and they made the important remark that it would be difficult to regulate the manufacture of margarine if the attempt to do so were deferred until that business should have attained much larger proportions than it has at present. They mentioned the value of the reputation of New South Wales for high-class butter, which had been gradually built up with great labour by improving the conditions under which dairy-farming was carried on (in which the Board itself had taken its important share), and at great expense, and pressed that steps should be speedily taken to prevent margarine from being sent out in a form in which it could be represented as, and might be mistaken for, genuine butter.

With these views and wishes the Board finds itself, on the whole, in sympathy. The manufacture of margarine is a legitimate industry; margarine itself is a wholesome food. That it should be flavoured like butter, or in any other way, is unobjectionable, and perhaps might be fairly said to be necessary; but that it should also be coloured so as to resemble butter is not necessary, and should be forbidden.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chief Medical Officer of the Government,
President of the Board of Health.

APPENDIX N.

Board of Health, New South Wales.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN APPLYING THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

NOTE.—Although this form is designed primarily for use by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Board of Health, it is desired that it may be employed by all who apply the tuberculin test to animals. The following directions, which it is very important to follow carefully, are therefore printed here. Forms will be supplied gratis on application to the Secretary, on condition that a copy of the record made is subsequently forwarded to the Health Department.

1. Animals should be confined during testing, and the natural temperature should not be taken until they have become cool and quiet after being first confined.
2. Animals under test should be allowed to drink only immediately after taking their temperature, and not within one hour at least before taking it.
3. The temperature must be taken in the rectum; a string should be attached to the thermometer, and held; the thermometer, being about six inches long, should be introduced until its extremity is only just visible; it should remain in for five minutes by the watch; it should be withdrawn horizontally, and read while still in that position; the reading should be written down at the same time; lastly, the thermometer should be cleaned, and the mercury shaken down until it stands below 98°, before replacing it in its case.
4. The natural temperature of the animal to be tested must be taken during the day-time before the injection is made at night. It should be taken three times, at 9 a.m., at 12, and at 5 p.m.
5. It is convenient to inject the tuberculin late in the evening, or between nine and ten o'clock, so that observation of the reaction temperature may be begun early next day.
6. No attempt need be made to ascertain the reaction temperature before the 9th hour after injection, and no such observation, if made, is to be recorded on this form.
7. The highest natural temperature observed before injection is to be taken as the *datum* for comparison with the reaction temperature.
8. No reaction temperature is to be regarded as DECISIVE of tuberculosis which does not exceed the *datum* temperature by two and a half degrees Fahrenheit, at least.
9. Animals suffering from advanced tuberculosis are liable not to give a marked temperature reaction, or, if they are already feverish, the reaction may not be noticeable; consequently, when the disease can be diagnosed with reasonable certainty by ordinary inspection, the tuberculin test should not be applied.
10. Animals, suffering very slightly from tuberculosis, sometimes give a marked reaction temperature. In cases in which a marked reaction temperature has been observed, and no diseased place is detected when the animal is first examined after slaughter, further and more careful search must be made. If the spot of disease is at last found which yet cannot be identified as tuberculous by its appearance, it should be cut out, placed in spirit, and transmitted to the Board Laboratory for microscopical examination, together with the details required in the form.
11. Every Veterinary Inspector of the Board who tests animals for tuberculosis will do his best to explain proceedings to, and to instruct, both the owner and his neighbours.

APPENDIX O.
ABSTRACT OF TUBERCULIN TEST REGISTER, 1898.

Consecutive number.	Description of animal.				Tuberculin.		Temperatures.			Signs of tuberculosis during life.	If killed.	Organs found tuberculous after death.	Any other disease detected after death.	Remarks.
	Kind.	Class.	Sex.	Age.	Brand.	Quantity used.	Highest before injection.	Highest after injection.	Rise.					
A.—RECORDED BY PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS.														
1	Crossbred	Dairy	Cow..	16 years	Koch	.5cc.	101.6	101.6		None	No			
2	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.2	102.0		"	No			
3	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.0	102.8	0.8	"	No			
4	"	"	"	11 "	"	"	102.0	103.0	1.0	"	No			
5	"	"	"	11 "	"	"	101.8	102.0	0.2	"	No			
6	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.6	102.0		"	No			
7	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.2	102.2		"	No			
8	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102.2	102.2		"	No			
9	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.0	102.2	0.2	"	No			
10	"	"	"	13 "	"	"	102.0	102.4	0.4	"	No			
11	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.4	102.8	0.4	"	No			
12	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	103.8	102.5		"	No			
13	"	"	"	12 "	"	"	102.3	102.5		"	No			
14	Jersey	"	"	5 "	"	"	101.8	102.0	0.2	"	No			
15	"	"	"	7 "	Danish	"	102.8	105.4	2.6	Shrillness of inspiration.	Yes	Mediastinal and bronchial glands; lungs.	None	Udder healthy.
16	Ayrshire	"	"	6 "	"	"	102.2	101.2		Difficult breathing.	No			
17	Jersey	"	"	3 "	"	"	101.9	103.8	1.9	Delicate, with cough.	Yes	Mediastinal and bronchial glands; left lung; costal pleura.	None	Udder healthy.
18	"	"	"	Aged..	Koch..	.33cc.	103.4	104.2	0.8	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Pharyngeal, bronchial, and mediastinal glands; lungs.		Udder healthy.
19	Crossbred	"	"	Aged	"	"	101.6	103.0	1.4	Extreme emaciation.	Yes		Signs of gastritis	Sand in abomasum.
20	"	"	"	Aged..	"	"	102.4	106.4	4.0	Cough only..	Yes	Lungs, liver, diaphragm and costal pleura.	None	A bad case.
21	Jersey	"	Bull..	Aged	"	.5cc.	102.4	107.0	4.6	Emaciation and cough.	Yes	Larynx; pharyngeal glands; lungs; liver; and stomach.		A very bad case.
22	Crossbred	"	Cow..	Aged	"	"	102.4	104.0	1.6	Cough only..	Yes	Lungs, liver, and diaphragm.		
23	Shorthorn	Stud	Bull..	5 years	Danish	.1cc.	102.2	105.8	3.6	Rough respiration, frequent cough				Valuable imported stud bull in quarantine. Second test ten weeks after first.
24	Same	animal	"	"	"	"	102.0	106.0	4.0	"	Yes	Post-pharyngeal glands		
25	Crossbred	Dairy	Cow..	8 years	Koch	.5cc.	102.4	102.6	0.2	None	No			
26	"	"	"	10 "	"	"	103.4	103.4		"	No			
27	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	103.3	102.4		"	No			
28	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.8	102.0		"	No			
29	"	"	"	13 "	"	"	102.8	102.3		"	No			
30	"	"	"	9 "	"	"	102.6	102.1		"	No			
31	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.5	102.2		"	No			
32	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.5	104.5	2.0	"	No			Re-action not conclusive.
33	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.1	101.8		"	No			
34	Jersey	"	"	9 "	"	"	102.4	102.8	0.4	"	No			
35	Crossbred	"	"	6 "	"	"	102.6	102.4		"	No			
36	"	"	"	10 "	"	"	102.2	102.0		"	No			
37	"	"	"	7 "	Danish	"	101.6	105.2	3.6	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Pharyngeal glands; diaphragmatic surface of stomach.	Cirrhosis of liver.	
38	"	"	"	3 1/2 "	Koch	"	102.3	102.0		None	No			
39	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.2	103.8	3.6	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Supra-pharyngeal abscess.	None	
40	"	"	Bull..	5 1/2 "	"	"	102.0	105.6	3.6	Occasional cough.	Yes	Supra-pharyngeal glands; both lungs.	None	
41	"	"	Cow..	6 1/2 "	"	"	102.6	102.7	0.1	None	No			
42	"	"	Bull..	7 "	"	"	102.7	105.4	2.7	"	Yes	Supra-pharyngeal glands.	None	
43	Jersey	"	"	1 1/2 "	"	"	103.0	102.6		"	No			
44	"	"	"	1 1/2 "	"	"	102.0	102.0		"	No			
45	Durham	"	"	2 "	"	"	103.0	101.8		"	No			
46	"	"	"	1 1/2 "	"	"	103.0	102.0		"	No			
47	"	"	"	2 "	"	"	102.7	105.0	2.3	"	No			
48	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102.0	106.8	4.8	"	No			To be gelded and used as working bullocks.
49	"	"	Cow..	8 "	"	"	102.0	105.4	3.4	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Supra-pharyngeal glands.	None	
50	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	103.5	102.0		None	No			
51	"	"	Bull..	8 "	Danish	"	101.0	103.7	2.7	Enlarged lymphatic gland in left flank.	Yes	Inguinal and mediastinal glands; both lungs.	None	
52	"	"	Cow..	7 "	"	"	102.2	102.2		Occasional difficulty in breathing.	No			
53	"	"	"	5 "	Koch	"	102.6	103.2	0.6	Tumefied throat.	No			
54	Crossbred	"	"	7 "	"	"	101.4	106.0	4.6	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs and Liver.	None	
55	Jersey	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.0	102.4	0.4	Difficult breathing.	No			
56	Crossbred	"	"	6 "	"	"	101.5	102.0	0.5	Poor condition.	No			
57	Durham	"	Bull..	3 "	"	"	102.0	102.4	0.4	"	No			
58	"	"	Cow..	5 "	"	"	101.4	102.2	0.8	"	No			
59	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.0	102.2	0.2	"	No			
60	"	"	"	9 "	"	"	101.2	102.0	0.8	"	No			
61	"	"	Heifer	6 mos	"	.33cc.	103.0	106.2	3.2	Abscess under ear.	Yes	Lungs and Spleen.	None	
62	Durham	"	Cow..	6 years	"	.5cc.	101.4	105.4	4.0	Small mammary tumour.	Yes	Pharyngeal and mammary glands.		
63	Crossbred	"	"	5 "	"	"	102.1	101.4		Deep-seated perinaeal tumour.	No			
64	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102.4	105.4	3.0	Emaciation; frequent painful cough.	Yes	Apex right lung; mediastinal gland.	Very bad hydatid cysts in both lungs.	

Consecutive number	Description of animal				Tuberculin		Temperatures			Signs of tuberculosis during life	If killed.	Organs found tuberculous after death	Any other disease detected after death.	Remarks.
	Kind	Class	Sex	Age	Brand.	Quantity used	Highest before injection	Highest after injection	Rise					
A -- RECORDED BY PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS--contd.														
65	Crossbred	Dairy	Cow	7 years	Koch	5cc	102 4	102 8	0 4	Difficult breathing	—			
66	"	"	Bull	4 "	"	"	102 0	107 0	5 0	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs and throat glands,	None	
67	"	"	Cow	3 "	"	"	102 6	105 4	2 8	"	Yes	Lungs liver, and throat glands	None	
68	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102 2	105 2	3 0	"	Yes	Lungs liver, and throat glands	None	
69	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 4	103 4	2 0	Difficult breathing	Yes	Lungs and liver, small intestines.		
70	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 0	103 0	1 0	Poor condition	No			
71	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 0	102 0		Unthrifty, 1 quarter of udder lost	No			
72	"	"	"	Aged	"	"	103 0	106 2	3 2	Unthrifty, cough.	Yes	Lungs, liver, and thoracic lymphatics	None	
73	"	"	Bull	20 mos	"	4cc	102 2	101 7		None	No			
74	"	"	Cow	Aged	"	5cc	102 4	103 4	1 0	"	No			
75	"	"	"	1 year	"	4cc	102 8	101 4		"	No			
76	"	"	Bull	5 years	"	5cc	102 4	106 2	3 8	Suppurating inguinal lymphatic glands	Yes	Apex of right lung, bronchial, mediastinal, and unguinal glands	None	
77	"	"	Cow	6 "	"	"	102 0	101 4		Difficult breathing	No			
78	"	"	"	Aged	"	"	102 1	104 4	2 3	Most painful cough	Yes	Thoracic lymphatics, both lungs, pleurae.	Hydatid cysts in lungs	
79	"	"	Bull	2 1/2 yrs	"	"	102 5	102 2		None	No			
80	Ayrshire	"	Cow	6 "	"	"	102 2	101 6		"	No			
81	Crossbred	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 1	102 1		"	No			
82	Ayrshire	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 1	101 8		"	No			
83	Shorthorn	"	"	Aged	"	"	101 8	101 9	0 1	"	No			
84	Crossbred	"	"	"	"	"	101 9	102 3	0 4	"	No			
85	"	"	"	8 years	"	"	102 4	102 5	0 1	"	No			
86	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 3	102 0		"	No			
87	"	"	"	Aged	"	"	101 9	102 7	0 8	"	No			
88	"	"	"	"	"	"	102 3	105 5	3 2	Cough rough coat and emaciation Udder healthy	Yes	Liver, glands of portal fissure		
89	"	"	"	6 years	"	"	101 6	104 6	3 0	Enlargement of one quarter of udder	Yes	Bronchial and mediastinal, and hepatic glands	None	
90	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	102 2	102 8	0 6	"	No			
91	Shorthorn	"	"	10 "	"	"	103 0	105 4	2 4	Dull eyes dry staring coat poor condition	Yes	Bronchial and hepatic glands	Hydatid cysts	
92	Crossbred	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 8	103 4	1 6	"	No			
93	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	101 6	103 0	1 4	"	No			
94	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 8	105 8	4 0	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs	None	
95	"	"	"	9 "	"	"	102 2	106 2	4 0	"	Yes	"	Hydatid cysts	
96	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 4	106 4	5 4	Dull eyes, dry coat	Yes	Lungs and liver ..	"	
97	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101 2	105 2	4 0	"	Yes	Costal pleurae, spleen, diaphragm, stomach, and intestines	Flukes	
98	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102 4	106 2	3 8	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs, liver, throat glands, costal pleurae, and diaphragm	None	
99	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	103 0	103 2	0 2	None	No			
100	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 0	102 4	0 4	Poor condition	No			
101	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 6	106 0	3 4	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Lungs, liver, throat glands, and small intestines	None	
102	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102 2	106 4	4 2	Dull eyes staring coat poor condition	Yes	Lungs, bronchial, mediastinal, and hepatic glands	"	
103	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101 0	101 8	0 8	Difficult breathing	No			
104	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102 0	106 2	4 2	"	Yes	Bronchial and mesenteric glands, omentum	None	
105	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102 4	105 0	2 6	Glandular enlargement under ear	Yes	Lungs, liver, and glands under ear	Hydatid cysts in liver	
106	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	102 4	105 2	2 8	Slight cough	Yes	Bronchial glands, liver	Liver flukes	
107	Jersey	"	"	7 "	"	"	102 0	105 6	3 6	"	Yes	Lungs, liver, and throat glands	Hydatid cysts in lungs	
108	Crossbred	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 0	102 2	0 2	Poor condition.	No			
109	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 4	102 0	0 6	"	No			
110	"	"	"	13 "	"	"	102 0	102 8	0 8	"	No			
111	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 6	104 6	3 0	Difficult breathing	Yes	Lungs, and throat glands.	Liver flukes	
112	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102 2	104 0	1 8	Poor condition	Yes	"	Hydatid cysts in lungs	
113	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	101 8	106 2	4 4	Stiff gait and poor condition	Yes	Lungs, throat glands, and stomach	Pericarditis	
114	"	"	"	10 "	"	"	102 2	103 6	1 4	Dullness and poor condition	No			Mother of No 113.
115	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 2	105 0	2 8	"	Yes	Lungs, liver, stomach and heart (badly), costal and diaphragmatic pleurae	Hydatid cysts in lungs	
116	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101 8	105 4	3 6	Dull appearance and difficult breathing	Yes	Lungs, liver, throat glands, costal and diaphragmatic pleurae.	"	

Consecutive Number.	Description of Animal.				Tuberculin.		Temperature.			Signs of Tuberculosis during Life.	If killed.	Organs found Tuberculosis after Death.	Any other disease detected after death.	Remarks.
	Kind.	Class.	Sex.	Age.	Brand.	Quantity used.	Highest before injection.	Highest after injection.	Rise.					
A.—RECORDED BY PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS—continued.														
117	.....	Dairy	Cow.	Aged ..	Koch	5cc.	102.7	105.4	2.7	Difficult breathing	Yes	Lungs, pharyngeal, bronchial, and mediastinal glands.	None	
118	..	"	"	"	"	"	101.6	105.8	4.2	Suppurating supra-mammary lymphatics	Yes	Supra-mammary lymphatics; one pelvic lymphatic.	"	
119	..	"	Bull.	5 years	"	"	102.2	105.8	3.6	None	Yes	One bronchial gland only.	"	
120	..	"	Cow.	3 "	"	"	101.8	102.0	0.4	Occasional cough.	No	"	"	
121	..	"	Bull.	1 1/2 "	"	4cc.	103.0	105.5	2.5	"	Yes	Left lung; liver; bronchial, mediastinal, and supra-sternal lymphatics.	None	
122	Durham	"	"	4 "	"	5cc.	102.2	101.7	.	None	No	"	"	
123	"	"	"	20 mos.	"	"	102.6	102.6	.	"	No	"	"	
124	"	"	"	13 "	"	"	102.4	102.1	.	"	No	"	"	
125	Ayshure	"	Cow.	10 years	"	"	102.1	104.6	2.5	Hard lump in udder, swelling in right hind thigh	Yes	Lungs; mammary, pleural, mediastinal, and mesenteric glands.	"	
126	Crossbred	"	"	7 "	"	3cc.	102.0	107.4	5.4	Difficult breathing.	?	"	"	Not killed in presence of veterinary surgeon, and p.m. consequently not recorded.
127	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.4	105.2	2.8	Poor condition.	Yes	Lungs, liver, throat glands, diaphragm, and costal pleural.	Hydatid cysts in lungs.	
128	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	102.6	104.5	1.9	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs, liver, throat glands.	"	
129	Shorthorn	"	Bull.	1 "	"	"	103.2	102.8	.	None	No	"	"	
130	Crossbred	"	Cow.	5 "	"	"	102.0	105.6	3.6	Slight cough	Yes	Lungs, throat glands.	None	
131	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.2	102.4	0.2	"	No	"	"	
132	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	103.0	107.0	4.0	"	Yes	Lungs, liver, spleen, stomach, diaphragm, costal pleural, throat and mesenteric glands.	Hydatid cysts in liver.	
133	"	"	Bull.	4 "	"	"	103.0	103.6	0.6	None	No	"	"	
134	"	"	Cow.	7 "	"	"	103.0	103.4	0.4	"	No	"	"	
135	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	101.8	106.6	4.8	"	Yes	Primary perisucht growth on stomach.	Hydatid cysts in lungs; flukes in liver.	
136	"	"	Bull.	10 "	"	"	101.0	103.5	2.5	"	No	"	"	Temperatures observed at hours after injection (see form of record) were 101.0, 101.8, 103.5, 101.9. The animal then broke away.
137	"	"	Cow.	6 "	"	"	102.8	106.6	3.8	Poor condition.	Yes	Lungs, stomach, diaphragm, costal pleural, throat glands.	Hydatid cysts in lungs; flukes in liver.	
138	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.8	102.2	.	"	No	"	"	
139	"	"	"	6 "	Brit Inst Prev Med	1cc.	103.4	102.6	...	None	No	"	"	
140	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101.8	101.6	.	"	No	"	"	
141	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	101.6	102.8	1.2	"	No	"	"	
142	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101.8	105.6	3.8	Cough only; udder healthy.	Yes	Lungs, mediastinal glands, bowels.	Hydatids in liver.	
143	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	103.0	102.4	.	None	No	"	"	
144	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101.8	102.2	0.4	"	No	"	"	
145	Shorthorn	"	"	8 "	Koch	5cc.	102.2	102.2	.	Nodules in udder.	Yes	None	Fibrous nodules in udder.	Killed at owner's desire.
146	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102.6	105.6	3.0	None	Yes	Lungs, mediastinal glands.	None	
147	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102.6	101.6	.	"	No	"	"	
148	Jersey	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.2	102.0	.	"	No	"	"	
B.—RECORDED BY NON-PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS.														
1	Ayrshire	"	"	4 "	Danish	"	102.5	102.6	0.1	Thinness	No	"	"	
2	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.7	102.5	.	Thin; "fucked up"	No	"	"	
3	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.9	102.4	.	Thin and miserable.	No	"	"	
4	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.9	102.8	.	Thinness	No	"	"	
5	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102.7	102.4	.	"	No	"	"	
6	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	103.0	102.8	.	"	No	"	"	
7	Durham	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.6	102.5	.	"	No	"	"	
8	Ayrshire	"	Heifer	2 "	"	"	102.7	102.6	.	"	No	"	"	
9	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102.8	102.8	.	"	No	"	"	
10	"	"	Cow.	6 "	"	"	104.0	105.0	1.0	Lump under throat.	Yes	Both lungs.	"	Udder healthy.
11	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102.0	102.2	0.2	Enlarged throat gland	No	"	"	
12	Durham	"	"	7 "	"	"	102.0	103.9	1.9	None	No	"	"	
13	Ayrshire	"	"	3 "	"	"	102.5	102.1	.	"	No	"	"	
14	Crossbred	"	"	3 "	Koch	"	103.1	102.0	.	Eruption under jaw.	No	"	"	Udder healthy.
15	Shorthorn	W King	bullock	5 "	Danish	"	102.9	106.2	3.3	Difficult breathing.	Yes	Post-pharyngeal glands	None	
16	Ayrshire	Dairy	Heife	3 "	Koch	4cc.	101.8	105.6	3.8	Cough.	Yes	Lungs; throat glands.	"	
17	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	101.5	105.8	4.3	None	Yes	Liver and kidneys.	"	
18	Jersey	"	"	4 "	"	"	101.2	106.4	5.2	Cough.	Yes	Lungs and liver.	"	
19	Holstein	"	"	3 "	"	"	101.3	105.5	4.2	None	Yes	"Glands"	"	
20	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	101.4	106.5	5.1	"	Yes	Small portion of lungs	"	
21	Shorthorn	"	"	5 "	"	"	101.2	103.7	2.5	"	No	"	"	These five beasts were in calf, and were not to be killed until after calving.
22	Ayrshire	"	"	4 "	"	"	101.2	104.2	3.0	"	No	"	"	
23	Jersey	"	"	5 "	"	"	101.6	105.7	4.1	"	No	"	"	
24	Holstein	"	"	4 "	"	"	101.4	105.4	4.0	"	No	"	"	
25	Shorthorn	"	"	3 "	"	"	101.8	105.4	3.6	"	No	"	"	

Consecutive Number.	Description of Animal.				Tuberculin.		Temperatures.			Signs of Tuberculosis during Life.	If killed.	Organs found Tuberculous after Death.	Any other disease detected after death.	Remarks.
	Kind.	Class.	Sex.	Age.	Brand.	Quantity used.	Highest before injection.	Highest after injection.	Rise					
B—RECORDED BY NON-PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS—continued.														
26	Ayrshire	Dairy	Cow	6 years	Koch	25cc.	102 0	102 2	0 2	None	No			
27	Holstein	"	Bull.	3 "	"	"	102 3	102 1	"	"	No			
28	Shorthorn	"	Cow	8 "	"	"	103 3	106 6	3 3	Slight cough; wasting.	Yes	Lungs, liver, and pleura.	None	Tuberculin of double strength.
29	Hereford	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 7	103 7	4 0	Swelling of parotid.	Yes	Lungs, liver, parotid, post-pharyngeal, and mammary glands.	"	
30	Durham	"	"	"	Pasteur	50 min.	102 4	104 0	1 6	None	No			
31	"	"	"	"	"	"	102 0	102 2	0 2	"	No			
32	"	"	"	"	"	"	102 2	102 4	0 2	"	No			
33	"	"	"	"	"	42 min.	101 4	102 0	0 6	"	No			
34	"	"	"	"	"	50 min.	101 6	102 0	0 4	"	No			
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	101 8	102 2	0 4	"	No			
36	"	"	"	"	"	42 min.	101 4	102 0	0 6	"	No			
37	Jersey	"	"	"	"	35 min	102 4	101 8	"	"	No			
38	"	"	"	"	"	40 min.	103 2	102 4	"	"	No			
39	"	"	"	"	"	"	102 6	101 8	"	"	No			
40	"	"	"	"	"	45 min.	103 0	101 8	"	"	No			
41	"	"	"	"	"	50 min.	102 0	101 6	"	"	No			
42	Durham	"	"	"	"	5cc.	103 0	104 2	1 2	"	No			
43	Jersey	"	Bull.	"	"	4cc.	103 4	102 2	"	"	No			
44	Shorthorn	Stud.	"	9 years	Koch	"	101 4	108 6	7 2	Lumps in near flank, and under belly.	Yes			Destruction advised.
45	Durham	Dairy	Cow	2 "	Danish	"	103 9	106 4	2 5	Slight cough.	Yes	Lungs.		
46	"	"	"	2 "	"	"	103 4	106 6	3 2	Swelling of throat glands	Yes	Lungs, post-pharyngeal glands.		
47	"	"	"	5 "	Koch	"	102 6	102 0	"	None	No			
48	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	103 2	102 0	"	"	No			
49	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 2	102 2	"	"	No			
50	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	102 8	101 8	"	"	No			
51	"	"	"	8 "	"	"	102 2	101 8	"	"	No			
52	"	"	"	9 "	"	"	103 4	102 4	"	Slightly sore teats.	No			
53	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 8	102 2	"	Lump in quarter of udder	No			
54	Jersey	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 2	103 6	1 4	"	No			
55	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	102 2	101 6	"	None	No			
56	"	"	"	6 "	"	"	101 8	101 6	"	"	No			
57	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	102 4	102 2	"	Slightly sore teats.	No			
58	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102 4	102 2	"	None	No			
59	"	"	"	4 "	"	"	102 4	106 2	3 8	Sore teats; lump in quarter of udder	Yes	Left lung and adjacent lymphatics.		

APPENDIX P.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND.

Offices of the Board of Health, Sydney, 22nd November, 1898.

The following amended "Orders and Regulations," under the Act 14 Vic. No. 36, for the control of the Public Abattoir and its Appurtenances, Glebe Island, having been made by the Board of Health, under the authority contained in the sixteenth section of the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, 1894," it is hereby notified, for public information, that such "Orders and Regulations" shall take effect as on and from 1st January, 1899 :—

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Abattoir shall, during the period from 1st October to 31st March inclusive, be open daily for business (Sundays excepted) from the hours of 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except on Mondays, on which day the Abattoir will be open directly after midnight on Sunday to 6 p.m. on Monday), and on Saturdays from 2 a.m. to 3 p.m., and during the period from the 1st April to the 30th September, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (excepting on Fridays, when the hours will be from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m.); and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted, and no person will be allowed to enter or remain within the Abattoir, during other than the hours and days above mentioned, unless the permission of the Inspector is obtained.

2. The hours during which cattle may be driven in to the Abattoir and yarded shall be from 5 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock a.m. between 1st November and 28th February, and from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. between 1st March and the 31st October (Sundays excepted). Milch cows may be driven in during any business hour, provided prior notice is given to the Inspector.

3. The hours during which sheep may be driven into the pens of the reserved mutton houses shall be from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m., Sundays excepted, between the 1st of October and the 31st of March; and between the 1st of April and the 30th of September the hours shall be from 7 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., Sundays excepted.

4. The wheeled traffic and the yarding of cattle shall be under the direction and control of the Inspector, or any officer nominated by him, and all persons shall carry out the directions of such Abattoir officer.

5. Sheep and horned cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir pen or yards more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in, and calves, pigs, and lambs shall remain on the Abattoir for such time only as the Inspector may from time to time direct.

6. Certain slaughter-houses as may be determined by the Board shall be leased by public auction at an upset price to be announced at the time of sale.

7. Certain slaughter-houses shall be retained in the hands of the Board for the use of the public.

8. A fee of threepence for inspecting brands shall be charged upon every head of horned cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

9. Persons desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Board shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees :—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including the inspection fee of 3d.)	1	3
For every calf not exceeding six months old (including the inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

10. All fees shall be paid at the Abattoir Office to the officer appointed by the Board to receive the same, on demand, and printed receipts shall be given to all parties paying fees.

11. All cattle on which fees are chargeable shall be reported to the Inspector, without delay, and the fees shall be paid forthwith; failing such payment the Inspector may close and lock, or direct to be closed and locked, the doors leading from the pens to the pithing or slaughtering floors until the said fees are paid.

12. The lessees of mutton houses shall severally furnish to the Inspector on or before the fourth day of each month a monthly return of all such sheep as shall have been slaughtered at such houses.

13. No lessee of any beef house or houses shall slaughter or permit to be slaughtered therein, any sheep, lambs, or pigs.

14. Cattle shall in all cases be inspected before being slaughtered, and no person or persons shall yard or slaughter or cause to be yarded or slaughtered, any cattle without the sanction of an Abattoir officer, to whom due notice must be given. And in all cases when carcasses are brought to the Abattoir dressed or to be dressed, notice shall be given to an Abattoir officer on the arrival of the same; but no cattle slaughtered outside the Abattoir and brought there with the heads detached from the bodies may be dressed there. In no case shall the carcass be brought into the slaughter-house until seen by an Abattoir officer.

15. Should any cattle die within the Abattoir, the owner or person in charge of same shall immediately remove the carcass in its entire state from the Abattoir.

16. Any cattle within the Abattoir which appears to an Abattoir officer to be diseased, or in such condition as to be unfit for food, shall be slaughtered at such time, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Inspector may order. If the owner of the animal, the lessee or occupier shall object to the decision of the Inspector as to the condition of the cattle, the owner, lessee, or occupier may require the cattle to be inspected by an officer of the Board, whose decision shall be final, and the appellant shall pay the cost of such appeal, not to exceed one guinea, if the officer of the Board decides that the cattle is unfit for human food or diseased.

17. (a) The lessee, occupier, dresser, and slaughterman shall point out to an Abattoir officer any suspected disease in any part of the carcass of any animal slaughtered within the Abattoir.

(b) Should any carcass or viscera be tampered with so as to attempt to disguise its condition, or should the pleura be stripped or removed, or the lung be cut from the carcass, or the liver or head removed from the vicinity of the carcass from which it has been severed before examination by the Inspector or his deputy, the owner or person in charge and each slaughterman taking part in the dressing of the carcass shall, unless he can give a reasonable excuse, be held to have committed an offence under the orders and regulations.

18. (a) The Inspector may condemn any meat or the carcass of any cattle which he considers diseased or unfit for human food.

(b) No lessee, occupier, or owner shall expose for sale any carcass or meat which has been condemned.

(c) The lessee, occupier, or owner, on direction of the Inspector, shall forthwith remove any condemned carcass or meat from the Abattoir.

(d) If the lessee, occupier, or owner fails to remove such carcass or meat the Inspector may remove and dispose of same.

(e) Any cattle suffering from anthrax or any other infectious disease, or any carcass (including head, hide, and viscera) infected with any such disease shall be forthwith removed from the Abattoir by any Abattoir officer, and disposed of as such officer may direct.

19. Any meat found blown shall be condemned by the Inspector, and the owner, person in charge, and each slaughterman taking part in the dressing of same shall be held to have committed an offence under these regulations.

20. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall thoroughly cleanse and wash the slaughter-house, and all places, utensils, and appliances used in connection therewith, immediately after slaughtering has been completed; and with respect to the blood and offal, he may select and immediately remove such portions as the said lessee or occupier may require for disposal for human food; and any blood or offal not so removed shall become the property of the Board. The lessee or occupier shall closely follow the instructions of an Abattoir officer as to the use of water. For the purpose of this regulation, offal shall include any part of the carcass or any animal matter that may be left in the slaughter-house after the time appointed for removal, and in the opinion of an Abattoir officer not intended for human food.

21. No hides or other matter by which a nuisance may be created shall be allowed to remain in any slaughter-house or premises later than 10 a.m. on the day following that of slaughter.

22. Each slaughter-house, together with the implements, vessel, cloths, and water used in dressing carcasses therein, as well as the clothes worn by all persons engaged in such work, shall be kept clean by the lessee or occupier to the satisfaction of an Abattoir officer.

23. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoir only in such manner and at such times as may be directed by the Inspector.

24. The contents of the paunches and intestines of all cattle slaughtered shall be deposited at such place as the Inspector may appoint.

25. No person shall bring to or deposit at the Abattoir offal or other offensive matter.

26. No person shall bring into the Abattoirs any vehicle intended to be used to convey meat therefrom which is not in a clean or proper condition. Any Abattoir officer shall have the power of preventing the removal of meat from the Abattoir in any vehicle which is not in a clean and proper condition; and all meat conveyed from the Abattoir in open carts must be covered with clean cloths to the satisfaction of an Abattoir officer. If the meat is conveyed in covered waggons, the doors thereof shall be kept closed.

27. All persons engaged in loading meat shall wear clean clothing of suitable material to the satisfaction of an Abattoir officer, and a clean cap covering the head. The driver of each vehicle shall also wear clean clothing of suitable material to the satisfaction of an Abattoir officer.

28. No candles or other lights shall be placed upon or against or affixed to any portion of the walls or woodwork of the slaughter-house, or of any other building or buildings in connection therewith, and no person shall interfere with the gas-light or gas-fittings.

29. If water be negligently allowed to run to waste, the lessee or occupier will be liable for the penalty.

30. Every lessee or occupier shall keep in good condition and repair the premises so leased or occupied as aforesaid, including all houses, erections, and buildings with appurtenances thereunto belonging, during the whole term or period of the said lease or occupancy, and at the end of or sooner determination of the said lease or occupancy shall surrender and yield up the said premises, buildings, and appurtenances in good condition and repair. And if the lessee or occupier shall fail to keep the said premises in proper repair and condition it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer, or an officer appointed by him to enter upon the said premises and make such repairs as he may consider necessary, and the cost of making such repairs shall be borne by the lessee or occupier, and shall be recoverable by the Colonial Treasurer as rent in arrear.

31. The lessees or occupiers are prohibited from using or permitting to be used any instrument for handling or driving cattle other than such as may be approved by the Inspector.

32. No person or persons shall deposit in any place within the Abattoir boundaries, except such place as the Inspector may direct, any hay, straw, reeds, rushes, bushes, or refuse.

33. Gaming with coin, dice, cards, or otherwise is prohibited, and no fermented or spirituous liquors whatsoever shall be brought within the precincts of the Abattoir.

34. The use of blasphemous, obscene, or offensive language, obscene behaviour, fighting, the throwing of missiles or filth of any kind, riotous conduct, disorderly noise, or the committing of any nuisance, is strictly prohibited within the boundaries of the Abattoir.

35. No person shall be permitted to commence or continue to work for any other person at the Abattoir unless his name shall be entered in the Register kept by the Inspector, and he shall have signed an undertaking to observe, comply with, and obey the orders and regulations of the Abattoir, under pain (apart from any other penalty) of having his name expunged from the Register.

36. No boy apparently under the age of 14 years shall be employed at the Abattoir in any capacity whatever. No male person not engaged on necessary business shall be allowed to enter or remain within the boundaries of the Abattoir without permission of the Inspector. Women, female children, and boys apparently under the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited from entering the Abattoir, and every Abattoir officer is authorised and enjoined to exclude them: Provided, nevertheless,

nevertheless, that the Inspector, after inquiry into the circumstances of each case, may recommend to the Board that permission be granted to any adult woman of good character, who is *bona fide* engaged in trade, to enter the Abattoir and to proceed to such part of the premises as he may define for the purposes of business; such permission to remain in force during good behaviour, or until withdrawn by the Inspector.

37. All dogs found within the Abattoir will be destroyed.

38. An Abattoir officer or any other employee connected with the Abattoir may at any time enter any of the slaughter-houses; and no person or persons there or anywhere within the boundaries of the Abattoir and its appurtenances shall obstruct or molest any such officer or employee.

39. If any person or persons be convicted of any breach of any of these orders or regulations, in addition to the penalty imposed therefor it shall be competent for the Board at any time to refuse to allow such person or persons to enter the Abattoir.

40. Any person or persons offending against or failing to comply with any of the Orders and Regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, recoverable as provided for by the Statute 14 Vic. No. 36, which enacts that if the amount of any penalty and costs be not paid forthwith, the same shall be levied by distress, and the offender may be detained in custody until return can be made to the warrant of distress; but if it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had the Justice shall cause such offender to be committed to gaol for any term not exceeding three months unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid.

41. All previous Orders and Regulations made under the Act 14 Vic. No. 36 are hereby repealed.

42. In these "Orders and Regulations"—

"Board" shall mean the Board of Health.

"Inspector" shall mean Inspector of the Abattoirs, and in his absence shall include Assistant Inspector.

"Abattoir Officer" shall include the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, and any other person duly authorised by the Board.

"Lessee" shall mean person holding a lease duly issued by the Board.

"Occupier" shall mean person or firm authorised to use an unleased slaughter-house.

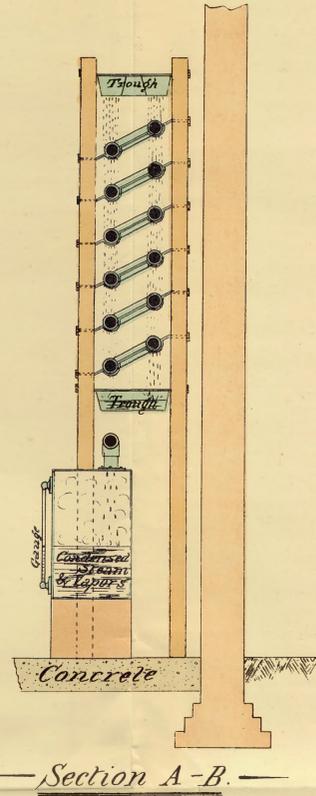
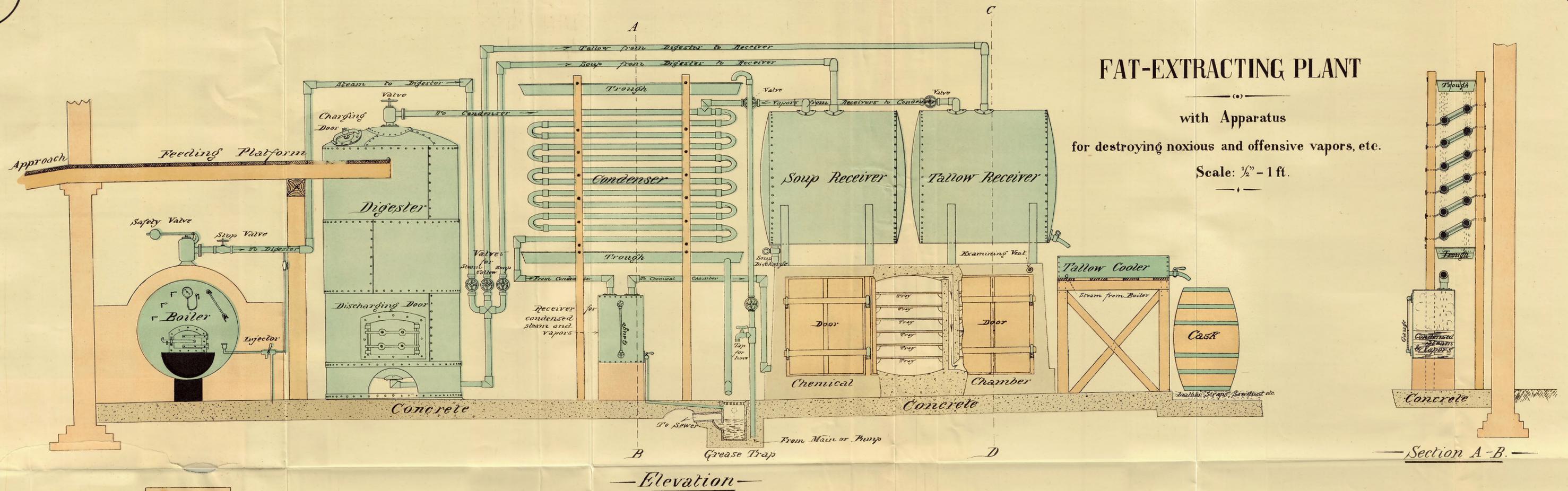
In witness whereof, the Common Seal of the Corporation of the Board of Health was affixed hereto by the President, in the presence of the Secretary, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting of the Board, this 22nd day of November, 1898.

CLARENCE A. SIMMS, Secretary.

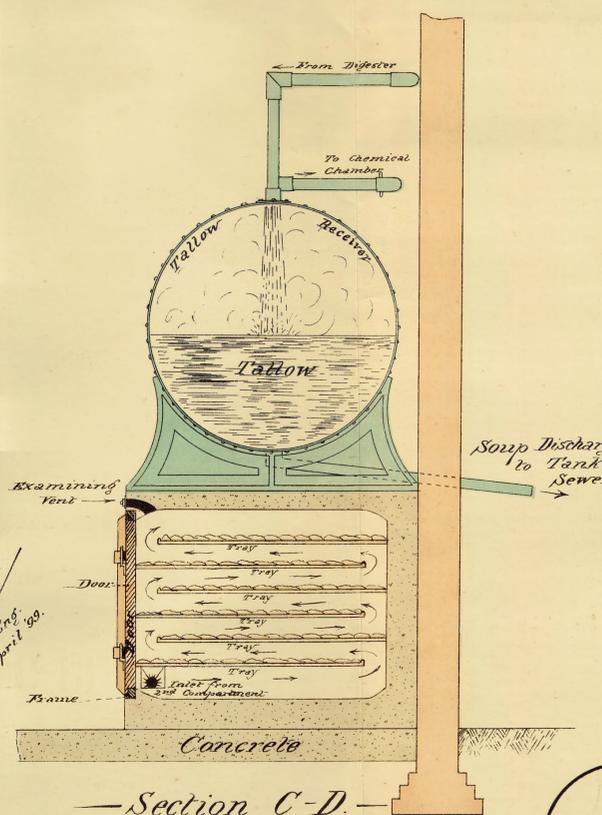
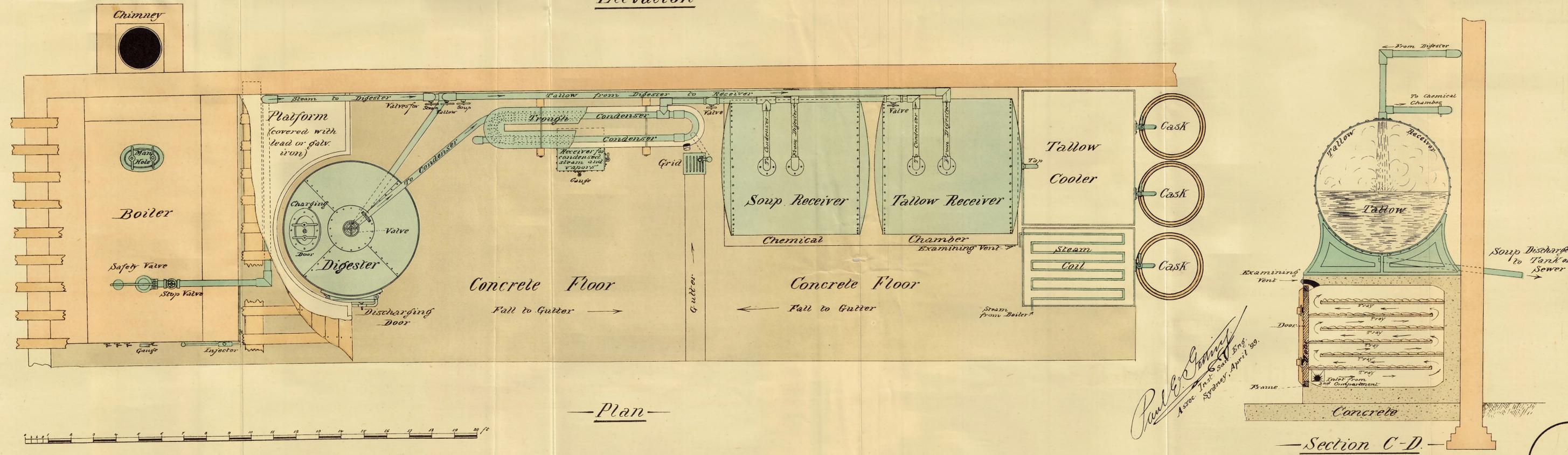
[One Plan.]

FAT-EXTRACTING PLANT

with Apparatus
for destroying noxious and offensive vapors, etc.
Scale: 1/2" = 1 ft.

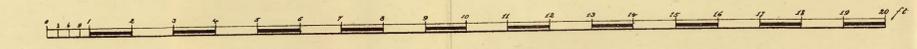


Elevation



Plan

Paul & Company
Assoc. Inst. San. Eng.
Syracuse April 99.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT SYDNEY, 1900.

(REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 December, 1900.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Government and President of the Board of Health to the Hon. The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Department of Public Health,

13 November, 1900.

Sir,

The recent epidemic consisted in the attack with plague of 303 persons between January 19th and August 9th, of whom 103 died; in addition to the suffering and the indirect losses which these figures denote, it necessitated a very considerable immediate expenditure and caused much damage to the commerce of this port. The object of the following account is to inquire into its origin and mode of spread, with a view to deducing the measures which are likely to be effectual in preventing a recurrence.

It will be seen at last that steady attention to the more commonplace details of municipal sanitation during absence of the disease alone affords a reasonable prospect of future safety. Simple as this conclusion appears it has the certainty which is attainable only through close consideration of the facts which, however, cannot be successfully observed save in the light of precedent investigations made in many branches of science. Thus it is unlikely that it will be easily accepted; yet not merely because the weight of the reasoning which leads up to it is hard to appreciate, but also because men still despise the humble stream, and vainly imagine the rivers of Damascus. There is no royal road to the prevention of plague.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the data described below were not accumulated without forethought and industry; this opportunity is therefore taken of commending to your favourable notice the zealous services rendered by the permanent and temporary members of the Staff, whose special duties are mentioned with their names. The Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government (Dr. Frank Tidswell, M.B., Syd., D.P.H., Camb.) remained in charge of the laboratories; his account of the observations and researches made by him will be found in Appendix A. The Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan Combined Districts (Dr. W. G. Armstrong, M.B., Syd., D.P.H., Camb.) took charge of the Visiting Medical Staff, which consisted of Dr. Theodore Barker, M.B., Ch.M., Edin., and Dr. Arthur Grieves, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and of the Disinfecting and Ambulance Corps. The Maritime Quarantine Hospital was placed in charge of Dr. W. F. M. Shells, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., from February 24th to March 17th, and from the latter date to the end in that of Dr. A. E. Salter, M.B., Ch.M., Melb. Dr. Salter's analysis of the clinical records constitutes Appendix B. Mr. C. P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., acted as Consulting Medical Officer, and visited the Hospital on alternate days; Dr. Gordon Macleod, M.B., Ch.M., Edin., Ophthalmic Surgeon (see Appendix C), was consulted

consulted on occasion. The ground external to the hospital enclosure was, on April 13th, placed in charge of Dr. Henry Harvey. The general management of the Quarantine Station was, as usual, in charge of the Superintendent of Quarantine (Mr. James Vincent), assisted by the permanent Quarantine Staff and a considerable temporary staff. The Nursing Staff was supplied from the Coast Hospital and from private sources, the whole being under superintendence of Head-nurse Ford, of the Coast Hospital; the Ambulance Staff was also detached from the same Institution. The Inoculation Branch was controlled at first by the Headquarters Staff, but subsequently by Dr. W. F. M. Shells; from time to time many other medical men shared in this work, in which they were assisted by medical students at the University, and occasionally by the laboratory assistants under Mr. Robert Grant. The *post mortem* examinations were made by the Government Pathologist (Dr. George Henry Taylor, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.), and by the Pathologist to Sydney Hospital (Dr. Sydney Jamieson, M.B., Ch.M., Edin.), whose notes will be found in Appendix D. Sanitary inspections of municipalities and of buildings on infected areas were carried out by a temporarily engaged staff of instructed inspectors under direction of the Board's Sanitary Inspector (Mr. P. E. Getting). About March 25th this staff was increased to 28 and, under the same officer, was turned over to the Department of Public Works to share in the general scavenging operations about that time commenced. The rat-killing staff afloat was managed by the Collector of Customs (Mr. N. Lockyer), and was under supervision of a Superintendent of Fumigation (Captain G. Tait). Others also ultimately bore their share in the multifarious branches of work entailed by the epidemic, but the present object is to draw special attention to those who were immediately connected with the Department; this statement may, therefore, be concluded by mentioning the name of the Secretary (Mr. C. A. Simms), on whom devolved, among many other things, the arduous and responsible task of keeping up communications and daily records, and of attending to visitors, more especially during the hours from 4.30 p.m. to midnight for many weeks together. All of the officers mentioned worked with an intelligence, discretion, and disregard for their own convenience, which are deserving of high commendation and special acknowledgment. For my own part, I beg leave to express here my sense of the obligation under which their generous coöperation and invariable loyalty, in circumstances which were always trying and sometimes difficult, have laid me.

To the Consul-General for France (M. Georges Biard-d'Aunet) and to the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Sydney (Dr. Emile Rougier) warm thanks are owing for the friendly efforts made by these gentlemen to facilitate despatch from the Pasteur Institute of supplies of the anti-plague serum of MM. Yersin and Roux; as well as to the Consul for France (M. L. Vossion), who at a later date presented the Department with a further and welcome quantity brought from Noumea. Unfortunately, neither arrived until the epidemic had begun to show the signs which betoken the period of decline; nevertheless, the public were reassured at hearing that a specific method of treating the disease had become available.

It will be noticed, doubtless, that the advice given by the Department before the plague came (December 26th), while the epidemic was but threatening (January 24th), and at its commencement (February 24th, see Appendix H), practically coincides with the conclusions drawn from the facts of our recent experience. Had it been generally accepted, it would have been well; but it was then impossible to mention reasons fully, nor could many things for which the public themselves clamoured at much later dates have been done at that time. Now, however, reasons can be deduced from facts within our own knowledge. An effort has been made below to express them in the simplest terms (Sections V, VI, and VII), and so that they may be understood by educated readers with little trouble; but if in spite of this attempt they still wear a technical aspect, it must be remembered that after all Preventive Medicine is a branch of science.

I. THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

The number of cases which occurred between January 19th and August 9th was 303. The number available for the following clinical description, however, was 262; for in 39 cases death occurred either before notification, or else so soon afterwards that no clinical observation of importance could be made, while two others lay ill at a distance from Sydney and have been omitted from mention.

In very few cases the occurrence of declared symptoms was preceded by feelings of malaise and weariness, which lasted one or two days. This ill-marked and uncommon prodromal stage need not be further referred to, and the observed course of illness may be generally described under the following five heads:—

Onset.—This was a period of from one to about twelve hours, during which the patient passed, very often with alarming suddenness, from a state of apparent health to one of severe illness. It was usually ushered in by a rigor which varied in degree from a feeling of chilliness to a severe shivering fit, and which occasionally lasted for several hours. Acute headache accompanied, or immediately followed, the rigor; it was almost invariably referred to the frontal region, was sometimes felt at the vertex, and was never occipital; it was sometimes accompanied with vertigo. Pain in the back and lower abdomen was common. Vomiting almost constantly occurred; like the headache, it sometimes accompanied the rigor, sometimes followed it after an interval of a few hours, occasionally it was represented by a mere feeling of nausea, sometimes it was severe and long-continued; the contents of the stomach were first rejected, afterwards a greenish or bluish bile was thrown up. The face was usually flushed, and the eyes suffused; the pulse moderately quickened, of good volume, and of apparently increased tension. In all cases which fell under observation during this period there was fever, the temperature ranging between 100° and 102° F. The bowels were constipated, most commonly; diarrhoea occasionally occurred, and even at this early stage warranted a bad prognosis; it was generally accompanied with tympanites. Occasionally at this time, also, superficial lymphatic glands in one or other region—the femoral, inguinal, axillary, subpectoral, cervical, etc.—became spontaneously painful; the pain was described as aching or pricking, and was accompanied with slight swelling and a little tenderness. In five cases out of the whole number, unaccountable swelling and pain in a lymphatic gland were the first signs of illness.

Ingravesence.—This period included a part of the first and the whole of the second day of illness: speaking generally, the symptoms to be shown in individual cases became manifest, and gradually increased in intensity. Often, but by no means always, the patient was now unable to rise from bed. The face was most commonly flushed; the eyes, suffused and congested, were either closed or half-open; not very infrequently the complexion was pallid or livid, and the expression pinched; in a few severe cases it was sallow or yellowish, and a peculiar smell exhaled from the patient. The tongue, very frequently, carried a white coating; this was confined to the dorsum, the tip and edges being either bright red or clean, and it continued moist or, in the severer cases, began to dry. The skin was hot and dry; but when the circulation was extremely feeble, as it was in severe cases almost from the onset, it was bathed in a cold perspiration. The temperature ranged at this time from 101° to 105° F., and occasionally the highest temperature reached during the illness was attained about the end of the second day. The pulse was now much quickened; it continued full, but began to lose tension; in a few cases it had already become weak, very easily compressible, and even dicrotic. Except in very slight cases, appetite was entirely wanting; thirst continued. The bowels remained constipated as a rule. The patient's general expression could rarely be described as anxious, and most often was dazed: sometimes there was mental restlessness, however, and he would exercise his ingenuity to furnish commonplace explanations of his illness, or of the glandular swelling. At this stage affections of speech, and (when the patient was out of bed) of gait, were observed. That of speech varied between slight blurring and almost complete loss of power to pronounce words, while that of gait was manifested merely by staggering; both were clearly due to muscular incoördination, and consequently a stage of alcoholic intoxication was often simulated. Hebetude describes the mental state of the milder cases at this date; but

but in many of the severer kind this had passed into stupor, or even coma, before conclusion of the period. In others, and more commonly, delirium commenced: it was characterised by excitement which not infrequently was furious; the patient constantly struggled to leave his bed, and had to be restrained; he suffered from delusions. In all cases sleeplessness was a marked symptom. The superficial lymphatic gland which had first become painful rather rapidly increased in size, on the average equalling a hazelnut: it was distinct, elastic, and very tender.

State.—The illness having attained the degree of severity above indicated during the first forty-eight hours, became established. The period of maximum intensity was reached; it lasted over the third, fourth, and fifth days, and was sometimes prolonged into the sixth. The temperature now fell, usually ranging between 99° and 102°. The more moderate attacks being excepted, the patient exhibited a state of complete and intense prostration: decubitus was dorsal, the body slipped down in the bed; all excitement abated, and muttering delirium took its place; stupor and coma were likely to supervene. Sometimes diarrhoea set in, and if at all severe was a fatal sign; or external hæmorrhages of grave significance—hæmatemesis, melæna, hæmaturia, or purpura, occurred. The pulse became smaller, weaker, and more rapid, dicrotous, irregular, or running. The tongue continued coated as at first, but now became dry and brown. Albumen was often present in the urine, but always transiently and in small quantity. The bubo increased rapidly in size; the gland often equalled a walnut, while periadenitic effusion increased the swelling to large proportions, and spread over the adjacent glands which were usually very slightly enlarged; although the spontaneous pain which had at first been present in it was almost absent, it continued extremely sensitive; the patient, if not insensible, disposed his limbs so as to avoid pressure upon it, and often its situation could be inferred from the attitude in which he lay. The skin over it also became much reddened. More than half the total deaths occurred on the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth days; they were often due to failure of the heart.

TABLE, I.—Showing the day of illness on which death occurred in 103 fatal cases.

On Day of Illness.	No. of Deaths.	On Day of Illness.	No. of Deaths.	On Day of Illness.	No. of Deaths.
1st	4	8th	6	31st	1
2nd	5	9th	9	38th	1
3rd	12	11th	1	58th	1
4th	20	12th	2	98th	1
5th	11	13th	2	Unknown ...	1
6th	12	17th	2		
7th	11	30th	1		
					103

During this stage, cough, due to slight bronchitis, and attended by frothy expectoration, was liable to set in. In a moderate proportion of cases scattered patches of pneumonia were observed; the sputa became less aerated, and contained a little blood, which often stained them uniformly and rather brightly; this expectoration did not at all resemble that of ordinary pneumonia.

Decline.—During the sixth, seventh, or eighth days the disease began to decline in the majority of those cases which terminated favourably. The temperature fell as a rule suddenly, and to about normal; but sometimes it was gradually reduced. All the other symptoms showed a rapid amelioration, and immediately on the fall of temperature sleep returned. The face lost its congested appearance, the tongue began to clean, delirium became mild, intermittent, or was present only for a time after awaking. The bubo continued, and during this stage generally began to soften, if it were going to suppurate; but in a good many cases buboes remained stationary for from six to eight weeks, and yet suppurated at last. The pulse continued small, feeble, and easily compressible, and feelings of great weakness began to be experienced.

Convalescence.—About the ninth or tenth day the stage of convalescence was entered upon in the majority of cases. Almost all the symptoms hitherto mentioned entirely disappeared; only great cardiac weakness and the bubo remained. The temperature

temperature often became subnormal, usually about the ninth day; it sometimes fell below 97° F., and continued subnormal for from one to three days. Suppuration now proceeded rapidly in the bubo, and was usually accompanied by some slight rise of the evening temperature; the abscess was most commonly opened on the thirteenth day. In a less, but considerable proportion of favourable cases, the inflamed gland began to diminish in size, and gradually disappeared by resorption, but this process occupied several, or even many, weeks. The length of the period of convalescence was very irregular; usually it was established thoroughly by the third week, when debility and some discharge from the bubo alone remained. The wound, however, was rarely severe enough to prevent the patient from taking as much exercise as in other respects he was fit for, though occasionally extensive undermining of the skin long delayed his discharge.

If from the foregoing description of the average course of illness in uncomplicated cases, which terminated either in recovery or death, we turn to consideration of individual cases, it appears that the disease exhibited itself in every degree of severity—that is to say, from a slight attack of fever which necessitated confinement to bed for two or three days at most, accompanied by such swelling of a single gland as was a cause rather of discomfort than of pain, to an ill-defined attack of malaise on which death supervened after a few hours—or more often to an apparently moderate illness, which ended with unexpected death in about forty-eight hours from attack. Of the first degree, Case 1 (Appendix L, p. 77) was a good example, while the following are among those which represent the second and third. Case 240, m., *æt.* 45.—It was noticed that the patient's appetite fell off a day or two before attack, but this was not unusual with him, and he made no complaint; he attended to his clerical duties as usual during the morning of May 19th, but at midday was obliged to leave by a fit of colic; he died at 10 p.m. Case 255, m., *æt.* 55.—The patient rose at 6 a.m. and performed his duties as ostler in the usual way, and without having been heard to complain, until 8 a.m.; made a good breakfast, washed and dressed, and sat by the kitchen fire; at 9.30 a.m. he was found dead. Both of these men were intemperate; but this was not so with Case 242, m., *æt.* 17.—The patient rose at 8 o'clock, and complained of slight headache and nausea; he went out, and at 10 a.m. was spoken with by a policeman who afterwards reported that he made no complaint, and did not appear to be ill; at 2.45 p.m. his breathing became laboured, and at 9.45 p.m. he died. The two following patients died unexpectedly, though not so abruptly. Case 142, m., *æt.* 5.—During April 22nd became feverish and vomited several times; during the next thirty-six hours continued feverish, was sleepy or dull, and a tender swelling appeared in the right groin. He died quietly, but suddenly, at about the fifty-first hour of illness, without manifesting any other symptom. Case 84, m., *æt.* 3.—Woke at 3 a.m. on April 5th, feverish, thirsty, and with some slight muscular twitching. Vomiting set in, and continued till midday of April 6th. During the afternoon seemed much better, and played almost as usual. At 6 a.m. on April 7th muscular twitching again appeared; he was sleepy or indifferent, and feverish, and he died suddenly about the fifty-first hour of illness.

Post-mortem Appearances.—These were observed in twenty-four cases (Appendix D, p. 64), among which the five last referred to above were included. From this set of notes it appears that petechiæ of the skin were noted in ten cases; petechiæ of serous membranes, visceral and parietal, or of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines, in nineteen. They were usually of the size of a pin's head or a little larger, but sometimes as large as a threepenny-piece; and hæmorrhages, or hæmoglobin staining, in the areolar tissue around internal organs were sometimes noticed, apart from enlarged lymphatic ganglions. The spleen was usually enlarged, rounded, softened, and dark in colour on section; it was noticed that the trabeculæ were obscured in six cases; and in only two was this organ reported to be firm and in other respects of normal appearance. Inflamed, swollen, and sometimes necrotic lymphatic glands were noted in twenty-one cases, while in three none were found. They were surrounded with extravasated blood in fourteen cases, and in a less number of the latter there was also oedema of the surrounding areolar tissues. Buboes (sixteen) were—femoral, eight; inguinal, four; axillary, one; and cervical, three. The heart, which often contained soft, pale-yellow gelatinous clots, showed paleness and softening of the myocardium in four cases. The liver was enlarged in fourteen cases, and was fatty

fatty as well in thirteen; this appeared to be a recent change. In two, minute whitish points distributed throughout its substance betokened necrosis; in three cases it was cirrhused from old standing disease. The cortex of the kidneys was swollen and pale in twelve cases, and occasionally was speckled with pin-point hæmorrhages. In Case 84 the former condition was ascertained to be due to catarrhal nephritis at an early stage. The lungs were the seat of old-standing disease in three instances, in five others they were congested, in three others engorged with blood, and in eight others there was a moderate œdema; in one case lobular pneumonia was noted.

Bacteriological Evidence.—Once the presence of plague in epidemic form has been recognised, a large majority of cases can be quite certainly diagnosed by clinical methods alone; and this is fortunate, because rigid bacteriological proof of the nature of this disease can seldom be had before the fifth day from beginning to seek it. Nevertheless, not merely at the beginning, but during the course of every epidemic, bacteriological proof is occasionally demanded. At the beginning it is essential, in view of the consequences which at present follow on the announcement that an indigenous case of plague has arisen among the inhabitants of a large city or an important seaport. So momentous an opinion should not be given but on absolute proof that the disease is plague, and the proof remains incomplete until it has been supported by a bacteriological demonstration. In the course of an epidemic it is also occasionally required in cases of doubt; for accuracy of diagnosis is a first condition of successful management. But in this case the same rigid proof is not necessary as in the former, and a microscopical examination of the juice of an enlarged gland, or (in few and fatal cases) of the blood, will furnish all the corroboration needed to establish a diagnosis already highly probable on clinical grounds.

Bacteriological demonstration of the nature of the disease already described, consisted briefly in detection in the juice of buboes, and in some other tissues, secretions, or excretions of the diseased body, of a micro-organism which had the following morphological, cultural, and pathological characteristics, and a definite reaction to certain stains. The organism was usually present in enormous numbers in smears made from enlarged glands, or from viscera. The individual elements were segregated, though not infrequently two were seen end to end, as though they had been produced by recent fission: they stained with aqueous solutions of fuchsin, methyl blue, and gentian violet, and did not retain the stain when treated by Gram's method. In stained preparations it presented a matured form, which was either that of a typical bacillus, or else it was whetstone or boat shaped; interspersed among these were rounded, oval, or dumb-bell shapes resembling micrococci or diplococci. The greatest mixture of forms was observed in smears from tissues, but there was always a preponderance of the "mature" forms. The bacillary form had an average measurement of 1.8μ , and a breadth of $.8\mu$; the latter showed little variation, the extreme measurements of length were 1.6μ and 2.4μ . The rounded forms had a diameter between $.5\mu$ and 1.0μ . The poles of the bacillary form were often more deeply stained than the centre; in some preparations, practically every bacillus showed more or less deeply stained ends, and a central portion which remained clear and unstained, and which varied in width between a small space and the greater part of the body of the bacillus between the ends. In other preparations only a few elements showed this bi-polar staining, and occasionally it was not at all evident. Cultivation on dry or salted agar produced crops of "involution forms"; some elements became greatly enlarged, so as to measure 5μ . or 6μ . in length by 1μ . in breadth, without losing the shape or staining properties just described; others became otherwise altered, and formed sausage, pear, spindle, circular, or oval shaped bodies, having no resemblance to the bacilli from which they were derived. On nutrient agar, inoculated from buboes or viscera and incubated at 37° C., the first noticeable growth appeared in the form of minute bright specks in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. In a day or two these colonies become colourless hemispheres from $.5$ to 1.0 mm. in diameter; some of them then enlarged slowly to a diameter of 2 to 3 mm., became flattened, and cloudy towards the centre. The maximum development was reached in two weeks. Individual colonies were hard to pick up, slipping about under the needle; fused colonies were often tenacious, and could be pulled out in strings. In sub-culture the growth appeared earlier than in the original, and developed as a confluent streak, raised and cloudy along the middle,

but

but with thin, colourless, iridescent borders, which were often corrugated. At room temperature on this medium the growth was seldom distinct in less than five or six days, and only reached its maximum development in about three weeks. In beef-broth the growth was usually visible on the second day of incubation, in the form of crumblike spicules attached to the sides, with more or less deposit at the bottom of the tube, the broth itself remaining clear and transparent; but in other cases a moderate uniform turbidity was produced. Growth in broth-flasks containing oil resulted in production of a film, scanty crops of stalactites, and a copious deposit. The stalactites present at any one time never exceeded six or eight, and became detached, and sank to the bottom on the least jar; that more were not found at one time was probably due to unsteadiness of the laboratory shelves. The growth in milk was less abundant than in broth, and the milk remained unchanged. Inoculation of guinea-pigs was usually followed by death in four or five days; the extremes were two to ten days, but six were rarely exceeded. The inoculations were made into the inner side of the knee. *Post-mortem* there was sometimes hæmorrhagic swelling at the site of inoculation, and this extended up the thigh; there was always swelling, and usually periadenitic effusion and hæmorrhage of the corresponding femoral glands, while sometimes the related inguinal, and less often the lumbar, glands showed similar changes. There were petechial hæmorrhages under the skin, the serous membranes, and in the viscera. The lungs were almost always more or less inflamed, the liver enlarged (sometimes to twice its normal size), and the latter usually exhibited a fine mottling caused by appearance of white points or by small hæmorrhages. The spleen was enlarged to two or three times the normal, marked with white spots on its surface, was dark in colour, and had thick or rounded edges. The kidneys were enlarged, pale, and, as a rule, full of small hæmorrhages; the suprarenals were usually congested, and of a deep red colour. Occasionally plague bacilli were limited to the seat of inoculation and the bubo; but usually they were present in all parts of the body, though they were not always recoverable from heart's blood. They were twice recovered from the urine, and were never found in the bile. A bacillus having precisely the same characteristics and the same pathogenicity was recovered from the organs by culture. For a full account of the bacteriological observations made during this epidemic, Appendix A, p. 50, from which the foregoing abstract has been made, should be consulted.

From the foregoing account of the usual course of illness, which has been compiled exclusively from the symptoms recorded of each of the 262 cases which could be clinically observed, from the brief abstract of the *post-mortem* appearances noted in the twenty-four cases which alone were examined in that way, and from the abstract account of the bacteriology of the disease given above, it will be seen clearly that the epidemic illness now under consideration was plague. On comparing it with the published accounts of plague as it appeared in other parts of the world, it will be seen that it might have been compiled from records made in China, in Portugal, in India, in Mongolia, in Mauritius, or, in short, from the records of plague outbreaks in any part of the world from which such records are forthcoming. Nevertheless, certain minor differences between the disease as seen here and as it has been seen in India and China, for instance, are distinguishable. But they are non-essential; they are differences in degree of severity or of fatality, and are doubtless due to the indirect influence of local conditions of life—of feeding, housing, cleanliness, and also of race. And of the three recognised forms under which plague exhibits itself—that is to say, the bubonic, the septicæmic, and the pneumonic, the bubonic form was almost exclusively encountered. The septicæmic form was observed only in 17 cases, of which 15 were fatal; primary plague pneumonia probably not once, although a single case was met with (in a Chinese) which possibly may have been an instance of it, the circumstances having prevented the fact from being ascertained. Bronchitis and secondary pneumonia were not uncommon, carbuncles were seen in two instances, and inflammatory and suppurative affections of the eye six times (Appendix C), but for an analysis of the whole series of cases reference must be made to Appendix B, p. 58.

II.—PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Sydney alone was infected, although several persons first fell ill after leaving for distant places—a matter which will be further mentioned (see p. 32). The total population of the metropolitan area, as defined for registration purposes, was estimated at 438,300 on December 31st, 1899; that of the metropolitan districts as combined for purposes of sanitary administration, was about 456,000. Cases were removed from all parts of the latter area. This population included the small sprinkling of coloured persons usually found at seaports, and a colony of Chinese which numbered less than 4,000 altogether; the latter, for the most part, lived in three separate neighbourhoods. Among the Chinese 10 cases occurred, and 293 among the whites; 226 of the whole number were notified by 87 legally qualified medical practitioners, the remainder (77) having in almost every case been first visited by a Staff Medical Officer.

TABLE II.—Showing the number of attacks and deaths recorded during each week.

Week Ending.	Cases.	Deaths.
20 January	1	0
27 January	0	0
3 February	0	0
10 February	0	0
17 February	0	0
1st.—24 February	2	1
2nd.— 3 March	2	1
3rd.—10 March	5	3
4th.—17 March	12	3
5th.—24 March	10	3
6th.—31 March	23	6
7th.— 7 April...	29	9
8th.—14 April...	29	12
9th.—21 April ..	16	8
10th.—28 April...	26	7
11th.— 5 May ...	38	10
12th.—12 May ...	23	10
13th.—19 May ...	24	10
14th.—26 May ...	7	6
15th.— 2 June ...	17	3
16th.— 9 June ...	4	3
17th.—16 June ...	10	3
18th.—23 June ...	6	0
19th.—30 June ...	12	3
20th.— 7 July ...	1	0
21st.—14 July ...	3	0
22nd.—21 July ...	2	0
23rd.—28 July ...	0	1
24th.— 4 August	0	0
25th.—11 August	1	0
26th.—18 August	0	1

The weekly notifications showed stages of increase, state, and decline in the epidemic. During the first three weeks only 9 cases occurred, and they were pretty evenly spaced out. During the fourth and fifth weeks, 22 were notified. In the sixth the epidemic became established, and so continued for seven weeks more; two-thirds (208) of the total cases happened during these eight weeks. The period of decline set in with the fourteenth and continued through the nineteenth week; it was marked by great irregularity in the number of cases notified, the series having been 7, 17, 4, 10, 6, and 12. The epidemic then ceased. The twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second weeks yielded but 1, 3, and 2 cases, while the last case of all was noted in the course of the twenty-fifth week.

Variation of Virulence.—It is important to remark that the infection had its full virulence from the beginning. The mortality was heavy from February 23rd, when Case 2 died; yet among those which immediately followed it were some which did not exceed Case 1 in severity. The only change observed in it was enfeeblement. This began about May 1st; it was recognised on comparing the state of patients

patients on admission to hospital after May 1st with the state on admission of those received at corresponding dates of illness before May 1st. Nevertheless, among the majority of cases which, as a whole, testified to this, some which appeared to betoken unimpaired virulence were met with to the very end (see Appendix E, Cases 289, 295, and 303). Another point requires notice in this connection. It is that whereas it had taken seven weeks to furnish the first 100 cases, and four weeks to furnish the second, thirteen weeks elapsed before the 303rd case had been recorded.

TABLE III.—Showing the number of attacks and deaths under Sexes and Age Groups.

Age Group.	—5		—10		—15		—20		—25		—35		—45		—55		—65		—75		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Attacks	8	7	11	6	20	11	49	6	35	7	45	10	46	6	16	4	5	5	4	2	239	64
Deaths...	4	1	1	3	2	3	18	2	15	1	15	1	14	1	10	1	4	4	2	1	85	18

Sex Incidence.—The disease attacked nearly four times as many males (239) as females (64). The slight information available on this head does not indicate any special liability of males to attack in other countries, and probably this special incidence may be accounted for by the stress of the disease having fallen on business portions of the city, and on that part of the population which daily leaves home for some place of employment. This conjecture is supported by consideration of the incidence on the sexes in two infected areas which were distinct from that just referred to, and in which it was nearly equal: on one area, out of fifteen "indigenous" cases (that is to say, cases in which the infection was in all probability received on the spot where the patients lived), only 7 occurred in males, but 8 in females (Paddington); and in another group of nineteen, 10 males were attacked to 9 females (Redfern). Slighter testimony to the same effect may perhaps be drawn from Table III, which shows that the incidence on males and females below 10 and above 55 was much more nearly equal than at the intervening ages.

Age Incidence.—The observed incidence was on ages from 2 years to 74; but more than half the cases occurred in persons at ages between 15 and 35, while more than two-thirds occurred at ages between 15 and 45.

General Fatality.—The total number of cases having been 303, the deaths were 103; the gross fatality was thus just below 34 per cent. But 10 of the patients were Chinese, a race amongst whom the fatality of plague is usually from 80 per cent. upwards; and, in fact, 8 of the 10 died. If these be deducted, the fatality of the disease amongst the remainder, who were all whites, was 32·4 per cent.

Fatality at Age-groups under Sexes.—Table IV shows the percentage fatality of the disease at four age-groups in the two sexes; the smallness of the figures relating to females (see Table III) should be borne in mind.

TABLE IV.—Comparative statement of the fatality among Males and Females at four Age-groups.

Age-groups.	—15	—35	—55	—75
M.	18 per cent.	37 per cent.	39 per cent.	67 per cent.
F.	29 "	17 "	20 "	71 "

Fatality, at successive periods.—The fatality of the disease was not uniform throughout the whole series of cases. It was absolutely as shown in the following Table, to form which the 303 cases have been divided into three nearly equal parts:—

TABLE V.—Comparing the fatality of the disease among three arbitrary divisions of the whole series.

100 cases (20 January to 12 April)*	Fatality, 38 per cent.
100 cases (12 April to 8 May)*	Fatality, 35 per cent.
103 cases (8 May to 9 August)	Fatality, 30 per cent.

* The cases which occurred on these days have been divided.

But in this Table the Chinese are included who, for reasons already given are a disturbing element in the calculation, and should be separately dealt with. When they have been excepted, the statement concerning the remaining 293 cases among whites only, assumes the following form:—

TABLE VI.—Comparing the fatality of the disease among three arbitrary divisions of the cases which occurred among whites, the ten Chinese having been deducted as shown below.

	Less Chinese.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
100 cases (20 January to 12 April)*—Fatality, 37 per cent. ...	1	1
100 cases (12 April to 9 May)*—Fatality, 37 per cent. ...	5	4
93 cases (9 May to 9 August)—Fatality, 23 per cent. ...	4	3

* See note to Table V.

A few days after commencement of the term during which the latter 87 cases occurred, Yersin-Roux serum became available, and was thenceforward steadily employed; but it must be added that, in opinion of the clinical Staff, the virulence of the disease had already begun to abate about the beginning of May. The evidence which can be adduced in support of this judgment is given in Appendices B and E.

Meteorology.—Appendix M consists of a chart on which are described curves constructed from the daily notifications, the rainfall, the daily mean temperature, and the daily mean tension of atmospheric vapour. The data were furnished by the Government Astronomer (Mr. H. C. Russell, C.M.G., F.R.S.)

Suspected Cases.—From January 25th, when the nature of the first case was made known, down to a date long after that last mentioned in Table II, a total of 221 cases of suspected plague were reported to the Department for diagnosis; 115 of them were referred by 69 medical men, 106 (of which 32 were presented by the patients themselves) through other channels. Many of the latter offered no resemblance to plague in any form, of course; and many of the former were referred from motives of prudence rather than because doubt as to their nature was really felt. But among these were several cases of glandular swelling, with or without other symptoms of illness. In nearly all of these cases the glandular swelling, could be referred to one or other of the usual causes without difficulty; but in two or three of them no such cause could be assigned. However, very careful consideration of the recent occupation, place of residence, and habits of these patients, of the history of the illness and of the swelling, and of the results of a minute and prolonged bacteriological investigation, quite failed to furnish support to the notion which had made an accurate diagnosis necessary.

Ambulant Cases.—The suspected cases came to notice in greater number during earlier weeks, and thereafter with gradually diminishing frequency. The probability that the first case recorded was the first case in fact is supported on grounds which are given in detail in Section VI; and nothing has come to knowledge which would render it probable that either ambulant or pneumonic cases occurred before

before or during the earlier two-thirds of the time covered by the outbreak. But late in the latter third of that time a few ambulant cases were met with: Case 273, came to notice from the patient himself reporting the serious illness of his daughter, and then mentioning that he had had a somewhat similar attack shortly before; and Cases 299 and 300 (unconnected with each other) were detected after their admission to the Coast Hospital for treatment of the results of an illness (suppuration of inguinal glands) from which they had suffered three and six weeks earlier. So that while the question whether the first recorded case were really the first case which occurred can be answered in the affirmative with great confidence, the further question whether the total recorded cases include all which happened cannot be affirmed without reserve. The accidental discovery of the three just mentioned renders it likely that other such cases occurred in which medical advice never became necessary, or else was sought at a date when the true cause of illness was no longer distinguishable. All that can be said with regard to ambulant cases is that in the general opinion they occurred only at the end of the epidemic, and then were few in number.

Removal to Isolation.—It is convenient to mention here the time which elapsed between notification of cases and their removal to isolation at the Maritime Quarantine Station. The account stands as follows:—

TABLE VII.—Showing the time which elapsed between notification of 303 cases of plague and their removal to isolation.

Removed on the day of notification	...	...	...	...	...	154
Removed on the day after notification, to avoid transfer at night	...	...	...	...	...	99
Removed on the second day after notification, the patients having been too ill on discovery to bear the journey	...	...	...	...	...	3
Removed on the fourth day after notification (being the first case, detained at home for investigation)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Isolated at country places and not removed to Quarantine	...	...	...	...	...	2
First fell ill at Quarantine	...	...	...	...	...	7
Died before notification, or immediately after	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	...	...	303

253 cases required removal and could be dealt with in the regular way. 154 of them were removed on the day on which they were discovered, while 99 were not removed until the next morning, merely because they had been notified so late in the day that otherwise their transfer must have been effected in darkness.

III.—PROTECTIVE INOCULATION.

Haffkine's prophylactic was alone used. As mentioned below, a small stock had been procured during the latter half of 1899; it was used for protection of those immediately associated with the earlier cases, including the members of the staff. No public inoculation was attempted until a further and large supply came to hand on March 12th. Two considerations governed the manner in which this consignment was expended: First of all persons who lived on, or necessarily frequented areas of known infectivity, had the best right to protection, and the most rational use of the supply was, clearly, inoculation of such persons; secondly, it was impossible (and quite unnecessary) to protect the whole population. But this intention was to a large extent frustrated. Between March 12th and April 2nd, when this supply became exhausted, about 8,000 inoculations were performed, including the small number done before March 12th, which was short of 300. There was then an interval, after which a fresh supply was received, and between May 11th and June 16th, about 2,700 more were done. On this occasion the arrangements made ensured inoculation of a larger proportion of persons considered to be in special danger of infection (see Appendix F., p. 71). Throughout the epidemic inoculation was offered to contacts, either on first being visited, or on arrival at the Maritime Quarantine Station, and the total number segregated having been 1,832, the number then inoculated was 180.

The total number known to have been thus protected was 10,700, all members of the various staffs included; no illness occurred among the latter, except Case 262 (see p. 37), a scavenger at the Quarantine Station who had escaped inoculation,

inoculation, but who was not the only one who was overlooked among the temporary hands employed from time to time. Among the inoculated public, 13 were attacked; particulars are given in the table below. All these patients not merely recovered, but had conspicuously light attacks. The cases occurred almost entirely among the earlier 200, while the virulence of the infection was at its highest, but also among the latter 93 (Chinese being excepted), when it had become feebler.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the dates on which thirteen persons were inoculated, and the dates on which they were subsequently attacked with plague.

No. of Case.	Date Inoculated.	Interval.	Date attacked by Plague.	No. of Case.	Date Inoculated.	Interval.	Date attacked by Plague.
	1900.		1900.		1900.		1900.
36	20 March.	4 days.	24 March.	57	23 March.	3 days.	26 March.
37	21 "	4 "	25 "	66	23 "	6 "	29 "
41	23 "	2 "	25 "	103	26 "	15 "	10 April.
42	23 "	1 "	24 "	115	13 "	1 "	14 March.
44	23 "	4 "	27 "	214	11 May.	0 "	11 May.
47	19 "	5 "	24 "	285	21 March.	93 "	22 June.
51	23 "	7 "	30 "				

There was one other and fatal case (164), which occurred in a boy who was attacked April 29th, and whose relatives insisted that he had been inoculated; they fixed the time, however, at about two months before attack, when none but those who had been in immediate contact with patients were being done. He was certainly not inoculated at that date, nor before commencement of public inoculation, on March 12th. His name could not be found in the register, which was carefully kept, of the names and ages of all persons inoculated by the staff, and inquiry among his fellow-clerks elicited only a vague statement from one of them, that he had been afraid of the plague, and had said something about a sore arm; this permitted the inference that he had been inoculated, but he had not made any direct statement on the subject. On the whole, the question remained undecided, although the statement made by his relatives is entitled to credence.

The immediate effects of inoculation were, in every case, it is believed, such as are commonly described. A few hours afterwards slight malaise and fever began, with swelling about the seat of the puncture; the feverishness increased, and the night was often restless; there was some slight headache and thirst; the temperature rose in observed cases (the night being excluded) from 2 to 3 degrees. The arm became painful, and after 24 hours there was usually a hard lump around the puncture (which was always made at the back of the upper arm), and rather extensive diffuse swelling below it, with much heat and redness. At the same time there was as much general malaise as might cause an unoccupied person to lie up, but not enough to interfere with important engagements. On or before the third day the malaise disappeared; the redness and diffuse swelling continued somewhat longer, and were attended with stiffness and slight tenderness; the hard central lump gradually diminished and could usually be still detected after from two to three weeks, though free from tenderness during the latter part of the term. The inoculations were always performed by medical men under antiseptic precautions; they were assisted by medical students and laboratory assistants. Not more than three or four cases of suppuration came to knowledge.

The inoculations done were hardly numerous enough to interfere with the natural course of the epidemic; but, in point of fact, no interference could be traced. Whole infected households had never been inoculated. If the person attacked had been inoculated it usually turned out that he alone had been done, often having submitted at instance of his employers; and in households where the patient had not been inoculated it was uncommon to find that even one other person among them had been done.

In accordance with the definition of the word "contacts," which will be found at beginning of Section VII, protective inoculation as a preventive measure to be used among a very large city population consisting of white people alone, and during an epidemic of plague which is under management of an efficient sanitary organisation acting under suitable laws, would appear to be practically restricted to

to persons who cannot be removed from premises which are known to be infective; to those who, having evacuated the premises during cleansing, are returned to them while the area on which they stand is still infective; and to those who are obliged to frequent infective neighbourhoods, if they will receive it. It will be noticed that attacks which occurred at, or before the lapse of about ten days from, inoculation were not aggravated by it.

IV.—SERUM-TREATMENT.

Yersin-Roux serum became available on May 13th (Case 217). It was administered only by the Visiting Staff to cases diagnosed by them, and at the Maritime Quarantine Hospital. Its employment did not interfere with the natural course of the epidemic.

Although it was intended to give the serum regularly to all admitted to hospital without exception, so as to avoid selection of cases, it was found that this rule could not be adhered to without introducing an equally objectionable influence. The enfeeblement of the infection, which had begun to be observable by about May 1st, led many patients to defer seeking medical advice, and, consequently, to escape notification until comparatively late dates of illness, when they presented very slight symptoms of constitutional disturbance. Thus a dilemma was caused, out of which no way could be found: if the cases were not selected a false impression of the effects of serum-treatment would certainly be given; on the other hand, if they were selected on principles which necessarily could not be strictly defined, the value of the experience would remain doubtful to all but the observer himself.

Fortunately, averages and percentages are statements quite out of place in such connections as this. As a matter of fact, 22 of the 87 admitted after May 12th were not treated for one reason or other—in 9 cases, because the patients either died before discovery, or were then moribund. On the other hand, to the remaining 65 must be added 6 admitted before May 13th, and on that date lying in a nearly desperate state, of whom 4 afterwards died. Among the 71 were many very slight cases; but some account of all of them will be found in Appendix E, p. 70.

The opinion provisionally formed, and expressed subject to consideration of the day of illness on which the treatment began, the mode of administration, and the general features of each case, is that the serum has antitoxic powers which are manifested in useful recovery of the circulation from the depression which is a constant feature of the natural disease; but that in its present state it can hardly be relied upon as a very active curative agent. Probably the dosage requires revision.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

Before the plague came the Board and its permanent staff had been watchful and active.

Appearance of the disease at Hongkong was the beginning of general interest in plague as a modern danger, and the beginning of the special interest of the Department in it as one thenceforward threatening Australia. On four occasions during 1894, and twice in 1895 (when it was thought the disease was dying out at Hongkong and the risk nearly past), as well as in 1896, when plague first appeared in India, this danger was discussed, and was made the subject of resolutions and of special directions by the Board. The steadily progressive spread of the disease in epidemic form to other parts of the world was seen soon afterwards to necessitate further precautionary measures, and additional preparations against it.

Possession and first-hand knowledge of the bacillus was clearly a primary condition of success in attempting to guard against the introduction of cases of plague, or to control spread of the disease after it had gained entrance. Accordingly, cultures of it were procured towards the end of 1897, and during the following twelve months its morphological and cultural characteristics were studied in the laboratories. In October, 1898, the Vienna incident became known; the popular impression it caused was obliquely communicated to the Department through official channels, and it was considered expedient to destroy the enfeebled and harmless specimens which then alone remained in the laboratories. At the same

samé timé, however, the Board caused a communication to be addressed to the Premier, in which it was pointed out that possession of cultures of the microbe was indispensable to due performance of its appointed functions. During the ensuing year, repeated representations to similar effect were made. But it was not until March 12th, 1900 (Case 14), that formal permission to keep, cultivate, and inoculate this microbe into animals was granted to the Board's micro-biologist by the Department of Lands, which administers the Animals' Infectious Diseases Act, 1888. In the meantime, however, verbal permission to keep, cultivate, and inoculate animals with the microbe of plague had been given by the Premier (March, 1899), and was again given by the Premier (December, 1899) to the President; for it was easy to show that if a suspected case of plague were imported, or occurred on shore, the Department would be in a dilemma in which it must either break the law by making cultures and inoculations, or fail in performance of its duty for want of power to use those means of investigation—means which were open to the rest of the world. It was considered that these permissions, although invalid in law, would suffice to protect the Department in a case where an absolute necessity could be shown. They were relied upon when in October, 1899, it became necessary to examine certain cases which had arrived at Newcastle by the British-India Company's S.S. "Ujina," from Calcutta, *viâ* Port Louis, Mauritius (which turned out not to be cases of plague), and again, in January, 1900, when the first case of plague occurred at Sydney. From this latter, indeed, the cultures in use at the laboratories during the epidemic were in part raised.

During the same term now referred to, namely, from September, 1896, plague had been frequently discussed by the Board in relation to maritime traffic, and had also been a subject of communication between the Board and central health authorities in other parts of Australasia. These communications commenced in January, 1897, and were thenceforward continued. At the end of that year the International Convention which had resulted from the Venice Plague Conference was referred to the Board by the Government; after prolonged consideration it felt obliged to advise that the Government should not adhere to it, the law containing no provision under which the plan of medical inspection permitted by the Convention could be carried out (see Section VII, p. 49). In March, 1898, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, and the Seychelles were proclaimed to be places infected with plague, pre-existing proclamations having covered all other places with which New South Wales has communication, and which had so far been attacked. The gradual infection of a greater and greater number of widely-scattered ports and places was carefully noted, and its bearing on the interests of this port considered; and in October, 1899, the Government was advised to intimate its willingness to adhere to those parts of the Convention which provide for international notification of plague.

Even earlier than the last-mentioned date it had become apparent that, in all probability, Sydney would be attacked; and accordingly in January, 1899, the Board suggested that a member of the staff might be sent to Bombay to study the disease.

The danger which threatened was the importation of plague by sea, and no other. The treatment accorded from the beginning to vessels arriving clean from ports infected with plague (that is, from May, 1894, when plague became epidemic at Hongkong) down to December, 1899, was that accorded to such vessels by an earlier International Convention to clean vessels arriving from cholera-infected ports; a treatment which was also accorded by the Venice Convention to vessels arriving under the conditions now contemplated, that is, from plague-infected ports. But when it was announced that plague was epidemic at Noumea, a town which lies but from three and a-half to six days' steam from Sydney according to the class of vessel making the voyage, it became necessary to alter that method; and, while the regulations laid down in the International Convention were adhered to as far as possible, such vessels were compelled to lie at quarantine after arrival (whatever the state of health of those on board might appear to be) until expiration of the twelfth day from the day of sailing. This term was two days in excess of that prescribed by the International Convention, and was adopted merely because the French Colonial Office had issued instructions to Governors of French Colonies to impose it on vessels arriving at their Governments from plague-infected ports. But, in addition, attempts were made to kill any rats which might still remain on these vessels notwithstanding the efforts to
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the same end which had usually been made at the port of departure; and sometimes these measures yielded a considerable number of dead rats—in one case, as many as 283. Here it is well to note that the Venice Convention contains no reference whatever to rats, and the share they take in disseminating plague.

Lastly, as regards the measures of precaution and of preparation taken by the Board before the plague actually arrived, a supply of prophylactic was sent for about the middle of 1899; and when the infection of Noumea was announced, it turned out that prophylactic was available in this quarter of the world only at Sydney.

The presence of plague at Noumea in epidemic form was admitted towards the end of December, and the information became known in Sydney by cable on the 24th. On December 28th, 1899, the Board resolved that plague should be added to the list of diseases notifiable under the Public Health Act, Part III., and it was proclaimed on February 6th. On February 1st, New Caledonia was declared infected with plague; and the Loyalty Islands, and the New Hebrides were declared likely to become so infected, by proclamation. The treatment already described was applied to vessels arriving from the latter groups. A cable message asking for a further supply of prophylactic was transmitted to Bombay.

It became known on December 30th that plague was epidemic at Honolulu, and it was announced that the same treatment would be accorded to vessels arriving thence as to those which came from New Caledonia, if they had communicated with the shore. It was also made publicly known by the Department that imported cases of plague would certainly be stopped at Quarantine, and that they were little dangerous; and it was pointed out that the first defence against the disease, under the circumstances then obtaining, consisted in killing all rats, the second in general scavenging of urban areas.

On January 15th, it was said that there were cases of plague at Adelaide, South Australia.

On January 25th, occurrence of the first case of plague at Sydney was made known. The Registrar-General was at once requested to refer to the Department every information received since beginning of the year, in which the cause of death was ascribed to blood-poisoning, septicæmia, acute abscess, septic intoxication, &c., &c., in order that further inquiry into such cases might be made if occasion appeared; and, since the notification of infectious diseases is by law required only as soon as the medical practitioner in attendance becomes aware that the patient is suffering from one of them, a circular letter was addressed to the medical profession on February 8th, in which a hope was expressed that the strict letter of the law would be exceeded, and that not merely cases of plague, but also cases reasonably suspected to be plague, would be reported by them to the Department (see Appendix N, p. 80); it was also desired that they might be reported direct—not, as the regulations made under the Act require, to local authorities in the first place. Circumstances attending the occurrence of this first case caused the Board to insert advertisements requesting information from owners and occupiers of wharves, stores and warehouses, masters of vessels, scavengers, and the public in general, as to unusual mortality or unusual movement among the rats at places under their control, and attempts were made in other ways to obtain such information. This case having occurred in the city, the President placed himself in communication with the Local Authority, and advised the Town Clerk on January 26th; it was then mentioned that some special scavenging and house-to-house visitation was already in progress. At the same time it was made known by the Department, through the public press, that there was little risk attending the care of plague-patients by the healthy, and the need to kill all rats was again insisted upon, as being the essential preventive measure then practicable. The patient was removed, together with his household and several contacts, to the Maritime Quarantine Station (see Diagram A); and in the report upon it, dated February 7th, it was pointed out, that if cases began to be met with in series, it would be necessary to evacuate the Coast Hospital. All members of the staff, and all who had been brought into contact with this case were inoculated with the prophylactic. The house was disinfected and painted; the contacts were released on the tenth day, the patient on the twenty-fourth day.

When the second case was discovered (February 24th), it was perceived that the fears which the circumstances alluded to above had caused the Department to express a month earlier were about to be realised. The same course was taken in
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isolating the family as before, but the Board now directed establishment of an ambulance service and of a disinfecting staff at the Quarantine Depot, Woolloomooloo Bay (see Diagrams); and that temporary equipment of the Quarantine Hospital should be commenced, with a view to transmitting all patients and contacts thither until it should be possible to judge of probabilities in the near future. For it was evident to the Board that if a large number of cases should occur, not merely would the task of fully equipping this hospital for a purpose for which it was never intended, enormously increase the labours of the executive staff, but that it might easily happen that there would not be room enough in the enclosure for all the patients who must accumulate there, and for the nursing and serving staffs as well; while the need to transport all patients to it by sea from a point at the margin of the inhabited area would not merely entail very long journeys on many of them, but would also require organisation of land and water ambulance-services of considerable magnitude.

The infection of Sydney with plague was now officially announced. Once more the Department publicly stated that epidemics of plague were not kept going by communication of the disease from person to person, and again urged a crusade against rats; and it now suggested that a capitation fee should be paid for every dead rat delivered by all except the members of a special rat-catching staff, which should be at once appointed and paid regular wages.

On March 1st, a poster containing advice and instructions to householders was prepared, and subsequently exhibited very freely in conspicuous places all over the metropolitan area; and, notwithstanding the smallness of the Chinese colony, the apparent susceptibility of this race to the disease made it prudent to issue an edition printed in the Chinese language. At a later date (March 29th, case 48) this notice was reprinted in pamphlet form and posted to every householder in the metropolitan area (Appendix H, p. 75).

On March 2nd, the Department announced that for the future it would remove to isolation only actual sufferers from plague, and would quarantine houses and contacts only when the former were overcrowded and filthy, and presumably a source of infection. The plan was disapproved by the Government, which directed strict isolation of all people who had been in contact with plague-patients, and closure of the houses from which they had been removed. This decision subsequently appeared to be in accordance with popular feeling.

In the meantime, local authorities, both in Sydney and elsewhere, had begun to bestir themselves. As regards the City, it was mentioned that special inspection and scavenging had been begun as soon as the rumoured presence of plague at Adelaide became known, and that £2,000 had been thus spent down to February 26th. A house-to-house inspection of the city of Newcastle was carried out at the instance of the Medical Officer of Health for the Hunter River combined Sanitary Districts (Dr. Robert Dick); it had been begun about January 9th, and was reported complete about January 30th. Many metropolitan municipalities also announced the steps they were taking to put their districts in order. The Board gathered together a staff of instructed sanitary inspectors and caused them to visit all municipalities in the metropolitan district, and report (*a*) on the special measures alleged to have been taken or which were being taken; and then (*b*) on the effect produced, as judged after a perambulation of each district, and general inspection of dwellings. About March 2nd, it was stated that the local authority for the City had undertaken the systematic destruction of rats; and on the 9th, it was said, at a meeting of this authority, that 9,000 had already been destroyed. Doubtless, also, there was some private activity in this direction, the Sydney Meat Preserving Company having offered a reward to its workmen for every rat caught on their very extensive premises, as early as February 27th.

Fumigation of coastal vessels, with a view to destruction of rats, had been begun by the several companies at an early date; but a staff to carry out this work on all vessels loading at Sydney, trading between Sydney and other ports and places in New South Wales, or leaving Sydney for other parts of Australia or of the world, was organised and set to work by March 16th. It was placed under a temporary Superintendent of Fumigation, had its headquarters at the Custom House, and was generally supervised by the Collector of Customs (Mr. N. Lockyer). As regards vessels trading within New South Wales, it was ordered that, after leaving Sydney, they must not be allowed to communicate with the shore until they produced a certificate

certificate issued to them by the Department stating that the prescribed fumigation had been done while the holds were empty. These regulations worked without causing any serious interruption to traffic (see Appendix I, p. 76).

On March 22nd, regulations prescribing the mooring of vessels at wharves so as to impede the entry of rats to, and the landing of rats from them, were drawn up and recommended to the Attorney-General for gazettal (Appendix K, p. 77); this was done, but it was found that such regulations could be made only under the Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act, 1850, so that they could be enforced only in the case of vessels mooring at public wharves.

On March 21st (Case 28), the President suggested to the Government that steps should be taken to call a Special Plague Committee into existence. Popular excitement had gradually increased until it had reached a pitch which threatened further serious interference with the Department's practical management of the epidemic. It was thought that such a Committee, if it included the leading members of the community, might steady the popular mind and afford the Department the kind of support in execution of its difficult and anxious duties which seemed about to become indispensable. Nothing resulted from the proposal at that time. But citizens presently began to move in the direction indicated; and on March 28th, the first meeting of a local Sanitary Committee was held in the municipality of Woollahra at instance, and at the house, of the Hon. Edward Pulsford, M.L.C., Mr. John Garland, M.L.A., in the chair. This example soon bore fruit, a similar Committee being called together at the Glebe, by Mr. J. A. Hogue, M.L.A., and a third at Paddington, on April 2nd. On April 11th, the Attorney-General (the Hon. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.L.A.), attended a public meeting summoned by the Woollahra Committee, and, after explaining the Public Health Act and other sanitary enactments, took occasion to deliver some timely remarks on the indifference theretofore shown by the people in general to their civic duties, and on the tendency, which was universally evident, to rely on the Government not merely for administrative, but for executive, help in every kind of municipal work and responsibility.

The potential usefulness of such Committees was immediately perceived; and on April 11th, a general Committee, to be called the Citizens' Vigilance Committee, was instituted, which was to have a central office and sub-committees in every municipality. Alderman James Graham, M.D., M.L.A., became Chairman, and Messrs. John Garland, M.L.A., and J. J. Cohen, M.L.A., Hon. Secretaries. This Committee which, under its able managers, flourished greatly, and which still continues at work, did an incalculable amount of good in two main directions. In the first place, it laboured for and secured that coöperation of individual householders in the rat-killing business, without which it was plain the best efforts of the Government, and even of municipal councils, could yield but inadequate results; and, secondly, it set about systematically carrying out in every district the recommendation made by the Department on March 1st, in the poster and pamphlet then issued—namely, that every ratepayer should make it a rule to report to the local authority of his district every matter, or premises, which appeared to him to constitute a nuisance and a danger to health. Neglect to faithfully execute the sanitary powers entrusted to them had been a too common rule with many besides the City Council, though within the City its effects were exemplified on the greatest scale; and in the course of a few weeks the result of this scheme began to be evident, not merely in an improved public opinion, but in the changed attitude of all but one of the local authorities referred to. It seems likely that these results, which have flowed almost entirely from the public-spirited and wise exertions of the members and executive of the Citizens' Vigilance Committee, will in important measure prove to be permanent.

From the beginning, it had been gradually becoming clearer and clearer that the origin of the epidemic, as a local event, lay with certain wharves on Darling Harbour. (See Diagrams A, B, and C.) On February 15th (Case 1) and following days these places had been visited in detail by the Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan combined Sanitary Districts (Dr. W. G. Armstrong), and owners had been desired by him to take steps to cleanse them, and to destroy the rats about them. On March 11th, the President inspected them in company with the Collector of Customs (Mr. N. Lockyer), and ascertained that very little had been done in the desired direction; he thereupon communicated with occupiers, and threatened that

that unless large gangs of men were at once put on, and certain specified things done, he would quarantine these wharves. Already it had been perceived that if possible this portion of the city should be evacuated—the first object to be sought under such circumstances being removal of the inhabitants and daily visitors from the apparent focus of infection. But it was the headquarters of a very important branch of trade, and it was thought that this step could not be effectively taken without inflicting a blow on the prosperity of the country (for the welfare of every town would have been affected) which it was little likely to suffer from the epidemic—alarming as the situation was beginning to appear to the public who misconceived of plague as a highly infectious disease, liable at any moment to begin to spread like wildfire. And now two conditions became known, which made some further step than had hitherto been taken imperative. In the first place, while on the one hand it was soon ascertained that wharf-owners in general were not taking the measures which have just been referred to with anything like the requisite energy, it appeared on the other hand that their best efforts could hardly produce the desired results unless business were first stopped, because of the serious structural faults these old wharves exhibited. And then, secondly, the house-to-house inspection of this infected quarter, which was being carried out by the Board's staff of temporary sanitary inspectors, showed that it had fallen into a deplorable state from long-continued omission of the local authority to execute the ample powers to preserve the public health within its district which it enjoyed under its own Act of Incorporation, 1879, and under the Public Health Act, 1896. The result of this maladministration—now for the first time revealed to the general public, though well enough known in several quarters—was precisely that which sanitarians are aware must supervene in every large city, where, though there are good laws, there is an executive authority over a part of it which is at once uninstructed, indifferent, unguided by the routine of an efficient organisation, and ungoverned by strict principles of action.

As soon as these facts were apprehended the Government, after consideration, decided on March 23rd that the parts of the city and the line of wharves referred to, should be mapped out in convenient sub-divisions which should be consecutively closed, and given over to gangs of workmen under its own control. These gangs were to cleanse and disinfect streets, lanes, yards, and the houses inside and out; and, as regards the latter, note was to be made of all which had fallen into disrepair, or were so constructed that they should have been dealt with by the local authority under Part V. of the Public Health Act, with a view to making application for closing orders. The Board, therefore, increased its staff of temporary sanitary inspectors to twenty-eight, placed it under its sanitary inspector (Mr. P. E. Getting), and after furnishing it with a scheme of house-to-house inspection to be filled in and recorded, turned the whole over to the Department of Public Works. Successive portions of the city, which are indicated by dark shading on the three diagrams attached hereto, were closed to traffic and cleansed between March 23rd and July 17th.

Down to about March 23rd (Case 31), the Department had not succeeded—notwithstanding the increasing public alarm—in causing it to be perceived that it was beyond the bounds of possibility that it should not only advise and plan, but also actually supervise unaided all the varied proceedings which on such occasions become necessary. So far it had, by incessant and extraordinary exertions on the part of every member of its permanent and temporary staffs, not only succeeded in the tasks properly arising out of its acknowledged functions, but also in others which did not so arise and which had been silently imposed upon it. But when at this date it appeared to be tacitly assumed that it should supervise the collection, organisation, employment, direction and feeding of a scavenging staff which at the beginning was designed to consist of 1,000 men, and which soon came to number 3,000 men at work at one time, it became necessary to point out not only that this work ought to be intrusted to persons competent in it, but that other subdivisions must be shared out among other public departments which, down to this date (with exception of the Customs, and, as regards the quarantining of individual houses, the Police) had shown little comprehension of the mere physical necessities of the case. From that time forth each took its part. The various branches of the increasing business continued to be smoothly and efficiently worked. The Department was able to turn more attention to its proper occupations, which
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from the beginning had been sufficient to engross the best energies of every member of the professional staff, weighted as they were with the thousand-and-one interruptions due to popular excitement.

The original supply of prophylactic had been reserved for use in the cases of those persons who had been closely exposed to infection, from their having occupied or frequented the same premises from which cases of plague had been removed; no general public inoculation had, so far, been possible. But on March 12th a fresh supply arrived. Systematic inoculation was begun in the building occupied by the Department. In the morning, ladies and a few other people who came in small numbers, were dealt with upstairs; that part of the general public which lived on, or was employed throughout the day in, the then infected area, was inoculated during the afternoon in the basement. On March 21st, however, the public, without any warning, suddenly arrived in very great numbers, and practically took possession of the building; they invaded the upper part of it, packing the staircases almost beyond possibility of movement, and at imminent risk of a disastrous accident. The building itself was, moreover, unapproachable through the large crowd outside it, which desperately resisted displacement from positions of advantage they had gained near the entrances. The next day, use of the Exhibition Building was granted by the City Council for inoculation purposes. Strenuous efforts were made to restrict public inoculation to those persons who either inhabited the infected area or were obliged to pass the day in it. The medical profession naturally desired that supplies of prophylactic should be placed at its disposal, but, of course, acquiesced in the necessity for restricting its application in the way just mentioned, as soon as it was pointed out; but a portion of the general public were determined to be inoculated at all hazards, though they stood in no known danger of contracting the disease, and very much of this first consignment consequently was wasted. When, at a later date still, a further supply had arrived and the method of inoculation had been organised (Appendix F, p. 71)—being done on this occasion in the basement of the city Town Hall—so entirely had all panic, or even lively interest, in the continued prevalence of the disease died out of the public mind, that between May 11th (Case 215) and June 16th (Case 278) only 2,700 persons presented themselves at the inoculation station, which, consequently, was then closed.

About March 28th it was suggested by the Government that if a new plague hospital were really necessary it should be put up somewhere between the Coast Hospital and Botany North Head, the minimum distance from Sydney thus indicated being 10 miles by road. On March 31st the Board reduced the term of detention of contacts from ten days, at which it had so far stood, to five days; and this was done because it was generally perceived that the former term was unnecessarily long. It was done at this time, however, in order to afford the Quarantine Ground a relief which the accumulation of contacts had made necessary. At the same date the Board once more recommended evacuation of the Coast Hospital; but after deliberation the Government decided that it would be dangerous to remove the patients then in occupation, and, besides, feared it might be necessary to destroy it afterwards if it were used to house plague cases. Not only was the contact camp at Quarantine overcrowded at this date, but the hospital itself was nearly full, being in considerable measure occupied by convalescents. On April 3rd, therefore, a part of the contact-ground and some buildings were transformed as well as possible into a convalescent hospital. This arrangement in turn trenchanted on the accommodation required for contacts, even after their numbers had been reduced by lessening the term of detention, to an extent which necessitated erection of some fresh buildings; and consequently the Board recommended on April 5th that such new buildings should be at once commenced. This was done. By this time the labour of equipping the hospital, which turned out to be greater even than had been foreseen, had been nearly completed, and as well as circumstances allowed; but only by the hearty and, indeed, self-sacrificing efforts of every member of the staff—medical, nursing, and lay. Quarantine hospitals afford little more than shelter; the buildings in this case happened to be more than usually extensive, but it is not expected—and practically it rarely happens—that more than half-a-dozen persons landed from an infected ship have to be provided for. Its equipment, consequently, and the staff quarters attached to it, little more than suffice to deal with some such small number of persons. There is a vast difference between such an establishment and a hospital which receives a constant stream of patients suffering from an acute fever, and liable

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to all kinds of serious complications ; and which, as a matter of fact, came to house for a long term more than 100 persons at a time. Accommodation for the nursing and serving staffs had to be improvised ; they were moreover for months strictly confined to an enclosed area of, perhaps, a couple of acres to a large extent covered with buildings. The only relief which could be afforded the nursing staff was on their journeys to Sydney to attend to the removal of fresh cases, and a rare excursion on the water in one of the launches. It is due entirely to the energy and loyalty not merely of the staffs just mentioned, but of the Superintendent of Quarantine (Mr. James Vincent), and the permanent and temporary staffs under him, that the very great difficulties just adverted to were overcome ; and the best evidence of their willing aid is the statement, which can be made without reserve, that whoever else may have suffered, at all events every patient was as comfortably lodged and as carefully tended as could have been the case in the best appointed permanent hospital. The conditions just indicated had been foreseen, and evacuation of the Coast Hospital was recommended in view of them ; for by that plan an establishment completely equipped, in going order, and possessing its own ambulance service, would have been rendered available. As it was, the staff of the Coast Hospital had to be very freely drawn upon, in addition to private sources ; 18 nurses under Head-nurse Ford were transferred from it to plague duty, whose places had to be hurriedly filled as they best might. Thus the Matron of that Hospital (Miss MacMaster) bore her share in the labours arising out of the epidemic, and succeeded in carrying on the institution very much as usual in spite of the loss of many of the leading members of the staff under her.

On April 17th arrangements were made by which the free distribution of disinfectants to local authorities, which had been going on since March 12th, was supplemented by the free distribution of rat-poison ; the Premier also directed that every metropolitan local authority should be empowered to hire at least one man whose duty would be to distribute the poison, to instruct and stimulate householders in its use, to extricate poisoned rats from under floors and other situations in which they had died and become a nuisance, and to destroy the bodies of rats which he himself caught or received. Additionally, a deputation of Members of Parliament urged the Government, on April 11th, to offer a reward for the body of every dead rat delivered to appointed persons ; and subsequently a capitation sum of 2d. was so paid. On April 27th, the capitation payment was increased to 6d., and with very satisfactory results as regards the number of rats brought in.

In addition to the measures already described several others were taken, to which but brief reference is necessary. Thus, the powers and duties of local authorities under the Public Health Act, 1896, were explained by the Honourable the Attorney-General, and on March 27th, a circular letter was issued from his Department to all those bodies ; and when the deplorable state of some dwelling-houses, and the filthy state of parts of some neighbourhoods, became known in connection with inefficient administration of health laws by some local authorities, he directed that reports upon them should be referred directly to his officers, with a view to taking criminal proceedings against the responsible parties—owners or occupiers as the case might be—in a Court of Quarter Sessions. No such proceedings ever became necessary, but a great amount of cleansing and repairing was speedily effected as soon as they were threatened. So, also, a permanent hospital was erected at Newcastle, on the Stockton Quarantine Reserve, with the probable infection of that port (which is next in importance to Sydney itself) in view.

Local authorities in country districts were requested to secure refusal of a suitable cottage which might be got ready for use in case any person suffering from plague should be imported.

Attempts were made to impart to the public information concerning plague. Dr. Frank Tidswell, M.B. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.), found time to prepare a paper describing the principal epidemiological, clinical, and pathological facts concerning the disease, which was read to a large meeting of the profession at the Royal Society's House on April 27th, and which was reprinted by the Government and suitably distributed. Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., LL.D. (Edin.), delivered a popular lecture on plague on April 28th and on May 5th, which was subsequently printed by the Government, and widely distributed ; and Dr. Camac Wilkinson, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), discoursed to the Ladies' Sanitary Association on the same subject on June 5th.

The policy of indiscriminate removal of both patients and contacts was adhered to till the end of the epidemic; patients were strictly isolated from contacts; contacts after bathing and changing to clean clothes were housed in common—that is, without reference to dates of exposure; inoculation was offered to them on arrival at quarantine, but was rarely accepted, and the term of their detention was five days, except quite at the beginning, when it was ten. Convalescents were discharged as soon as (*a*) they had had a normal temperature for ten days, (*b*) provided they had no unhealed sore, and (*c*) were in general respects fit for discharge. The three clergymen who resided at Quarantine and acted as chaplains (Rev. Father le Mesurier from March 22nd; the Rev. J. F. Moran from April 7th; the Rev. Alan McDougal from April 3rd), the medical staff, the consulting medical officer (Mr. C. P. B. Clubbe), and medical men who desired to study the disease, were allowed to enter and leave the hospital enclosure, the former to return to their quarters on the contact ground, the latter to the city, on condition that they had been inoculated, wore a special suit of clothes during the visit, and bathed before resuming their own clothes. The bodies of persons who had died of plague before removal were confined by a specially engaged undertaker; the joints of the coffin were rendered watertight; the bodies were wrapped in a sheet wet with sublimate solution 1-1,000, the lid was screwed down, the coffin was then enveloped in a coarse cloth wet with sublimate solution, and delivered at the Quarantine Depot. It was thence transferred to the Maritime Quarantine Station, and there buried without further precaution in sandy soil, on a steep slope falling to cliffs above the Pacific, and at a part of the grounds far removed from that in common use.

VI.—ORIGIN AND MODE OF SPREAD.

All those conditions by which the natural course of the epidemic might have been interfered with or modified having now been mentioned, the epidemiology of the outbreak can be studied.

Five or six localities in different parts of the world are known to be endemic seats of plague; the disease has reappeared in them at short intervals during a long series of years, but it has remained confined to them. From one of these endemic seats, situated in the southern province of China called Yun Nan, plague was carried during 1893 along a caravan route to the town of Liao Tchou in the adjoining province of Kwang Si. From Liao Tchou it was transported by two routes. By one, which followed the Canton River, it reached the city of Canton, and became epidemic there in February, 1894; by the other it was carried to the seaport of Pakhoi, on the gulf of Tonquin. Either from Canton or from Pakhoi it reached Hongkong, where it was officially declared to be epidemic in May, 1894. It has been present at Hongkong ever since; in 1895 only forty-five cases were notified, but in 1896 it again became prevalent. During the latter year it reached India, and was officially declared to be epidemic at Bombay in September; subsequently it spread very widely thence, but Calcutta escaped until the Spring of 1898, or, probably, somewhat earlier. The best opinion is that the disease was carried from Hongkong to Bombay by sea.

Trade between Sydney and the ports of Hongkong and Calcutta has been great for many years past. As regards Hongkong two lines of steam vessels both make monthly voyages thither all the year round; the cargo steamers of some other lines sail between the two ports more or less regularly and frequently according to season; while there are in addition many irregular or casual vessels which arrive from China after touching at many places, including Hongkong. So that Sydney has been in danger of importing plague at all events ever since May, 1894; and the invasion of Calcutta, with which communication is frequent, greatly added to that risk. In Mauritius plague was first officially reported on February 27th, 1899, but cases had been observed as early as the previous December which subsequently came to be looked upon as plague; and this island has a steady though small trade with Sydney, which is carried on both by steam and sailing vessels. Kobe, Japan, became infected some time in December, 1899; Honolulu, H.I., on December 12th; and Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, was officially declared to be infected on December 24th, 1899, when the news reached Sydney by cable. These are the infected places with
which

which Sydney has the most frequent and regular communication, and from which it was consequently most seriously threatened. Lastly it was announced on January 15th, 1900, that certain cases had occurred at Adelaide, South Australia, which were considered to be plague. The detailed accounts, when they came to hand, hardly portrayed plague under its clinical or its epidemiological aspects; they lacked adequate bacteriological data, and they contained statements which were unexpected and strange in connection with plague. The rumour, which from the first had been regarded with doubt, was ultimately discredited; and the matter is mentioned here only in order to direct attention to the effect it had in stimulating that professional alertness and public alarm which had already been aroused by news of the infection of Noumea.

Beyond pointing out the several ports from which plague might have been introduced into Sydney, and the great number of vessels which arrive from those ports during each year, nothing can be said as to the way in which the disease actually was introduced. Since 1894 no vessel has arrived which carried, or (as far as very careful examination and questioning on arrival revealed) which had carried, a case of plague in man. Theoretically the infection might be introduced in goods from infected ports; but the lengthy immunity from attack enjoyed by many cities into which goods drawn from infected centres have been daily poured during several years shows that in practice it is at worst very little likely to happen. All that can be said on this point, consequently, is that the first patient was a carman, who was regularly employed by the Central Wharf Co., who was chiefly occupied in carrying exports from city warehouses to Central Wharf [See Diagrams A, B, and C], and who occasionally visited other wharves to fetch packages in course of transshipment. It was ascertained from his employers' books that during 25 days before his attack (January 19th) he had had business at only one other wharf 10 days before attack, that of the Australasian United S. N. Co., Darling Harbour; but between October 21st, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, four vessels which had touched at Hongkong lay at Central Wharf—one of them from January 9th to January 20th. (For a full account of this case, see Appendix L, p. 77.)

TABLE IX.—Showing the Wharves on Darling Harbour only at which Steamships and Sailing Vessels, which arrived from Plague-infected Ports, lay between October 21st, 1899, and January 20th, 1900. (See Diagrams.)

Vessel.	From.	Lying at.....Wharf.	From.	To.
			1899.	1899.
"Prometheus" s.s.	Hongkong	Central Wharf	21 October	29 October.
"Rockton," s.s.	Noumea	Lime-street	28 "	3 November.
"Ching Wo," s.s.	Hongkong	Central Wharf	31 "	7 "
"St. Louis," s.s.	Noumea	Smith's	7 November	11 "
"Kaisow," s.s.	Hongkong	Central Wharf	18 "	23 "
"Rockton," s.s.	Noumea	Lime-street	24 "	29 "
"Moana," s.s.	San Francisco and Honolulu	Union Company's, Margaret-street.	25 "	20 December.
"Peru," barque	Mauritius	Grafton Wharf	27 "	22 "
"St. Antoine," s.s.	Noumea	Smith's and Federal	5 December	23 "
"Umballa," s.s.	Calcutta	Lime-street	15 "	21 "
"Rockton," s.s.	Noumea	"	21 "	29 "
			1900.	1900.
"Ione," barque	Mauritius	Grafton Wharf	6 January	17 January.
"Kintuck," s.s.	Hongkong	Central Wharf	9 "	20 "

The case presented a feature, however, which was taken to show that in all probability the infection had been received neither from an earlier case of plague in man, nor from any infected article. The patient suffered from the disease in the
bubonic

bubonic form, and the bubo appeared in the lowest gland of the vertical chain in the left thigh. In the external retromalleolar hollow of the same extremity was a circular spot, about 3 mm. in diameter; the cutis was purplish red; the cuticle which had been raised was then adherent to it, and at one point only of its circumference it was ragged. This observation (which I made on the third day of illness) suggested that the infection had been communicated by puncture at this spot, and that the inoculation was most likely to have been effected there—at a part of the foot which was well covered by the boot the patient wore—by an insect, namely, by a flea. The inference drawn was that rats were already dead or dying of plague in Sydney, and this formed the motive of the advertisement requesting information regarding disease among, or emigration of, rats which the Board caused to be inserted in the daily papers as soon as the nature of this case had been established, as well as of the prediction then uttered by the Department—namely, that although no cases would arise by communication from Case 1, yet other cases would probably be met with.

The full justification which this view subsequently received, supports an opinion that the disease was not introduced either by some unobserved imported case in man, or by importation of infected articles, but by infected rats; from which it spread to the local rats which, in turn, communicated it first to Case 1, and, as will subsequently appear, to other persons afterwards. But by what vessel, or from which infected port, such rats were landed at Sydney, there is no evidence. It may be pointed out, however, that communication with the remoter infected places had been extensive, and steadily maintained for long previously without introduction of the infection; and that the latter gained a footing only after the disease had appeared at Noumea, a port which lay close at hand. No official account of the epidemic in New Caledonia has yet been published; the following remarks must therefore be regarded as conjectural to some extent. The first case in man must have happened in New Caledonia some time before the presence of plague was acknowledged on December 24th; and it may have happened considerably before that date. But appearance of the disease among rats, not among the inhabitants, has most interest in relation to risk of importing the infection. Now, it was reported that the rats at Noumea suffered heavily during the epidemic; but the important question whether the epizootic preceded the epidemic, cannot at present be positively answered, no authoritative information on this point having become available. A frequent experience, however, is that the rats suffer first, and usually several weeks before appearance of the first case in man. If this happened at Noumea there was nothing to prevent importation thence at any time prior to December 24th, for no special precautions were or could be taken at Sydney until after that date, when the disease was first officially admitted to be present there in man.

No information concerning mortality among rats was furnished in response to the advertisement mentioned above nor to other inquiries until February 14th, when an officer in the Customs Department drew attention through the Collector to unusually frequent deaths among them at Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s Wharf, on the eastern side of Darling Harbour (see Diagrams). The wharf being within the city, the President caused the local authority to be informed and advised, and in the course of the afternoon four live rats and three carcasses were brought to the laboratories by the Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the city, who said it had taken him two hours to find them. At a later date an inspector of fruit in the Department of Mines and Agriculture reported that he had noticed an unusual mortality among the rats at Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s Wharf about the first week in January. Nothing further on this head has been discovered; and it is important to note that no suggestion that rats were suffering from an epizootic at any other part of Sydney about or before the dates referred to has ever been made. The beginning of an epizootic among rats occurred at wharves on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, and it first became manifest at Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s Wharf.

The seven rats above mentioned were at once utilised for the usual bacteriological and inoculation tests, and were shown conclusively to have been suffering from plague. At the same time, glands which had been removed from the body of a man who had died the previous day were brought to the laboratories, and on examination showed with sufficient certainty under the known circumstances that the cause of death had been plague. The beginnings of an epidemic are so important that

that an account of Case 2, as well as of a few others of the earlier cases, is necessary. The patient had been attacked about February 17th. In the course of his brief illness he had been attended by three medical men, of whom two were called in consultation, not because of the apparent gravity of his case, but for reasons which can be inferred from what follows. A clear history of injury to the lower abdomen received three or four days before attack, and caused by a fall against a plank, was given. The disease was recognised as having the form of septic fever; but no peritonitis or other occasional consequence of such an injury could be made out and, in fact, there was none. The illness was well marked, though as it seemed, not immediately dangerous to life. Death occurred unexpectedly. It was then that plague was judiciously suspected, and that inguinal glands which had become enlarged and painful in the neighbourhood of the seat of injury were removed, and brought to the laboratories for examination at about 3.30 p.m. This patient, who died at his house in a suburb, was a sailmaker. His business is said to have been exclusively among locally-owned craft, and all connection with vessels coming foreign was denied for him by his survivors. He occupied a sail-loft on the water side of Sussex-street, not above 200 yards south of Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s Wharf, where he employed about forty workpeople, men and women. He had also a large household, part of which, at all events, had for some time lived at the workshop with him. As soon as the examination of the glands had been carried sufficiently far, the workshop was placed in quarantine at about 4.45 in the afternoon and, of course, without warning. On being questioned at that time as to the presence of rats there, the inmates said that deceased had removed five dead rats from a water-closet on the same floor two or three days before his attack. This closet was connected in a primitive fashion with a short pipe-drain which discharged under a wharf at the back of the house. No illness occurred either among the members of the family who had been as much associated with these premises as the deceased, nor among the many workpeople who were regularly employed there. No illness occurred, either, among the frequenters of the three premises above which the sail-loft ran, two of which were occupied by a produce salesman, and the other as a merchant's office; however, they were entirely cut off from the sail-loft, which had a separate entrance from the street.

Case 3 was notified by the medical man in attendance the next day (February 24th.) The patient lived on the western side of Darling Harbour, at Pymont, but he was a wharf labourer employed at Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s wharf. There was no history of dead rats at his dwelling, nor anywhere in the neighbourhood of it. This patient had a household of six persons, among whom no illness occurred.

Case 4 was notified on February 28th. The patient was a labourer in employment of a produce dealer who lived at the Glebe. He had not been anywhere near Darling Harbour for at least a fortnight before attack; but the supplies for the shop at which he worked all day were in large measure drawn either from Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s wharf, or from another close to it, at the back of the house occupied by Case 2, where the bales of hay, sacks of potatoes, &c., &c., often lay for several days before being delivered. In this case the disease could not be attributed to rats seen; and it may be suggested that the infection was conveyed adherent to some of the articles mentioned. The patient himself was too ill when first visited to speak as to presence or absence of rats, dead or alive, from the bales and sacks which he unpacked. No illness occurred either among his employer's family, or at the house (in a street a mile away) where he lived, and whence ten persons were transferred to observation.

Case 5, notified on March 2nd, occurred in a publican whose house was immediately opposite Huddart, Parker, & Co.'s wharf, and was overrun with rats. No case occurred among the other sixteen members of the household, who were removed to observation.

Case 6 occurred in a boy aged 8, who lived with his uncle and aunt and two other children in a house in Kippax-street, Belmore Park, and was notified on March 7th. No other case occurred in this street until eight weeks later (Case 180); it then seemed probable that the neighbourhood had become infected by extension from the focus to be mentioned in connection with the next case, though at the time of notification Case 6 could not be in any way connected with a probable source of infection. The house was not used for any business. The patient's uncle
(who

(who was not attacked) was employed by a butcher whose shop lay not very far away, but in a neighbourhood which yielded no indigenous cases until long afterwards. It seemed that the child himself did not go far from home except to school. There had been rats on the premises, but they had been killed off about four months before by dogs obtained for the purpose, and there was no history of dead rats having been seen.

Case 7, which is the last which need be here mentioned in detail, occurred on March 8th, in a boy about 2 years old. His parents lived in a cottage which is indicated on the three diagrams by a cluster of five dots which represent the five cases which occurred in this family. The cottage stood in the neighbourhood of the City Corporation tip at Moore Park, a place where all the garbage and street-sweepings of the city are still dumped. To this spot refuse from the neighbourhood of the infected as well as other wharves was carried for some time after the fact of infection became known. There is no difficulty in showing clearly enough that the part of Sydney in this neighbourhood became subsequently a focus of infection which yielded many indigenous cases, of which the present was the first. The circumstances attending this case were the following:—The family consisted of the parents and six children. The cottage had had a good many rats about it; and in an outhouse in which the younger children used to play, one or two dead rats were discovered when, after attack of Case 7, it was cleaned out by the father. On these premises, also, the disinfecting staff found quite an extraordinary number of fleas; the bodies of the younger children were almost literally covered with their punctures. The only persons attacked were four young children who habitually played in the outhouse, and the father who cleaned it; they had none of them visited the garbage tip. All but the youngest child recovered.

The progress of the epidemic in point of time has already been described in Section II; its progress in place may be gathered from the diagrams lettered A, B, and C, which are appended. These diagrams have been constructed as follows:—In all three each case noted is represented by a dot; the dots are printed in four colours, each of which is appropriated to a period of time; thus black indicates the cases which occurred between January 20th and March 24th (Case 32); green, those which occurred between March 25th and April 21st (Case 129); red, those which occurred between April 22nd and May 19th (Case 239); and blue, those which occurred between May 20th and August 9th (Case 303), the end of the epidemic. On Diagram A the spots are so placed as to indicate the houses from which patients *were removed*, or, if they were actually removed from a general hospital, those they had occupied before admission to such hospital. On Diagram B they indicate the places at which the patients *were employed* during the time which covered the date of their infection; a working limit to latency—probably correct also—of five days being assumed, although of course the duration of employment at the place before attack had usually been lengthy. On Diagram C they indicate the probable *place of infection*, which was sometimes the residence, and sometimes the place of employment. The manner in which this place was fixed upon requires describing.

If Diagram A be examined, and if for the sake of clearness attention be confined to the black dots on it, which represent the places from which those cases which occurred between January 20th and March 24th were removed, it will be seen at once that the components of the series were not related by neighbourhood; for although one household afforded five cases, and although at another point six separate households appear close together, speaking generally the black spots are distant, and in several instances very distant, from each other. Secondly, it was ascertained that the members of these infected households were in all cases unacquainted with each other. Thirdly, the patients themselves were unacquainted with each other, except in certain instances in which they were associated at their place of employment or at home (Case 7). Hence it appeared that neither locality of habitation, nor personal communication, was the essential factor in infection. But the observed association of certain cases at their place of employment made it necessary to rearrange the diagram so as to show place of employment instead of the place of residence (see Diagram B); and this having been done, it appeared at once that the black spots were drawn much closer together, and were largely concentrated about Huddart, Parker & Co.'s wharf, and the eastern shore of Darling Harbour, although several of them still remained outlying.

It must be remembered that the time represented by the colour black was considerable (thirty days exclusive of Case 1) and that elucidation of the place of infection lay in reality with the circumstances surrounding the earlier cases of this period; and then, secondly, that the nature of our possible source of local infection had been established at an early date. It did not consist in an infection of the soil; no other reason in support of that supposition could be given than an assumed automatic commencement of specific infectivity of it, which, of course, is absurd. On the other hand it was already known to be present in the rats of the locality. Now rats are not confined in place, but can wander, and in accordance with their known habits were sure to occupy a wider area, or to migrate to different areas as time went on; and hence the black spots on Diagram B are concentrated about the original focus of infection only as regards the earlier numbers of the series, and even then with exception of Cases 4, 6, and 7. In fact, towards the end of the series indigenous cases began to appear at points rather far removed from the original focus (Case 20 at Rowe-street, City, 22 at Windmill-street, City, 23 at Walker-street, on the Redfern focus); and then, as time went on, cases began to be met with in which, although in some instances the patient was employed in or close to the original focus of infection, his case could not reasonably be referred to his place of employment on account of cessation of the neighbourhood it indicated to furnish a succession of fresh cases—because, in short, that focus had ceased to be dangerous. Also, other cases in persons who never had been near the original focus, and who had not been away from their place of residence, began to be met with in appreciable proportion (women and children especially), and with the neighbourhoods in which these occurred some of the cases just before referred to were associated. It became apparent, after careful study of all the circumstances, that fresh foci of infection had become established, and that it was no longer possible (as at first it had been) to assert *a priori* that wherever a patient might be found it would probably be ascertained on inquiry that he was in some way associated with the eastern side of Darling Harbour. The dissociation of these later cases both in place of residence and in personal communication continued to be as conspicuous as at first; if they lived in the same neighbourhood still their houses were more or less distant from each other, and although they might all possibly have encountered each other in the streets, by far the most often they were unacquainted. Consequently these neighbourhoods gradually became distinguishable, and entitled to be designated fresh foci; and as soon as this conclusion presented itself the same relation between them and the presence of diseased rats in them was observed, as had been first observed at the original focus. In many cases the evidence consisted merely in the reported observation of an unusual number of rats, and of dead rats, or of the death of rats in unusual places—under floors, in cupboards, or outhouses, &c.; but in some cases, elsewhere mentioned more particularly, it consisted in actual detection of plague in sick or dead rats, or (in one case) in a cat. Thus Diagram C, which represents the probable place of infection, was constructed from the whole of the facts concerning each case, after they had been weighed. It is in reality, therefore, an expression of opinion—very carefully formed, it is true, but not to be taken in all respects as a representation of ascertained fact; and that is the reason why Diagrams A and B (which state ascertained facts only) are presented along with Diagram C.

On Diagram C the black dots are shown almost entirely gathered together on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, and at the northern end of that shore. Cases 4 and 7 still occupy the positions originally assigned them—in other words have still to be regarded as indigenous to those places, or, at least, as having no personal connection with the original focus; and now Case 23 appears at Walker-street, Redfern, due west of the five dots indicating Case 7. It is the first in immediate relation to Case 7, and the garbage tip at Moore Park, and is seen to have belonged to a considerable collection of cases which occurred thereabouts at later dates. And thus, perhaps, a hint of a possible source of the infection received by Case 6 (Diagram A) is indicated; far as he lived from any area known at the date of his attack to be infected, he attended Bullanaming-street School, and to reach it crossed the area on which Case 23 occurred. To later extension from that area are also ascribed the cases to the north which are marked about the words “Surry Hills,” east from Redfern terminus. These patients had no concern with Darling Harbour, nor even with any neighbouring part of the City.

To further illustrate the course taken by the infection in spreading to various neighbourhoods, it can be pointed out in relation to the black spot which indicates Case 4 that a green and two blue spots appear near it on Diagram C; not in very close contiguity to it, considering that the locality is closely covered with streets and houses, but still near it. These two colours respectively indicate the period which followed on that indicated by black, and the last period of all. A similar sequence of events might be described in relation to two or three other congeries of spots of different colours which appear on Diagram C. It might be suggested, therefore, that wherever one case of plague occurs there, or thereabouts, other cases may be expected. But the black spot attached to Case 4 indicates the place where the patient was employed; he did not lie ill there, and being attacked suddenly at midnight at his own house a mile away, which he did not leave thereafter except for isolation, he was not even on the premises while suffering, and therefore he could not have been the source of infection for the cases indicated by the green and blue spots, however indirectly. And, in fact, those cases belong to an extension of the infected area at the head of Darling Harbour.

From the head of Darling Harbour the infection spread to the neighbourhood of Redfern terminus, and thence in a south-westerly direction; a rat brought from the house indicated by a green dot towards the western end of Cleveland street and just above the words "Vine-street," as early as March 26th (Case 35) was ascertained to have died of plague. It did not cross the terminus, nor the railway lines to the south, nor the open spaces to the north of it. It proceeded from the terminus along George-street West, to be revealed in part by the cases referred to above as standing near the place at which Case 4 was employed; but it is possible, although, considering the lie of the country not so likely, that it reached this latter neighbourhood on a south-westerly course from the head of Darling Harbour; whence also at a much later date the indigenous cases shown on the promontory marked Pyrmont in all probability derived their infection. The green spots show that the above extensions occurred at all events before April 21st (Case 129).

Reverting now to the original focus, no less than 115 cases, or 38 per cent. of the total number are ascribed on diagram C to the area enclosed by Liverpool-street (running east from near the head of Darling Harbour), Elizabeth-street which intersects it, and a line drawn at right angles to a line produced from the northern end of that street in a northerly direction, so as to run westerly through the words "Bridge-street" and "Charlotte Place" to Darling Harbour again. Black spots (first period) are there seen only near the water; green spots (second period) are in a majority, and are present at the water's edge, but they also appear to the east of the black spot area; there are only two red spots (third period) close to the water, and to the east they far outnumber the green spots; there are but few blue spots (fourth and concluding period), and they chiefly appear at points far removed from any part of this area. As these four colours represent four divisions of the time over which the whole outbreak lasted, they indicate the direction in which the infection extended on this the most heavily stricken area of all, and indicate it very accurately. It appeared at the water's edge; it travelled easterly thence up the ridge which runs north and south parallel with Darling Harbour, and which culminates on the line of York-street; down the other side of this ridge to George-street; and up the ridge on the eastern side of George-street, as far as Elizabeth-street. There it was abruptly stayed; on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, beginning at the intersection of Liverpool-street, are the uninhabited spaces marked on the diagrams. They are parks, or spaces on the margin of the parks occupied only with public buildings, and they stretch quite to the water at Bennelong Point, the northerly point of their westerly boundary being indicated by the line of Macquarie-street.

At a later date the infection did travel east of Elizabeth-street; perhaps closely round the southern end of the continuous open spaces just mentioned, but more probably from about Campbell and Hay streets (north of Redfern terminus). There was a distinct sub-centre of infection at that neighbourhood, to the south of Oxford-street, through which "Napier-street" runs; the building at the corner of Oxford and Dowling streets, marked by a red dot, being a brewery.

A quite separate focus which requires description became established at Manly. This place is a village situated on a neck of land at the northern end of the harbour, so that it has frontages both to the harbour and to the Pacific (see diagram A);

A); it contains about 3,000 inhabitants, many of whom travel daily to Sydney, and it is a favourite holiday resort which is visited by several thousand persons from Sydney every Saturday afternoon and Sunday. It can be reached by crossing from Circular Quay to Milson's Point, and following a road for thirteen miles, in the course of which the water must be crossed once more. This route is little used as a means of reaching Manly, although—a point of some importance—it is taken occasionally by waggons carrying heavy goods such, for instance, as furniture. The usual route is by ferry from Circular Quay; the distance being then seven miles, and the time occupied about half-an-hour. These ferry-boats convey considerable quantities of stores, including butcher's meat, every day. They lie at the wharves at either end between journeys and at night. From a misunderstanding, it happened that fumigation of these vessels to destroy rats on them, was not begun at the same time as on the ferries which plied from wharves on Darling Harbour.

The ferry runs to a single pier at Manly, on which are the usual shelter-sheds, and at the end nearest the shore a refreshment-room. The lessee had been allowed to convert a part of the structure into a dwelling, for which it was quite unsuited.

On May 1st, the case (163) of a man who kept a tobacconist's shop about 150 yards from the pier was notified. He had visited two warehouses in the immediate neighbourhood of the original focus five days before attack. This shop was subsequently demolished, and then many dead rats were found under the floor. On May 2nd the case (175) of a rouseabout at a public-house about six doors from the foregoing shop was notified. He slept in a shed at the rear of the hotel, getting his meals in return for his casual services, and hung about the pier when he was not wanted at the hotel. This person had not been away from Manly for many days before. On April 28th he removed several dead rats from the cellar of the hotel, on which premises no poison had been laid. On May 11th the case (213) of a vanman who lived in a street within a short distance of the pier, and who plied almost entirely at it, was notified; and the next day that of a girl (217) who was employed at the refreshment-room on the pier. This place was lined with matched-board and had a false floor; from this cover about thirty dead rats were removed during disinfection. On the 20th a boy who was practically unemployed, and who was always to be found at the pier if he were wanted to carry a message, was attacked with and died of plague (242). On May 29th the first of two cases in children (253), which occurred at livery stables just across the road from the pier, was notified; the house was emptied and disinfected May 30th, the family returned June 5th, and on June 25th the second case (288) occurred, the first being still in hospital; and between these two, on June 5th, the case of an ostler at another public-house opposite the pier was reported (257). The infected area was closed for general cleansing; and on July 12th, while this was still in progress, the case (298) of a man employed on the scavenging staff was notified. His place of residence was at Manly, but a mile and a quarter away from the neighbourhood of the pier.

Association of most of these cases with the pier is evident; but the first patient (163) had no other communication with it than consisted in frequently walking across it to the ferry-boat; while 175, 253 and 288, and 257 did not frequent it, although in the case of the two children it is likely they were often there. But 298 certainly had no particular communication with it, and, in fact, was infected only long after all the others (seventeen days), and only in the course of scavenging the area on which other cases had resided and (possibly, though not probably, with exception of 163) had been infected. Apparently, then, the infection, although communicated to persons who either frequented the pier or visited it casually more or less often, was not confined to it. On the other hand, it extended only to a short distance from it, and was markedly associated with presence of dead rats. Some of them, however, may have died of poison.

As soon as the first case was notified rats were sought at the pier and in its neighbourhood; nineteen were delivered at the laboratories, and all of them showed signs of disease. In eighteen of them, however, this could not be identified with plague (the bodies were very often more or less putrid), the signs consisting mainly in enlargement of the liver and spleen, and it seemed possible that these changes might have been the effect of poison (phosphorus for the most part), which had several weeks before been supplied to the local authority. Nevertheless, experience
having

having already shown that where plague occurred in man there plague in rats existed and could usually be discovered, the tedious bacteriological search was continued until in the nineteenth rat (and in two others afterwards) plague was demonstrated.

This localised outbreak has many attractive features. Although in constant and unusually free communication with Sydney, the place escaped infection until the eleventh week of the epidemic. The occurrence of cases, and therefore the distribution of the infection, was limited to a very small area; an extremely small proportion of the persons living on and passing through that area was attacked, so that it seems that in addition to presence of infection some accidental, and not commonly existing condition was necessary to enable its communication to man. The pier seemed to be the gate by which the infection entered the place, and the special connection of several of the patients with it indicated that it was perhaps the centre of infection, or the most dangerous point of the small area. Lastly, so long as seventeen days after the last case occurred, and the area had therefore begun to be regarded as clean, it was discovered on sufficient search, namely in the course of scavenging operations, that infection still lurked in it. The discovery of plague-rats, and of a large number of dead rats at the pier refreshment-room and elsewhere, showed that plague infection was present on the area in rats, if nowhere else; and consideration of the points summarised above, together with the evidence which is later given that the disease was not communicated directly or (with a single exception) mediately from man, shows that a hypothesis on which the infection is assumed to have been introduced, and to have been spread, by rats comports so well with them that no other source of infection for man need be conjectured.

North Sydney is considered never to have become infected, although six households, shown only on Diagram A yielded cases. These, from which there was no extension of the disease were ascribed, with one exception, to infection received on the chief area in Sydney, where the patients were employed. The exception was the case of a baker's man, whose movements outside North Sydney could not be ascertained, and the source of whose infection was left undetermined.

The apparent spread of infection in Sydney itself need hardly be further traced. It will be seen from Diagram C that indigenous cases are set down far along the course of Oxford-street, the important thoroughfare which runs easterly from the city; along Parramatta-road, the main thoroughfare which runs westerly from the city; and along Botany-road, the main, but much less frequented, thoroughfare which runs southerly from the city. At some of these more distant places plague rats were identified or, as in one case, a plague-stricken cat (see diagram B); while at others there was often a history of dead rats, verified in 70 cases by the disinfecting staff. But it must be noted here that a spot map does not show details; and some of these distant cases are set down as indigenous with hesitation, in as far as the epithet implies—as, in its present use, it is intended to imply—local presence of the infection in rats, and therefore in an automatically transportable form. In a few of them it was clearly possible, as far as ordinary surrounding circumstances went, that the infection might have been introduced together with goods derived from the central infected area; but whether such goods carried deposited infection, or whether they merely harboured infected rats, dead or alive, is a question for the present reserved.

The general outcome of the foregoing examination of the manner in which the 303 cases of plague were situated and successively occurred on the whole area, is to suggest that the infection was in some way or other connected with place. Frequent references have been made to the ascertained presence of dead and of plague rats in this or that neighbourhood; but this has been almost unavoidable, and has not been intended to prejudice the case for other modes of infection, which are known to have operated elsewhere, and one of which, at all events, was seen in operation (in a single instance, Case 262, p. 37) at the Maritime Quarantine Station. And therefore the mode in which the disease actually did spread will now be examined from other points of view.

If the three diagrams be examined in general, it will be apparent on a little reflection that the conditions represented could be produced only by three causes, apart from infection of locality: These are infected water, infected food, and infected persons.

The

The two former can be certainly excluded without difficulty. The bacillus of plague can survive in water for short terms, which vary with the kind of water used (sterilised, distilled, main, or sea water); this knowledge, however, has been gained experimentally (except one observation on sea water), and it has not yet been noted whether plague can be communicated to animals from water carrying plague-bacilli. What is more to the purpose is that while the epidemic spread of plague by town water supplies has never been suggested, the accounts returned from several different parts of the world do not furnish the least ground for suspecting that it may have happened. As regards Sydney, it is enough to point out (*a*) that a very much larger area than that included in Diagram A is supplied from one primary source; (*b*) that while the water from this single source is pumped to, and distributed from, subsidiary reservoirs, more than one such reservoir must have been contaminated to account for the observed distribution of cases; and (*c*) that Manly has its own source of supply, entirely distinct from the former. Secondly, as regards distribution of the infection by food in any form, it is now generally admitted that the disease is rarely communicated to man by feeding; there is no reason for suspecting that this mode can have been a factor in any epidemic prevalence of the disease hitherto observed.

Remains, then, only habitual communication from person to person as a possible cause of the Sydney epidemic. This might be brought about directly or by mediate channels: the infection might pass directly from the sick to the well; or it might be communicated from the sick person to some place or object, whence the second patient could receive the disease without having seen, or even become aware of the existence of, the primary case. These are ways in which epidemics are known to be sometimes caused (of small-pox or scarlet fever, for instance). Whether they had any important share in contributing to cause the Sydney outbreak of plague is the question now to be examined. But, first, the difference there is between the possible communication of disease by one or other means realised only from time to time and rarely, and such a usual communication of it as alone can cause epidemic prevalences, must be referred to. All preventible disease should be prevented; and, therefore, if special dangers exist they should be guarded against by precautions specially taken against them. The first object, however, is to prevent epidemic prevalences; afterwards, the occasional causes of exceptional occurrences of the disease can be considered and steps taken to prevent even them.

In the first place, it may be inquired whether the facts furnish any reason for suspecting that infection mediately communicated from man was the cause, or an important contributory cause, of the epidemic.

How could such mediate infection operate effectively? Only by habitual diffusion of household goods. Only in this way could articles which had been in contact with, and which had received the infection from, the sick, be brought sufficiently often into contact with healthy persons; and such contact to have been a factor in the epidemic must have taken effect on persons outside the house occupied by the primary patient. Firstly, then, the infected households were much the most often those of respectable working-people who carried on no business at home, but who left home every day for some place of employment. These are not the people whose household belongings are commonly liable to wide diffusion; but if they were, the suddenness with which this disease usually attacks must be remembered, and that it would be singular if the first few days of an illness which was almost always alarming from the first, were chosen for such diffusion. Secondly, although in order to cause an epidemic spread of disease such communication must be between the primary household and others, yet, if it could take effect on the latter, much more should it take effect within the primary household itself; but it will be seen directly that only 10 altogether out of 276 households yielded secondary cases, and those occurred under circumstances so different that they cannot be classed together. If, then, mediate infection played so small a part (if any) within households, it could not have played a larger part outside them. One other possibility remains open, namely, unconscious diffusion of the infection by means of articles of commerce handled by the sick. Here, again, the suddenness of attack must be referred to. Persons did not, and, for the most part, could not, remain at work a moment after onset of the disease, and until then they were

were incapable of communicating the infection. However, in the following table the occupations of the 303 patients are classified and presented :—

TABLE X.—Occupations of persons attacked.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Food Trades :—			
Hotels and Public Houses	7	6	13
Butchers	3	1	4
Fishmongers	2	...	2
Fruiterers	4	...	4
Restaurants, Cooks, Waiters, &c.	6	3	9
Bakers	2	...	2
Provision Stores	14	...	14
Produce Stores	14	2	16
			64
Other Trades :—			
Carters and Horse Tenders	12	...	12
Bootmakers	3	...	3
Carpenters	6	...	6
Ironworkers	5	...	5
Painters and Plumbers	6	...	6
Printers and Bookbinders	19	...	19
Tailors, Drapers, and Shop Assistants	6	3	9
Warehouses	16	...	16
			76
Labouring Work :—			
Timber Yards	6	...	6
Labourers (Miscellaneous)	19	...	19
Wharf Labourers	11	...	11
			36
House Work :—			
Domestic Duties (including servants and children at home)	26	45	71
			71
Miscellaneous Occupations	32	2	34
No Occupation	10	2	12
Chinese	10	...	10
			56
Total ... ..	.....	.....	303

Mediate infection as a cause of the epidemic may be excluded then, and without hesitation; the question of possible spread from man to man by intermediate animate objects being for the present reserved. The possibility that direct communication of the infection from the sick to the healthy was the cause of the epidemic spread of the disease now alone remains; it must be examined with care.

Two sets of facts furnish the requisite evidence. In the first place, those which concern the total cases will show whether the persons who did contract the disease got it from preceding cases; and secondly, the fate of those who were in contact (usually household contact) with the sick will show in what degree (if any) it was communicated to them.

The first statement is as follows:—There were 303 cases altogether; but thirteen were secondary cases which occurred in ten households; so 290 households yielded 303 cases. Four of the 303, however, occurred in members of scavenging gangs while

while they were at work on the area to be scavenged; these, though actually in contact with large numbers of people, cannot be reckoned as belonging to households. Four cases and four households must be deducted, therefore; and the statement then is, that 286 households yielded 299 cases (it is true, also, that several of the 299 had no fixed place of abode—but they had usually been in known contact subsequent to attack with more or fewer persons among whom no illness occurred, so that it is not worth while to complicate this statement by excepting them). But a further deduction must be made of ten Chinese who occupied ten different dwellings, because too little (and that untrustworthy) could be learned concerning them. So the nett statement, which applies to whites only, is that it took 276 households to furnish 289 cases. This by itself is sufficient to show that direct communication of the infection from the sick to the well could have occurred but rarely, and even exceptionally.

Among the cases just mentioned were some persons who, after receiving the infection at Sydney, travelled to more or less remote towns and there fell ill, from none of whom was there any extension of the disease. Particulars of these cases are given in the table below:—

TABLE XI.—Showing the number of persons who left Sydney and were attacked at distant places within five days thereafter.

No. of Case.	Residence in Sydney.	Left Sydney.	Arrived at.	On.	Distance from Sydney.	Was attacked.	No. of Contacts.
115	Balmain	April 13	Goulburn ...	April 13	134 m.	April 14	9
127	Balmain	„ 18	Menangle ...	„ 19	41 „	„ 20	1
154	Paddington	„ 23	Glenfield ...	„ 23	26 „	„ 25	5
166	Surry Hills	„ 28	Ballina	„ 30	331 „	„ 27	56
264	Pitt-street, City	May 30	Mittagong ...	May 30	77 „	May 26	4
...	Fireman, s.s. "South Australian" ...	April 3	Melbourne *	April 7	576 „	April 5	...
...	Fireman, s.s. "Gera"	May 5	Adelaide * ...	May 10	1,074 „	May 10	...

* Reported from these ports, where the vessels were held in Quarantine.

But it will already have been perceived that several other cases, which are precisely similar to those in Table XI, except in the comparative shortness of the distance to which they travelled from the centre, occurred within the metropolitan district (see Diagram A).

These particulars, which have been cited as evidence that the disease never within our experience was set going by the arrival at uninfected places of persons who fell ill shortly after, introduce the second set of witnesses which consists of those who lived for a time in contact with others who had the disease. Attention is here drawn to the statement already made that although inoculation was offered to contacts it was seldom accepted by them; to which it may now be added, that the total persons among the contacts (total 1,832) who were inoculated, either before being sent to isolation or on arrival there, was so small (180) that they may be left out of account in this connection. Further, it has already appeared from Table VII, that isolation followed very speedily on notification, and it may now be asked whether the contacts had remained in communication with the primary patient sufficiently long to contract the disease from him, if so it might be contracted. But the duration of exposure to the infection was the interval which elapsed not between notification

notification and removal, but between attack and notification; and what this was is shown for each of the 289 cases in the following table:—

TABLE XII.—Showing the day of illness on which 289 patients and households were removed to isolation. Also the number of secondary cases which occurred after isolation in four households.

Day of Illness.	No. of Cases.	No. of Con'tacts.	No. of Cases among Con'tacts attacked in Isolation.
1st day	10	156	.....
2nd „	35	170	.....
3rd „	77	458	1
4th „	53	320	5
5th „	31	240	.....
6th „	27	142	.....
7th „	14	66	.....
8th „	13	91	.....
9th „	7	40	1
10th „	5	24	.....
11th „	2	13	.....
12th „	1	2	.....
13th „	1	1	.....
14th „	1	5	.....
17th „	1	2	.....
20th „	1	1	.....
22nd „	1	.....	.....
46th „	1	.....	.....
Uncertain date	1	21	.....
	282	1,752	7

This table may be read in the following way:—458 persons were exposed to risk of infection from 77 cases during the first two to three days of illness, and one was attacked after separation from them and from the houses at which they lay ill; or, 240 persons were exposed to 31 patients during the first five to six days of illness, and none of them fell ill, &c., &c.

Plague as seen at Sydney during the outbreak under notice was not “catching.”

Under certain circumstances, however, plague can be communicated from the sick to the healthy; and although Table XII shows only 7 secondary cases (because seven only occurred after separation from the primary patient and from the infected premises), the fact is that 10 households altogether yielded 13 secondary cases. The circumstances under which plague is known to be communicable from the sick consist either in the form assumed by the disease, or in inoculation of diseased products of the sick body. Thus, primary plague pneumonia is very easily communicated to others (but compare the statement contained in Dr. Lorans' report on the epidemic in Mauritius, p. 17), while several of the secretions, excretions, and tissues of the diseased body carry the bacillus which is the cause of the disease. Inoculation of these products can be effected in two ways: a wound may have been made first, and the diseased matter may have been subsequently brought into contact with it; or the wound may have been made with an instrument already carrying infectious matter. This latter mode is scarcely likely to be witnessed except in the case of post-mortem examinations of the bodies of persons who have died of plague; but probably it does happen, and much more frequently than is generally supposed, when a suctorial insect first punctures the skin of a person suffering from plague, and soon afterwards punctures the skin of a healthy person. But this way can be effectual only when the blood of the plague-patient carries bacilli into the circulatory vessels of the skin; and this it does only when the patient has either suffered from the septicæmic (or blood-poisoning) form of the disease from the beginning, or else is about to die and is within 24 hours of death. The septicæmic form is seen in a minority of cases in man (in 17 out of 303 at Sydney); on the other hand, it is the commonest form of the disease in rats. It is therefore necessary to ascertain if possible, exactly how the secondary cases in the 10 households acquired their disease, before concluding that they did not get it from the primary patient.

Nine of these households yielded two cases each, one of them yielded five cases. But the secondary cases occurred under very different circumstances, according to which the 10 households will be divided into three classes: (a) four in which the secondary cases occurred after separation from the primary patient and the house in which he had lain ill; (b) three in which the secondary cases occurred before removal to isolation; and (c) three in which the secondary cases occurred after return of the family to the house after the latter had been cleansed and disinfected, and before release of the primary patient in two of them. The following are the requisite and available details concerning the first group:—

Case 7, m., *æt.* 2; attacked March 8th; transferred to Sydney Hospital the same day; died early on the 10th. The family of two adults and five children was removed to isolation on the 10th. On March 11th, f., *æt.* 9, and m., *æt.* 5, were attacked; on the 13th, m., *æt.* 7, and during the night of the 13th to 14th, m., *æt.* 45; form, bubonic in all. All were indigenous.

Case 15, m., *æt.* 20; attacked March 11th; notified and removed to isolation, together with 18 on the 13th. Case 18, m., *æt.* 18, was attacked March 14th. These patients were brothers who lived together; they also worked at the same warehouse; form, bubonic in both.

Case 159, f., *æt.* 24; attacked April 23rd; died May 1st before removal. Case 177, f., *æt.* 4; attacked April 29th; form, bubonic in both. The house stood on the area indicated by a cluster of dots west of the five dots representing Case 7, and the cases were indigenous to it.

Case 161, m., *æt.* 15, was attacked April 28th; removed to isolation, together with 170, May 1st. Case 170, f., *æt.* 11, was attacked May 2nd; form, both bubonic. These two patients were brother and sister; they lived on the area last-mentioned above, and the cases were indigenous to it.

Case 7 could not have infected the other four, because the patient was taken to a public hospital as soon as he was attacked and left there; and notwithstanding the plague of fleas in the cottage (see p. 25), the latter could not have derived from him any infection they may have carried, because his case was bubonic, and because he was not near death at the time he was removed from their reach. Case 15 had all those opportunities of infecting 18, which their relationship and occupation of the same dwelling imply, and the interval between the attacks was just sufficiently long for communication to have taken place, but 15 was a bubonic case, and he recovered; on the other hand, both of these patients had been occupied immediately before and down to the attack of 15 in collecting dead rats, and in destroying live ones at the warehouse at which both were employed, and which had suddenly become overrun. 177 having been closely exposed to 159 during six days of the latter's illness, and having been attacked only a little more than 24 hours before 159's death, it is possible, and even likely, that the infection was communicated from 159 to 177. 161 had opportunity of infecting 170, and in this instance no source of infection was actually discovered; but the house they occupied stood on the Redfern secondary focus, and in accordance with the views already expressed hardly requires special explanation. While the details, then, do not positively exclude communication of the infection from the primary to the secondary cases, they do not conclusively point to it either; the first two instances, indeed, strongly indicate that the infection was received from a source common to primary and secondary cases alike.

If this interpretation be correct, then among so large a total number of households it is probable that there would be some in which the primary and secondary cases were either simultaneously attacked, or were attacked successively, but at a very short interval. There were three such occurrences, of which the requisite particulars are given below.

Case 84, m., *æt.* 3; attacked April 5th; died before removal April 7th. Case 85, f., *æt.* 30; attacked April 5th; form, bubonic in both. Mother and child; lived on the original focus.

Case 101, f., *æt.* 42; attacked April 8th; removed April 12th. Case 102, f., *æt.* 32; attacked April 7th; removed April 12th; form, bubonic in both.

Case 272, f., *æt.* 13; attacked June 8th. Case 273, m., *æt.* 41; attacked June 6th; form, bubonic in both. Father and daughter; both were removed June 13th. The house is represented by two contiguous blue spots on the Botany-road.

The first pair were simultaneously attacked, the second within twenty-four hours of each other; in neither could the infection have been communicated. There must have been a common source from which both took it. In fact, 84 and 85 lived at a public-house on the infected area, close to the waters of Darling Harbour; while 101 and 102 were fellow-servants at an hotel overrun with rats, of which many had died shortly before the dates mentioned. In the third pair communication was hardly possible; it cannot have been effected by inoculation (see p. 33) from 273, whose case was bubonic and ambulant; and if not so (but still communicated in some other way), attack of 272 could scarcely have followed within,

or

or just beyond, forty-eight hours of the attack of 273. And on the other hand, 273 was a cow-keeper, who had a large stock of fodder, in which a great number of dead rats was found by the disinfecting corps when they turned it over.

A still further test can be applied to the correctness of the interpretation put upon the facts recorded above. If, in those instances, primary and secondary cases alike owed their illness to a common source of infection, which consisted neither in infected human beings nor in infected goods, it must have inhaled in some way in the premises; and, consequently, there should be instances in which the disease occurred among men who frequented premises on which no plague patient had ever lain ill, nor even had ever been while suffering. In the following Table several such instances are mentioned; the premises are places of business which were not places of residence, and which were frequented by the patients during the daytime only:—

TABLE XIII.—Showing places of business at which more than one case occurred among the workmen, and distinguishing those workmen who lived on uninfected areas.

Place of Business.	Position of Place of Business.	No. of each Case among the Workmen.	Area on which Patient lived—Infected or not.
1... ..	Kent-street	14	
”... ..	”	19	Not.
”... ..	”	21	
2... ..	”	30	Not.
”... ..	”	31	
”... ..	”	41	Not.
3... ..	Pitt-street	87	
”... ..	”	168	Not.
4... ..	O’Connell-street... ..	199	Not.
”... ..	”	207	
”... ..	”	214	
5... ..	Haymarket	99	
”... ..	”	225	Not.
6... ..	George and Clarence Streets	106	
”... ..	”	149	
”... ..	”	171	Not.
”... ..	”	178	Not.
7... ..	George-street	33	Not.
”... ..	”	60	Not.
”... ..	”	69	Not.
8... ..	Clarence-street	36	Not.
”... ..	”	40	
”... ..	”	44	Not.
”... ..	”	51	
9... ..	Castlereagh-street	91	Not.
”... ..	”	92	
”... ..	”	96	Not.
10... ..	Pitt-street	164	
”... ..	”	189	
11... ..	George-street	131	
”... ..	”	137	
12... ..	”	246	
”... ..	”	247	Not.
13... ..	Castlereagh-street, Redfern	150	
”... ..	”	193	
14... ..	Park-street	227	Not.
”... ..	”	236	Not.
15... ..	Pitt-street	243	
”... ..	”	264	
16... ..	King-street	67	
”... ..	”	83	Not.
17... ..	Pymont... ..	126	
”... ..	”	302	

Only 17 such places yielded multiple cases, but to a total number of 43. 10 yielded 2, 5 yielded 3, and 2 yielded 4 cases each. As will be seen from the last column of the Table, the workmen who were attacked sometimes had their homes on areas regarded as infected in accordance with the method of judgment already described; they must be excepted, therefore, as owning (in the present relation) a doubtful place of infection. But at 12 of these premises, 3 patients in a total of 3, 2 in 3,

2 in 3; 2 in 4, and 2 in 4; 2 in 2, 1 in 2, 1 in 2; 1 in 2, and 1 in 2; 1 in 3; and 1 in 3, lived on areas to which no suspicion of infectivity ever attached. It seems by far the most probable that these cases were infected on the premises at which they worked during the day; and that being so, it is on the whole likely that the remainder were infected there also, though on this it is not necessary to lay stress. The only objection which can be raised to these examples when they are relied upon to show that infection was present on premises quite apart from man is this—they all stood on the area of severe infection defined above (see par. 3, p. 27); so that these workmen ran some daily risk in crossing it, and perhaps some more definite and greater risk during the dinner hour. But, as to the former, the whole outbreak negatives liability to contract the infection by merely passing along the streets, &c.; while as to the second, it is evident that if the infection had not habitually spread on erratic courses (as judged by occurrence of cases on individual premises) an infinitely larger number of such premises should have yielded cases than actually did so, for the 17 stood precisely on that part of the city which is given up to such establishments. Yet this argument must not be incautiously pressed; for these very cases show clearly that mere presence of the infection is not enough to ensure attack. Something further, and something not commonly existent, seems necessary to enable communication of the infection from the source to man; for when buildings, which daily receive from one hundred to several hundred workpeople are judged (on the evidence just mentioned) to be seats of infection, only an exceedingly small proportion of the latter are likely to contract the disease. This has already been pointed out in another connection (see p. 29); but, indeed, the experience of ordinary houses supports the same view, since the occurrence of single cases in them was the common rule.

Even yet the evidence which points to the conclusion that the infection was erratically diffused, and which can be drawn from this epidemic, is not quite complete. Usually disinfection of premises appeared to be thoroughly effective; as a rule no cases occurred on premises which had once been evacuated, disinfected, and cleansed and which were re-occupied after five days. But in the very small minority of 3 households out of 276 further cases did occur; and this is exactly what might be expected to happen if the infection did not (as it has hitherto been expressed) inhere in the house itself, but was present in a form which allowed of its withdrawal and return.

Case 50, f., *æt.* 15; attacked March 27th, removed March 30th, together with 186. The house and contents were disinfected, and the family resumed occupation April 6th. Case 50 was released April 21th, and returned home. Case 186, m., *æt.* 5, attacked May 3rd, removed May 5th. Form, bubonic in both. The house stood on the Redfern secondary focus, not far from case 7; 186 had not been away from the house and the street in which it stood since April 6th. There was no history of rats about the house.

Case 253, m., *æt.* 6; attacked May 23rd, removed May 30th, with 288; was released June 28th; the family returned June 5th. Case 288, f., *æt.* 5, attacked June 26th; form, bubonic in both; brother and sister; lived on the Manly focus.

Case 270, m., *æt.* 5, attacked June 4th, removed June 11th, released August 24th; the family returned June 16th. Case 296, f., *æt.* 12, attacked June 26th; form, bubonic in both; brother and sister; the house stood at Surry Hills, a neighbourhood infected by extension from the Redfern focus; the cases were indigenous to it. Case 270 had found a dead rat in the kitchen two or three days before attack, and the disinfecting corps discovered several others after raising the kitchen floor.

These three instances are not cited to show that the several houses did become reinfected from the outside after they had been cleansed and disinfected; for it is quite possible that the secondary cases acquired their infection at some neighbour's house to which they may have gone. They are mentioned merely as being consistent with the supposition that the source of infection was automatically transportable, and had reintroduced itself. It can be objected that if this were the true explanation such cases should have occurred much more frequently, whereas the fact is that the disease recurred on premises after they had been cleansed only 3 times in 276; but this is conjectural, and may be met by the reply that even when the infection certainly was present it by no means followed that it would be communicated to the inhabitants.

It appears then, from the foregoing considerations, that the infection attached to neighbourhoods; that it was encountered on premises, and usually in houses; that, as judged by the occurrence of cases in man, it fell erratically on the houses in any infected district; and that even when it was known to be present on premises
its

its communication to man was also erratic—or, at least, was effected much less commonly than might be expected in the case of this disease against which none of the population was protected. It is true that between March 12th (Case 14) and April 2nd (Case 67) 7,700 persons, and between May 11th (Case 215) and June 15th (Case 278) 2,700 more were inoculated, and that great efforts were made to restrict inoculation to those who lived on infected areas; but while this latter attempt largely failed, the total number of inoculations done in proportion to the number of persons living on or frequenting infected neighbourhoods, was far too small to account for the erratic incidence of the infection on the inhabitants or frequenters of infected premises; and, as a matter of fact, it was ascertained either not to have been received by any of the persons now referred to, or else to have been received by one here and there only. The observed behaviour of the infection, then, seems to require scrutiny with two points specially in view: the mode of its distribution in place, and the mode of its communication to man.

As to the mode of its distribution in place, it has already been remarked more than once that the only situation in which it was found (out of connection with the bodies of the sick) was in the bodies of sick and of dead rats. But that is hardly a fair statement which leaves the supposition open that it may have been present in a dozen other situations as well, but was merely not detected in them. The fact has been shown more or less fully (as regards man) that it did not exist effectively in soil, water, food, or fomites. Hence the known presence of the infection in rats points to these animals as the source from which man derived the disease. How the rats became infected is, doubtless, a question in relation to which possible infectivity of soil is of importance. But if it should be contended that the local rats received their infection thence, it must be shown first how into this virgin soil the infection came to be implanted; secondly, that having been implanted it could rest and even grow there. Now, if no case of plague in man preceded our Case 1, and if the soil became infected (if it were at all infected) otherwise than through ingress of sick rats, apparently this must have happened from communication of infection deposited on merchandise and thence transferred to the soil. Yet, while it has never been suggested that an intermediate stage of growth in soil is necessary, and while all pathological experience shows that it certainly is unnecessary (whether or not it be possible), it has been pointed out above that introduction of merchandise from infected into clean countries has never satisfactorily been shown to have communicated the infection to man, who is as susceptible to it as are rats. So it must be supposed that the infection in merchandise which did not communicate itself to rats on board ship, nor to man after it was landed, did communicate itself to rats on shore after an unnecessary, and in all probability hindering residence in soil. The merely practical consideration how the infection could probably be transferred from merchandise to soil under the usual conditions of packing, handling, and warehousing, need only be mentioned. It is manifestly most likely that the infection, if communicated to the soil at all, was so communicated by sick rats landed from a ship; but then, why should the soil-stage be imagined? Plague spreads from rat to rat in part, at all events, and with certainty, by the healthy feeding on the bodies of the dead. This is the way in which Loeffler's mouse-typhoid, and the disease of rats caused by Danysz' organism are spread, and in those cases is, perhaps, the only way—both being diseases caused by organisms which belong to the same group as *B. Pestis*. In short, the introduction of sick rats would seem to be an adequate and highly probable cause of the direct infection of local rats, while suggestion of the soil as a link seems unnecessary, and besides almost entirely lacks the requisite basis in observed facts.

The question whether Case 1 were the first case which occurred has little importance in relation to the epidemic (because this was not due either to direct or mediate infection from the sick), but may have some in relation to the epizootic. Exceptionally in our experience, though certainly if suitable measures are employed, the infection is communicable from man to man by mediate means, and therefore may be communicated from man to rat: the following is the only instance which we met with, and it concerns man alone:

Case 262, m., *æt.* 22, engaged March 8th as scavenger at the Maritime Quarantine Station.

May 30th, at 6:30 p.m., went to lie down as usual before beginning his night duty, and afterwards had shivering, nausea, and headache; slept.

May 31st.—Awoke feeling well, but had slight diarrhœa; continued well all day; in the evening headache came on again; it lasted an hour only. Did his work during the night,

June

June 1st.—Was thirsty all day ; went to his work at night.

June 2nd.—Was obliged to give up work at 4:30 a.m. Reported himself sick at 11:30 a.m. ; was admitted to hospital at 2 p.m. On examination, temperature 98°·8, face flushed, eyes suffused, but not markedly ; pulse slightly quickened, and of normal tension. A swollen gland the size of a large almond, and very tender, in right axilla ; less enlargement of three or four cervical glands behind the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, which were not tender. 40/c.c. Yersin-Roux serum subcutaneously.

June 28.—Returned to duty.

The progress of the case calls for no special remark. The patient began to recover soon after admission. Liquid was withdrawn from the axillary gland (probably on June 5th) and microscopically examined on June 7th, with a negative result as regards *B. Pestis*, but streptococci were present. None of the enlarged glands suppurred. In the opinion of three experienced medical men who examined the case on or shortly after admission, there was no doubt the illness was plague.

On May 22nd the patient had received at the gate of the hospital enclosure the confined bodies of two plague patients. These bodies had, as usual, been wrapped in a sheet wet with sublimate solution, and placed in a coffin having water-tight joints, by wardsmen ; the coffins were then screwed down, wrapped in a cloth wet with sublimate solution, and handed to the patient, who helped the sexton to wheel them to the burying-ground. His other duties consisted in scavenging refuse and night-soil from all parts of the Station, except the hospital enclosure, but including the convalescent quarters ; this he did during the night, and he never came into personal contact with the convalescent patients. He had on his right hand six grazes which were scabbed over, and which seemed not to have healed as quickly as such slight injuries should ; he had also several horizontal cracks in the skin of the right fore-finger.

On the whole, the above account cannot be accepted as proof of mediate infection (inoculation of infectious material, perhaps from dressings discarded by convalescents) ; but the case was diagnosed as plague by gentlemen who at that date had had very considerable experience, and apparently inoculation could have come about only in some such way.

At this date, then—namely, more than nine months after the recognition of Case 1—it is still the general opinion that no other case in man preceded it. A comparison of the rates of death under causes in corresponding months of previous years disclosed rather smaller rates than usual. A stronger argument (because there is no reason whatever for suspecting that unobserved plague caused such fatality as would impress the returns with unusual features) can be deduced from the general proficiency and public spirit of the medical profession of Sydney ; from the population being either of immediate European descent, or at the older ages actually of European birth in considerable proportion, and almost entirely British ; from the ease with which medical advice can be obtained, and the universal habit of seeking it on occasion ; from the number of friendly or provident societies ; from the number, size, and accessibility of the public hospitals, as well as of other institutions where gratuitous medical advice is either available or whence applicants are directed to other places where it is furnished. Under these circumstances the presence of plague in New Caledonia became known, and placed the medical profession on its guard a month before Case 1 occurred (and effectually, as the instant report of Case 1 itself shows) ; while after the published identification of that case a whole month elapsed before the occurrence of Case 2, though in the interval suspected cases were referred for diagnosis. It is, nevertheless, possible, of course, that one or more unrecognised cases did occur ; but to assume this seems as unnecessary as does the assumption that the epizootic sprang, not directly from infected rats, but in a roundabout way from some unidentified source through the soil. At the same time, the possibility that the epizootic arose from communication of the infection to rats (perhaps in sewers) through the infected excreta of an unknown case in man cannot be excluded, for no demonstration is or can be possible. It is perfectly clear, however, that Case 1 followed, and did not precede, the epizootic ; while reason has been shown for asserting that Case 1 actually did receive his infection from a rat. That reason will appear the stronger to those who are well acquainted with the investigations of Dr. P. L. G. Simond, *Médecin Principal des Colonies Françaises*, and who have observed that they explain and bring into accord many apparently dissociated or even opposed facts recorded of plague.

Admitting, then, that the source of infection for the local rats cannot be demonstrated to have been infected foreign rats, but asserting on ætiological and general grounds that this origin is almost infinitely probable, it must be enquired whether the observed distribution of plague rats in Sydney was sufficiently wide to account for the epidemic. It has been subsumed throughout the foregoing pages that man was usually infected by rats ; whether it actually were so or not, was it possible ?

On diagram B certain dates are inserted in red ink, some of which are underlined. They indicate some of the neighbourhoods in which diseased or dead rats were discovered. The under-score means that plague was demonstrated in the rats indicated by microscopical, cultural, and inoculation tests conducted in the laboratories. Where there is no under-score the note means that dead rats in numbers had been seen by some member of the staff, under circumstances which denoted death by disease, not by poison; very often (in 70 infected houses) the report was received from the disinfecting corps by which the bodies had been (and often had first been) discovered. It was rather commonly the case that the members of infected households had nothing to report concerning presence of rats alive or dead on the premises where these animals and their bodies were found on proper search. In one case (Queen-street, Woollahra) the infected animal was a cat; it was forwarded by Dr. W. H. Quaife, and was the only one of 5 received at the laboratory which had plague. No case of illness occurred in the house whence it came, which stood, however, on an infected area. Of 6 house-mice received, 2 had plague. The total number of rats examined at the laboratories was 167, of which 50 were alive; 10 of these were sick, and 4 of the sick rats had plague; of the 117 dead rats, many of which were putrid, 19 were shown to have had plague (see Appendix A, p. 53). The infected animals came from widely-separated localities within the city of Sydney where 41·5 per cent. of the total cases occurred; and two of them from the distant suburbs, Manly and Woollahra. These 23 are all the instances in which plague was rigidly demonstrated in animals; but very many rats were examined which there was no reason to doubt had also died of plague.

The above is the recorded evidence that rats over a considerable area of Sydney, which was the area on which cases of plague in man occurred, suffered from an epizootic; and that this epizootic (which began before plague in man occurred, and ceased, as far as can be learnt, about the same time as the epidemic ceased) was plague. In practice, however, many reports of dead rats, and of the sudden invasion of premises by rats where none had been before, which were commonly made during continuance of the epidemic were taken as supplementing the evidence already given; and it would be erroneous to suppose that the recorded and rigidly proved instances were the only ones which were credible. This was far from being the case; and if it be desirable that many more well-established observations should have been recorded—as, undoubtedly, it is—it is also the case that our resources were not adequate to furnish a separate staff to watch over the epidemiological features of this outbreak. What was possible was done.

In short, that the infection was disseminated by rats appears tolerably certain, and it may not be too much to surmise that plague is primarily a disease of the rat which is communicable to some other animals, among which man happens to be included. The real difficulty is encountered when an explanation of the way in which it was communicated from rats to man is sought. It must be remembered that the prevalent opinion now is that, generally speaking, man contracts plague by inoculation. A rat might well disseminate the infection on the air by sneezing, since it is found on the nasal mucous membrane of rats; but this, perhaps, would produce the primary pneumonic form in man—not a common form in any epidemic, and, with a single doubtful exception, not seen during the Sydney epidemic. A rat might also disseminate it with its excreta; but, if this should suffice to bring it within striking distance of man sufficiently often to cause epidemic prevalence of a practically non-infectious disease (in the common bubonic and the less common septicæmic forms), it must operate usually by contamination of food or of articles other than food. As to food man rarely (if ever), as a matter of fact, gets the disease by ingestion. Many an article might be soiled with the infection without causing inoculation or, rather, few articles so soiled are capable of inflicting a wound, and still less often are likely to enter into the circumstances which would afford the necessary opportunity; but there is certainly one exception. If hay became the medium for deposited infection any person handling it would be very likely to receive the slight wound which alone is necessary to inoculation; but hay is just as likely to carry the rats themselves, dead or alive. After all, however, this accident could not occur often enough to be of importance in causation of an epidemic, and the opportunity is taken to mention it merely because it affords a possible explanation of Cases 4 and 272-3 as well, perhaps, as of some others of those which are classed in Table X as employed at produce stores. But case 273, p. 35, hints another and simpler interpretation.

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The means of inoculation must be one commonly in operation in order to be an efficient cause of epidemics. Hence the observed preponderance of bubonic enlargement of the glands of the groin, which indicates entry of the infection at some part of the lower extremity, and which has been observed in the barefooted populations of the East, is often ascribed to the wounds which unprotected feet receive. It may even be surmised that the notion of spread of the infection mediately through the soil has received some unacknowledged support from this theory. But the facts do not at all warrant it. The preponderance of groin buboes at Sydney was as striking as in any other part of the world. Among the total 303 cases there were 17 which had no bubo; in the remaining 286 cases the bubo occupied the right inguino-femoral region in 99, the left in 101, and it was bilateral in 9; making altogether 209 in which the bubo occurred in the inguino-femoral region and no where else, or 73 per cent. of all those which showed buboes at all. Yet the inhabitants of Sydney, and those among them who were attacked, no more go barefoot than do the inhabitants of London. They live in a sub-tropical climate, but their habits in all matters of dress are still entirely those of the people of northern Europe.

Needless, however, to beat about the bush. Granting that plague in man is usually the result of inoculation, the manner in which this can be brought about on a sufficient scale to account for an epidemic would remain hidden but for the observations of Dr. P. L. G. Simond, already referred to. A sufficient account of the leading points in his teaching appears in Appendix A, p. 56, and need not be repeated here; but to appreciate the weight of his observations his original paper must of course be studied. He considers that plague is most often communicated to man by fleas which, after feeding on plague rats, become transferred to man whom they inoculate. Thus also, he thinks, is the disease sometimes conveyed from rat to rat and to other susceptible animals. The minute puncture usually leaves no mark, but in a small proportion of cases it produces a phlyctenule or a bleb. Such a lesion was observed in seven of our cases; excepting Case 1 it appeared as a small papule, surmounted with a minute vesicle; from two of these in two different cases smears were made; in one of the smears bacilli morphologically resembling *B. Pestis* were demonstrated. It is not to be supposed that all our cases were searched with this object in view; many were, and the six formed but a small proportion of the total examined, but a quite systematic and quite thorough search could not be carried out in all cases. Several fleas taken from infected rats were examined; in one a bacillus resembling *B. Pestis* was demonstrated, and it was identified by the result of inoculation into a guinea-pig.

Nine fleas taken from rats received at the laboratories were referred to the Government Entomologist (Mr. Walter. W. Froggatt) for classification. Mr. Froggatt reported upon them as follows:—

Slide No. 2 Dog-flea (*Pulex Serraticeps*, Germ). This is our common cat and dog flea, and has been described under the name *P. Canis* and *P. Felis*. These specimens do not exactly agree with my typical form (which was caught in the office), as the teeth-like spines on the lower edge of the head are absent, but this may be a variation in the sexes. The dog flea is the common house-flea in the United States, *P. Irritans* being a rare species with them, and seldom found. "Examination of many specimens of fleas sent to the Department in recent years shows that the species which commonly overruns houses during damp summers in our eastern cities at least, is not, as many have supposed, the human flea, but the common cosmopolitan flea of the dog and cat." (L. O. Howard, in Bulletin No. 4, division of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1896, p. 24).

Slide No. 3. This slide contains 3 specimens; one, the largest, is another specimen of *P. Serraticeps*; the 2 small ones are rat-fleas (*P. Fasciatus*, Bosc.)

Slide No. 4. Rat-flea (*P. Fasciatus*, Bosc.) Slide No. 5. Three specimens of the same.

P. Fasciatus was of the most usual brown colour. *P. Serraticeps* is said by Neumann not to bite man; but this is not in accord with general experience, and would seem from the reference furnished by Mr. Froggatt not to be the case in the United States. Whether *P. Fasciatus* will bite man is not known here; no experiments to test this point were tried during the epidemic. As Dr. Frank Tidswell has suggested, it is likely enough that varieties which will not, or do not, commonly infest houses and man, may yet bite once when they find themselves on the human body. *P. Serraticeps*, however, which certainly does bite man, was found on two of the small number of rats thus examined.

The teaching of the foregoing study of plague as it appeared at Sydney, seems to be as follows:—

1. The disease was not directly communicated from the sick to the well—in other words was not “catching.”

2. It was not communicated in any important degree, at all events, from the sick to the well by mediate channels (clothes, household goods, merchandise, excreta).

3. The infection attached to localities, and spread to others adjoining and continuous with that in which it was first manifested.

4. It also spread in a fashion which betokens the possibility of its being transported mechanically from an existent focus to a considerable distance (Moore Park garbage-tip and Manly), and there initiating an independent focus.

5. In the buildings on any infected locality cases occurred irregularly, and showed no special proneness to occur in adjoining houses.

6. When the occurrence of one case among the inhabitants of a building showed that the infection was present in it, secondary cases rarely followed. Irregularity of incidence on houses was accompanied with irregularity of incidence on the inmates.

7. An epizootic disease among rats preceded the first case which occurred in man.

8. This epizootic disease was plague.

9. The area over which the epizootic extended was practically co-extensive with that on which cases of plague in man were observed.

10. The epizootic died out as far as can be learned at the same time as the epidemic ceased.

11. The epidemic was caused by communication of the infection from rats to man.

VII.—PREVENTION.

It will appear ultimately that the best protection against epidemic plague lies in sufficient sanitary laws, persistently and faithfully executed by Local Authorities during absence of the disease, and that no other general scheme of defence is practicable.

Successful prevention of epidemic diseases depends entirely on knowledge of their nature, of their causes, and of the means by which the latter are diffused. On these points our experience has shed useful light, though many details remain to be worked out—some in the laboratory, some in the field; while others still require, and now urgently demand, assistance from those who profess correlated branches of science. In such circumstances practical management of a present epidemic cannot proceed unless certain assumptions are made; and it is worth while to point out here that rational assumptions which coördinate and explain accurately observed facts have nothing in common with guesses. Accordingly, the following remarks are made in view of the facts and inferences recorded above, and with reference to epidemic plague in the bubonic form.

The prevention of epidemic plague might be discussed under the three heads importation, local diffusion, and exportation. Under importation fall international notification, arrest of infected persons and things, and destruction of rats afloat. Under local diffusion fall care of the sick, care of contacts, protective inoculation, exclusion of rats from dwellings and the immediate neighbourhood of man, destruction of rats, destruction of human parasites, cleansing and disinfection. Under exportation fall the steps which can practically be taken with hope of preventing diffusion of the disease from infected spots (*a*) to clean places within the same country, and (*b*) to clean places beyond its borders. It will not be convenient to take these subjects exactly in the above order. It will be best to inquire first who may properly be designated “contacts,” and how these persons should be treated.

The term is much in use; it has a certain convenience, but unfortunately no defined meaning. Probably it was devised to indicate those who had recently been in close association with the sick; and were it so employed in connection with smallpox, for instance (which is maintained and diffused exclusively by communication of the infection from the sick to the healthy), it would be not merely useful, but sufficiently exact. But in the present connection it is inaccurate. As we have now learned, bubonic plague and smallpox do not become epidemic by the same means; our epidemic was not caused or maintained by communication of the infection from the sick to healthy human beings, either mediately or directly. As long, then, as the word "contact" is used with reference to preventive measures, of which one is obviously indicated by it, it does not necessarily apply to those who have been recently associated with persons who are actually suffering from plague. On the other hand, our experience has shown that infectiveness attaches to localities; so that "contact" might properly be used to designate a person who had lived on, or who had been exposed to the influence of, an infective locality; and he would deserve this distinctive epithet for five days after he had been completely separated from that place, because the infection (if it has been taken) reveals itself within that period in occurrence of the disease. But our experience has further taught that local infectivity is not due to any inherent peculiarity (attaching, for example, to the soil), but merely to the casual presence of plague-rats. So a "contact" is one who has been more or less closely associated with plague-rats.

The other persons living in any house which contains a plague-stricken human being, then, may or may not be "contacts." The presence of the patient is evidence merely that he has at some time been a "contact" himself within the meaning of the definition, but it predicates nothing of the rest of the household. Effective exposure to the infection (inoculation) must necessarily be little more than momentary; so that no person who moved about up to the time of his attack can be assumed to have received the infection either at that place where he lives and is found or at those other places which he frequented. In point of fact it has been shown that the place of infection was sometimes not the dwelling, but the workshop; and, on the other hand, that it was sometimes not the workshop, but precisely the place of residence. In short, the first hint that infection is somewhere to be encountered usually consists in occurrence of the disease; and this only furnishes occasion for inquiring where it was encountered. The search will naturally begin with the patient's immediate surroundings, but often these furnish no clue; it must be continued to distant places frequented by him, and there the source may be found.

It is plain, therefore, that no general rule according to which all those who are found in contact with a plague patient shall be dealt with can be laid down, and that the attempt to enforce such a rule will not only lead to injustice in a majority of the cases submitted to it, but must unnecessarily embarrass the central health authority; more than that, it would be found practically impossible to adhere to it in the case of many business establishments, such as banks, public Departments, and the like. Each case must be treated according to the known facts of the place or places concerned, and the general features of the epidemic. What these are is always much better known to the central health authority than to any other party, for it has (and, if it be properly organised, it alone can have) possession of the information on which a prudent judgment can be based; it is, additionally, the most competent interpreter of the facts within its knowledge. The central health authority will be most wisely left absolutely free to take such measures to control the epidemic as to it seem best; much more, therefore, should it be left absolutely free to deal as it thinks most prudent with individual premises and the persons associated with the patient. It is also obviously necessary that its decisions be accepted as final and unquestionable. Every other course must result in increase of public agitation, in unnecessary expenditure, and in great risk of prolonging the visitation.

Secondly, it is convenient to inquire how the sick themselves should be dealt with. It has now been said many times that the epidemic was not maintained either by direct or mediate communication of the infection from man, and it has doubtless seemed—and very naturally seemed—that no better reason for leaving the sick where they are found could be given. But true though the statement be, this inference would be false. Plague is a disease common to man and to rats; whether it be primarily a disease of rats or not is of little immediate importance.

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It can be communicated from rats to men, and from men to rats by suitable means—the word “suitable” in this connection meaning “by inoculation,” though as regards rats only it includes also feeding on plague-rats. Those are the facts of such communication experimentally ascertained; it is probable also, but not ascertained, that the disease can be communicated from man to rat in other ways—namely, through the infective matters cast off from the diseased human body. Indian records are not devoid of instances which suggest that this may occasionally have been the true sequence of events in a few localities; and therefore, although they scarcely amount to proof, and although (it is believed) communication of the disease to rats by such means has not been demonstrated to be an experimental possibility, yet there is ample reason for collecting everything which proceeds from the infected human body and for destroying it, or at least for rendering it non-infectious by one or other of those means which are known to be efficacious. Now, a central health authority, charged with the heavy responsibilities which attach to management of an epidemic of plague, would be imprudent which left the precautions just mentioned to be taken by the members of individual households, whatever their resources might be. All of the sick should be removed at the earliest possible moment to an isolation hospital strictly managed under immediate direction of the central health authority; but cases occur in which no isolation hospital exists within reach, and some others in which ample means and the isolated situation of the houses in which they occur render it not absolutely necessary to remove the patient. In all such cases the central health authority may leave him at home, but only on condition that he is nursed by nurses in its employment and under direction (in all matters relating to prevention of spread of the infection) of a member of its own medical staff. On the whole, though extreme care is in every case necessary, greater care, if possible, would appear to be requisite with houses connected to a sewerage system than with others.

Thus, for the present at all events, every actual case of plague must be regarded as a danger to the whole community; and therefore, in connection with the question whether the sick must be isolated, attention should be drawn to the fact that plague is communicable from man to man both by direct and mediate channels, although our epidemic was not maintained by such communication. Primary plague pneumonia is directly communicable to man; and further, whatever the form of plague may be in which a case of the disease begins, secondary plague pneumonia is liable to supervene. The patient's expectorations then carry the bacillus, and therefore are probably dangerous. Additionally, the excreta, both solid and liquid, sometimes (with unascertained frequency) also carry the bacillus; this happens at all events when the minute hæmorrhages into the submucous coats escape into hollow organs, and possibly under other circumstances; while the discharge from bubonic abscesses always carries the bacillus in profusion at first, and on very good authority is said to continue to carry it in viable (though not necessarily in virulent) form for many days. Lastly, in almost all septicæmic cases, and in many others of whatever form when death impends, bacilli are easily found in profusion in the general blood-stream, even in the capillary vessels of the skin, and from the latter the infection can be abstracted by suctorial insects (fleas and bugs), and may be inoculated by them into the healthy, or into rats. So that for the sake of preventing as much as possible occasional communication of the disease from the sick to others associated with them, and largely for the sake of diminishing the risk of infection of rats from cases in human beings, and of rendering control of those risks more easy and certain, all plague-cases in man must be isolated under immediate direction of the central health authority; and in the vast majority of cases it will be not only expedient, but necessary, to effect this by transfer to hospital. In view of the rare exceptions which will be met with, the central health authority must be left absolutely free to decide what shall be done in each case on its merits, and, again, its decisions must be accepted as final, and must be unquestionable. The fears and fancies which preoccupy the mind of the general public on such occasions, and the dicta of those among them who rely for guidance on common sense, cause confusion, sap confidence, favour panic, and pave the way for disaster.

International notification of plague has its uses, although the information thus communicated comes too late to set in motion those preventive measures which would prevent importation—if they ever could be thoroughly effectual. It is not customary to notify the presence of plague unless there is good reason to consider it epidemic

epidemic. But, which is of more importance, the notification regards exclusively manifestation of the disease in man. This, we have learned, is a matter of secondary importance. It has been preceded by the epizootic; and the real danger to the importing country lies with plague-rats, not with plague-stricken men. Evidently notification, as at present understood and practised, cannot much help in preventing importation of plague.

It is hardly possible to conceive how a measure taken to prevent the risk of importing plague-rats could be made dependent on notification of disease among rats at the port of departure; besides which the defences of that country which relies on other countries for aid in raising them are likely to be inefficient. Were the fullest information always available in time, which it never could be, the object would be to kill all the rats—not a majority, but all of them must be destroyed—on every incoming vessel; and this could be done in practice only by landing cargo on a small island, overhauling it, treating the hull, and reloading the vessel before allowing it to approach the quays. But there can be little doubt that this is impracticable. It is possible to kill many rats on laden vessels; though at the best it must always remain doubtful whether all have been killed, and a difficulty arises in connection with damage to cargo. Experience has led us to rely on sulphur fumes.

Rats will not venture where there is the least smell of sulphur dioxide, and they are easily killed by respiring air which contains a moderate proportion of it. The practical use which has been made of these facts, is the following:—Small quantities of sulphur are burned on upper decks, &c., being only enough to taint the air rather strongly; this not merely causes rats to retire to the lower parts, but seems sufficient to prevent them from returning even when the next stage of the process is in full swing. This consists in closing holds, bunkers, &c., &c., by the usual means, and in then burning sulphur in the estimated proportion of about 2 lb. to every 1,000 cubic feet of unoccupied space. The exposure should last not less than six hours. This plan is effectual, though there is reason to think it is not always completely so. It is easily managed, and the only objection to it is damage to some kinds of cargo by taint of sulphurous acid. It has already been mentioned that as many as 287 dead rats were gathered from a small steamer after fumigating it in the above-mentioned manner; and at Newcastle where vessels generally arrive in ballast to load coal, or else carrying a moderate load (say up to 1,000 tons) of general cargo for the most part cased, the number thus destroyed has varied from a few to a "tubful". As a matter of fact, no serious complaint of damage to cargo has been made; but vessels from New Caledonia ceased to bring coffee during continuance of these precautions which, it was thought, would be unmerchantable after fumigation with sulphur. The alternatives to sulphur appear to be formaldehyde and carbon dioxide, both of which were suggested at an early date. As to the former, its practical use requires more careful management than available fumigators can be relied upon for; errors and omissions can seldom be made good by a second operation, for although shipowners submit willingly enough to a detention of known duration, they expect the time to be utilised in a businesslike way. Formaldehyde is, moreover, expensive. Carbon dioxide appears a more promising agent, but it has serious drawbacks. In the first place it does not favour collection of living rats in holds and bilges where alone this gas would in all probability collect in sufficient proportions to kill, and if perceived by the rats it would be easily evaded by them. As to disengaging it in the required quantity and with the requisite promptitude, this could only be effected with cylinders of the compressed gas; but those who have used them are aware of the practical difficulties which are encountered. The gas might be disengaged from chalk and muriatic acid; but it happens that the Department has had some practical experience of this method in connection with the killing of stray dogs by the police, and the result of the experiments conducted by the Government Analyst (Mr. W. M. Hamlet, F.I.C., F.C.S.) precluded all thought of attempting to employ this plan on shipboard. On the whole, our experience has shown us that sulphur dioxide is the only agent practically useful for the present purpose, notwithstanding some drawbacks.

But we have learned more than this, which leaves the cargo difficulty (in practice not important with us) untouched. It would be much better not to have rats on board ship, than to attempt to kill them off on laden vessels; and there is not much difficulty in keeping them away. The method is to fumigate the vessels with sulphur while empty, or nearly empty, at the beginning and end of voyages. According to the reports furnished by the Superintendent of Fumigation (Captain G. Tait) it appears that if vessels which engage in coasting voyages lasting about three weeks, or from that to a month, are fumigated at the port of departure before loading, and at the ultimate port touched on the voyage (when they usually have some cargo on board), few and often no rats are discovered after the next fumigation done on return to the port of departure before commencing a fresh voyage. This statement applies to steam-vessels of various tonnages up to about 4,000. The method has been practically carried out under intercolonial agreement, which requires that such vessels shall produce a certificate of fumigation while empty at the port of departure, and at the ultimate port of the voyage, without which they are not allowed to communicate with the shore except after a prohibitory detention at quarantine.

In conjunction with this precaution, which might well be adopted under an international agreement, others, designed to prevent intercommunication between shore and ship rats while lying at quays, should be adopted. These consist essentially
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in the use of shields on springs and lawwers, in fending off vessels from quays, or in hauling off at nightfall, in closing openings in the sides, and in hauling up gangways at night unless in actual use, in illuminating the quay and the ship's side, and in providing watchmen.

Lastly, quays must be properly constructed—that is to say, they must terminate in a solid sea-wall of masonry or concrete at a point below low-water mark, so that wharves built out always have water beneath them. The wharves at Darling Harbour, which were the starting-point of the epidemic, are very old, and everything which wharves should not be. They consist of staging carried out over the foreshores, the quay wall being sometimes barely within reach of high water, and constructed either of seriously defective rubblework, or else of sheet-piling in bad order and filled in behind with large stones. Both afford ample harbour for rats, which were found to exist there in great numbers, while the mudbanks which are exposed at low tide and the piles which support the wharf-deckings collected and retained the dead animals and heaps of organic wastes, which insufficient scavenging and defective supervision caused to be thrown into the water. These faults will now be remedied in course of time under the Darling Harbour Resumption Act, and the Harbour Trust established by it, and this part of Darling Harbour will be reconstructed to resemble other parts which are already built in the manner recommended above.

While very much can be done to impede entry of plague-rats by the means described, which, therefore, should be adopted and steadily used, it is evidently unlikely that they can prevent such entry, or, in other words, be at all times completely effectual. Failure in connection with a single vessel, even though partial only, the entry of a single plague-rat to the rat community ashore is all that is necessary to originate an epizootic of plague: and this is likely to occur, first, because all the described precautions can hardly be continuously taken; secondly, because information of the occasion for taking them is usually received after the risk has been run; and, thirdly, because of the unavoidable uncertainty of their effect when they have been taken. We pass on, then, to consider what should be done to control a present epidemic, and what should be done ashore to render recurrence of it as difficult as possible.

During an epidemic the only proceeding of much value is destruction of rats and of their nests, burrows, and habitual haunts, and those others which are calculated to prevent access of surviving rats to proximity with human beings—in other words, to expel them from occupied premises, and to keep them outside. This measure was given a first place in the precautions recommended to householders in the pamphlet issued from the Department on March 1st (Appendix H, p. 75), and, on the whole, subsequent experience may be said to have established its usefulness. It is true, no doubt, that several people were infected at wharves, and four others in the course of scavenging infected areas (though whether within or outside dwellings does not appear) but the great majority were infected on premises. On premises where indigenous cases had occurred, moreover, the presence of freshly-deceased rats was discovered quite often enough to support the general proposition that the danger of contracting plague stood in relation to the presence of rats in dwellings or enclosed premises. A general slaughter of rats would answer the purpose, if it could be carried out quickly, and with tolerable completeness; but that is practically impossible.

Slaughter of rats was attempted by us, and doubtless should always be attempted. The following steps were taken:—The City Council, within whose district the epidemic commenced and fell most heavily, early instituted a special rat-catching staff, and ultimately reported that it had destroyed 38,600; the business was then taken over by the Government. A considerable staff of rat-catchers was employed, who worked according to indications furnished by the Department, or else from observation; a capitation fee of 2d., subsequently raised as already described to 6d., was paid for the body of every rat brought in by the public; depôts at which rats were received, paid for and burned, were established at various points in the suburbs; municipal councils were gratuitously supplied with rat-poison for distribution among their ratepayers, and with a man to distribute it, and to exhort the people to lay it; the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, fumigated the sewers with sulphur in a systematic way; officers in charge of public buildings were instructed to take similar measures; and many private firms, including owners of wharves and steamships, as well as private householders, dealt with their own property. There was delay in commencing the destruction of rats on a scale likely to be at all useful. It was only seriously attempted after the public attention had been aroused by a last appeal made by the Department on April 9th, when the 96th case had already occurred. It is difficult to estimate the effect on the rat population which was produced. The total recorded number of rats killed by the Government staff between April 18th and

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October 31st was, in the city, 56,136; in the suburbs, 13,572; total, 69,708. To this must be added the number claimed to have been killed by the local authority for the city, namely, 38,600, making a recorded grand total of 108,308. Private persons probably killed a considerable additional number; and many were killed by the scavenging staff in the course of its operations.

On April 3rd the Water and Sewerage Board commenced fumigating the sewers. Within the city of Sydney, though many intercepting sewers have been constructed by the Board which are in all respects in good order, the greater part of the district is still served by very old and ill-constructed sewers; and the house-connections are, in the case of about 20–21,000 houses out of 22,000, improper, imperfect, and dangerous. Outside the city all sewers have been constructed by the Board; these in themselves and in their connections are what they should be. In the first place, then, the general statement may be made that probably very few rats existed in the new sewers, but great numbers in the old ones. While the new sewers afford them no lodgement, the outfalls discharge either into deep water or on well-tended filtration areas or sewage farms; while the old city sewers are too often accessible from harbour foreshores. The method adopted was either to blow the fumes of sulphur into them, or to burn sulphur in trays suspended beneath manholes; afterwards they were flushed with water to wash down the dead rats. The result, gathered from the reports regularly issued by the Board, cannot be expressed in numbers. From the new sewers very few carcasses were got; from the old sewers large numbers were washed down (at all events at commencement of these operations), and it is believed that many must have been killed which never were seen. As a matter of fact only between 300 and 400 were actually gathered by the workmen employed, but, as just mentioned, this does not bear any definite relation to the numbers actually killed and seen, though not collected. In the city an incidental and useful effect of the fumigation was to fix the position of many faults in the old system, through which the fumes escaped so as to be strongly perceived within houses, and even in the open.

Employment of the organism used by Professor Loeffler to destroy mice had at an early date been recommended in letters to the daily papers for the destruction of rats. The Department, however, had investigated this matter at great length two years earlier in relation to its proposed use for destroying flying-foxes (see Annual Report of the Board of Health for the year 1898), and had subsequently extended the inquiry to ascertain its powers and usefulness for the destruction of rats both in the laboratory and in the field. The results showed that while the scattering of bait impregnated with broth cultures of Loeffler's *B. Typhi Murium* often resulted in disappearance of rats from their old haunts, very few sick rats were ever seen and no dead bodies were ever found; while in one locality unmistakable evidence was got that the infection of a few animals was immediately followed by retirement of the whole horde to some neighbouring spot not far distant, where it lived in good health.

Cultures of Danysz' organism, recommended by the discoverer for destruction of both rats and mice, had been cabled for at beginning of the year, in consequence of an account of its apparent effects which had been communicated to the President by a *confrère* in New Caledonia. As soon as they arrived (May 3rd) this organism also was examined in the laboratory and tested in the field, without any useful result being attained. At a later date Danysz' own account of the organism was published, from which it appeared that the disease caused by it spread only to rats which fed on the bodies of rats killed by eating the original bait, and that it was not alleged to cause a disease freely communicable in other ways, such as seems to be requisite to its effectiveness in the desired direction.

Nevertheless, it is likely enough that an impression was produced on rats in certain districts, and in as far as such districts were infected that impression was useful. It can have been useful, however, only to the inhabitants; for rats flee as soon as they are persistently disturbed, and partly (only) for this reason the infected rats spread beyond that area on which the epizootic first appeared. This danger was recognised by the public, which desired that before attempts at destroying rats in an infected district were made the locality should be surrounded by a fence to prevent their dispersion. This, as well as many another suggestion of a different kind, was made at a comparatively late stage of the epidemic—at a time, at all events, when alarm had rendered it possible to secure public approval for almost any proceeding, however inconvenient, expensive, or oppressive it might be; and it is necessary to point this out because, even at the date when it might have been tried, it would no longer have been useful. Without discussing the question whether any fence which could be erected in a large city would have the desired effect, the fact was that before they were disturbed by efforts made to destroy them, infected rats had spread far beyond any such restricted area as could be fenced. This had happened in accordance with the instinct which causes rats to desert places where disease attacks them, or where poison is effectually laid for them. Case 7 (March 8th), it has been shown above, was infected where the patient was found, at a distance of about 2 miles from Darling Harbour; while the occurrence of Case 15 showed that plague-rats had already invaded premises as far away from the shore line as York-street by March 13th. Other instances could be mentioned; but, in short, while it was sufficiently difficult to watch the progress of the epidemic in man, it was quite impossible to observe extension of the disease among rats. The conclusion as to rat-fencing is that it is one of those measures which would be useful if only they were practicable, while the conclusion as to rat-killing is that it may be useful and should be persevered with, but that it can never be more than an assistant means, and never can be a preventive. A better defence must be looked for in other directions.

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What this is has already been mentioned. Importation of plague-rats may be impeded if good fortune accompany care, but in the long run it cannot be prevented. Rats ashore may be killed in large numbers, but it is hardly possible to suppose that they might be exterminated; besides, the epizootic will usually have made considerable headway before the disease has been communicated to man, and, therefore, before it has been noticed. In the meantime, the rats will have scattered widely, not in consequence of attempts to destroy them, but of their own motion, and in accordance with those habits which are commonly known to cause them to leave any place where they find their companions dying. Under these apparently hopeless circumstances, examination of the facts of the late epidemic show that the infection was practically always taken on premises. This was only learned from careful observation, record, and consideration of all the facts of the outbreak; but, having been pointed out, the deduction from it is obvious. It is that the important practical protection against epidemic plague consists in removal of all those conditions which favour the harbourage, feeding, and breeding of rats in the immediate neighbourhood of occupied premises, and in excluding rats from dwellings.

This mode of defence is no sooner mentioned than it is seen to be practicable; and not merely so, but to be attainable by the steady and faithful execution of the elementary details of municipal sanitation. The places in which rats live and breed are the dark and intricate recesses which exist about ill-constructed or decaying structures; heaps of household refuse, which afford warmth, and in which they burrow; ill-made basements, cellars, and store-rooms, where defective flooring is supported above the natural soil; stables and dungheaps. The conditions which attract and retain them are the presence or near neighbourhood of food; if (as is usually the case) they are to be met with in hardware and soft goods stores which have been ill-constructed or which have fallen into disrepair, they are more constantly found in butchers' shops, produce stores, grocers' shops, public houses, hotels, and kitchens; and are always to be seen at night in lanes and rights-of-way, however well paved these may be, hunting for food in garbage boxes or dustholes. Access to buildings and to dwellings from the outside is furnished to them sometimes by defects of structure which may even be such as in every other relation are unimportant; at others through doors left open at night; but largely through the more serious gaps which occur in the course of decay of dwellings in which, also, there are sure to be many nooks in which they can permanently establish themselves. And, again, they are attracted to the neighbourhood of such dwellings especially by the lumber and organic refuse which too often are allowed by local authorities to accumulate in back yards and on waste land, and which furnish food and cover for them. The conditions adverted to are often accompanied by permanent infestation of premises with parasitical insects, among which fleas and bugs are of most importance in the present connection; for dirt, decay, darkness, and filth favour them at least as much as they favour the presence of rats. Lastly, as with other matters which fall under the general heading of care of the public health—and which comprise, it should be remembered, all matters relating to communal health or disease, from the most abstruse down to the simplest item of municipal scavenging—the dangers just indicated as conducive to epidemic plague carry others with them which are of even greater importance. Darkness, dampness, filth, and bad construction of dwellings are causes of the prevalence of consumption (for example) which annually kills more people than, it may be safely said, plague ever will destroy here during the epidemics which may occur at intervals of years. And these dangers of fostering plague, and plague especially and singularly, are by no means confined to the houses on which they actually exist. Rat-infested premises threaten the inhabitants of every dwelling in average good order which stands within a few hundred yards of them. Numbers of cases of plague occurred, no doubt, on premises which conspicuously presented some or all of the faults just mentioned; but a larger proportion occurred in the dwellings of artisans which were sometimes in good order, at others in an ordinary and fair state, and which laboured under the disadvantage of entirely insanitary methods of connection with sewers, or of the neighbourhood of ancient and dangerous sewers or drains, only within the city of Sydney.

Thus the best, and the only attainable, defence against epidemic plague lies in removal of dangerous conditions which for the most part could not occur under good municipal management, even of the elementary processes of inspection, record, and scavenging.

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The epidemic, and the efforts to abate it by cleansing a part of the infected area, revealed to the general public the inefficiency of the work to that time done by some local authorities which, consequently, were loudly accused of neglect. Neglect there had been, no doubt; but, except in the city of Sydney, where large revenues and powers under special Acts of Parliament render excuse difficult, it has been largely unavoidable. There seems to be little ground for hope of important improvement in municipal sanitary administration until local authorities are granted power to strike a sanitary rate, from which the expenses of business-like supervision and improvement of their districts may be defrayed by them.

But funds are not all that is requisite. Knowledge and guidance are also necessary. The Public Health Act provides for appointment of Medical Officers of Health to districts, and to groups of districts. The Board carried out this instruction of the Legislature by combining the populous municipalities in the Metropolitan and Hunter River Districts, and by appointing to each combined district a Medical Officer of Health whose whole time should be devoted to his duties, the opinion having been formed by it that such officers can act efficiently only when they have no other interests. Thus the local authorities administering districts which carry rather more than a third of the total population, were furnished with competent advisers on all matters relating to the public health; for the officers referred to are officers of the combined local authorities, and are not (as they are often taken to be) officers of the central authority. But in the metropolitan district, the local authority for the city of Sydney has power, under its Act of Incorporation (1879), to appoint its own Health Officer. Without reflection on the manner in which the present and past holders of this post have done their duty, it may be pointed out that every incumbent has laboured under those very disadvantages which the Board has striven to remove in the cases just mentioned, namely, of being embarrassed by the cares of private practice, and of being entirely under direction of the Council. It is necessary that the sections of the Act of Incorporation which granted this power should be repealed, and that the city, like other metropolitan municipalities, should be transferred to the care of a medical officer the terms of whose appointment not merely ensure that he shall be skilled in the work which he undertakes, but shall also save him from all those influences which, if they came into play, would seriously impede him in doing it.

The Board, by its use of the opportunity afforded by the Public Health Act, took an important step towards establishment of a public health service on the only basis which renders sound progress possible. It is to be feared that its bearing has, so far, hardly been generally appreciated. And perhaps one reason is that, while providing for the appointment of specially-educated directorial officers, the Act stopped there, and made no provision either for giving sanitary inspectors a similar security of tenure, nor for making sure that they have had reasonable instruction in their special business before they are allowed to undertake it; nor did it co-ordinate them with the Medical Officer of Health, whose assistants and executants, under the local authority, they are. This omission should now be rectified; probably no better plan can be mentioned than that of paying half the salaries of sanitary inspectors in populous districts on condition that they are neither appointed nor discharged except with approval of the Board, which latter would have power gradually to require that every such inspector should produce some certificate or voucher for his having been through a course of instruction in the subjects of which his occupation requires knowledge. There is no doubt that local authorities would gladly accept such an arrangement, which would, besides, relieve them of some local difficulties in executing the law which they now occasionally meet with.

As soon as they are mentioned it will be perceived, doubtless, that these proposals, which were submitted on July 3rd in the form of amendments to the Public Health Act, are of a fundamental character. No efficient execution of health laws need be expected until they have been adopted; and especially no such improvement in scavenging and in buildings as can be a useful defence against incursions of rats is at all likely to be effected until, by means of the organisation sketched above, there is at least a possibility of steadily carrying out the regular inspections, keeping the registers, and causing the improvements which are required.

In special connection with the present subject certain detail amendments of the Public Health Act must be mentioned. The spread of disease by rats is a fact new to practical hygiene; but, for the future, cognisance must be taken

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of it, and special powers must be given to meet the newly recognised danger. In the first place, premises which on inspection by the proper authority furnish evidence of infestation with rats should be declared to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily by addition of a definition to that effect to those which stand at commencement of the Public Health Act, Part VI. This would give magistrates power to require the owner or occupier to remove wooden floors (if any) in basements and to substitute concrete, to repair walls and effectually stop holes, to guard entrances with wire-netting, to cause doors to close thoroughly, to shield the lower parts of doors with iron plates, to remove accumulations of useless lumber from yards, and to do all other things which might seem necessary in order to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. Secondly, power should be given to the Board to order vessels lying at wharves and quays to moor with such precautions as are best calculated to prevent free interchange between ship and shore rats, the law at present only permitting such regulations to be made under an Act which applies to public wharves alone. Thirdly, a general building Act not being in force, something of the kind should be substituted without any delay; and in the proposed amendments, already referred to, a way has been suggested by which this might probably be effected without serious difficulty. Fourthly, the law relating to management of epidemics of dangerous diseases should be so altered as to permit medical inspection or surveillance of suspected persons to be used as an alternative to detention at quarantine—namely, so as to make it possible to order persons to live at any address chosen by them, and to present themselves for examination either there or at prescribed times and places. Fifthly, local authorities should be supreme in all health matters not directly undertaken by the central health authority under the Government; their ratepayers should not be subject to the annoyance and confusion caused by liability to receive notices touching the same subject from different authorities as at present they are; but all such notices, from whomsoever emanating, should be given and enforced by the local authority alone. All of these points were also included in the amendments proposed on July 3rd, and, together with those mentioned before, have been approved by you.

It is clear that the beneficial effect of the foregoing provisions, if they were already law, could not be speedily realised. But notwithstanding the singular way in which plague is diffused, it much resembles all other epidemical diseases in this: That there is no royal road to prevention, and that safety can be attained only by steady and long-continued effort. On the other hand, the result of such efforts would tell largely towards prevention of many other diseases which afflict the dwellers in cities. The best internal defence against plague consists in good construction of dwellings and in household and municipal cleanliness, together with the slighter special precautions mentioned above. The origin of this defence lies solely in knowledge of the disease and the mode of diffusion peculiar to it; the possibility of raising it lies with the Legislature; the execution of it lies with local authorities under the Public Health Act, and can lie with no others.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX A.

Bacteriological Report.

By FRANK TIDSWELL, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.), Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government, Microbiologist to the Board of Health.

SYNOPSIS.

1. Initiation of observations.
2. *Bacillus pestis bubonicæ*.
 - (a) Morphological characters.
 - (b) Cultural characters.
 - (c) Pathogenic characters.
3. Observations on the Mode of Infection in Plague.
 - (a) Inoculation.
 - (i.) Significance of injuries of the skin.
 - (ii.) Significance of phlyctenules.
 - (b) Ingestion.
 - (c) Inhalation.

1. INITIATION OF OBSERVATIONS.

The bacteriological observations were initiated with sanious lymph obtained from the femoral gland of the first case of the series (A.P.), on January 20th, 1900, the third day of illness. The immediate microscopical examination gave every support to the suspicion of plague roused by the clinical aspects of the case, but in view of the importance of the question at issue, a final pronouncement was deferred pending the completion of the cultural and inoculation tests. The positive results obtained in both of these directions permitted the report of a definite diagnosis of plague on January 23rd, 1900, and the decision thus given received ample confirmation by subsequent observations.

The next point of evidence was secured on February 14th, when, in response to an appeal by the Department, evidence was obtained of excessive mortality amongst rats at one of the wharves in an important business section of the city. On the date mentioned seven rats, three dead and four living, were forwarded for examination, and the microscopical, cultural, and inoculation tests clearly and decisively demonstrated the existence of plague amongst the rats.

On February 24th, femoral and inguinal buboes obtained after the death of the second case in a human being (Case 2) were forwarded, and the series of tests again yielded positive results in all particulars.

From this date onwards throughout the epidemic, a period of four and a half months, practically all the time of the laboratory staff, other than that occupied in the ordinary routine of the laboratory, was taken up by plague work. The demands in this respect comprised examination of specimens from cases in human beings in which the clinical evidence admitted of doubt, or the *post-mortem* appearances were indecisive, or from hospital patients either for information with regard to some particular lesion or symptom, or as to their freedom from infection and safe discharge; examination of rats and other animals taken dead or alive at various parts of the city and suburbs; and observations on the morphology, biology, and pathogenicity of the bacilli isolated from these various sources. The data obtained in these different ways, collected and classified, form the basis of the following descriptions of the more important aspects of the bacteriology of plague.

2. BACILLUS PESTIS BUBONICÆ.—(Figures 1–10.)

(a) *Morphological Characters.*

In smear preparations of material from buboes or viscera the micro-organisms were usually present in enormous numbers (v. Figs. 1, 8, 9, 10). As a general rule, the first glance revealed a field teeming with bacilli, and it was very seldom that any lengthy search was required for their detection. The individual elements were isolated, save that here and there two short bacilli were commonly seen end to end in such a position as to suggest recently-accomplished fission, whilst in preparations made from broth-cultures there were sometimes short chains of four to ten bacilli (Fig. 4). In certain specimens, especially those obtained from cases in which the severity of the illness was mild, or in which the acute stage had passed, the bacilli appeared to be enclosed within leucocytes.

Hanging-drop preparations usually showed Brownian motion. Here and there an individual element was seen to be vigorously wriggling, but no movement of translation was ever observed. No essential differences in this respect were noted between specimens taken direct from infected tissues, from young or old cultures, from liquid or solid media, or whether examined at the room temperature, or at 37 degrees C. in the Nuttall incubator. It may here be mentioned that staining methods failed to reveal the spiral flagellum described by Gordon, but it is possible that the few wriggling bacilli which may have possessed one might escape detection.

The application of Widal's method was unsuccessful with specimens taken during the early stages of illness, and blood from convalescents, whilst producing imperfect agglutination in one or two instances, was neither constant nor complete in its effect.

The bacilli stained readily with ordinary aqueous solutions of fuchsine, gentian violet, or methylene blue. They did not retain the colour when treated by Gram's method.

In stained preparations the micro-organisms usually had the appearance of a short straight bacillus, but, as a rule, there was considerable variation in the forms presented by the different elements in the same preparation (Figs. 1, 8, 9). In what may be regarded as the mature form, the outline was either that of a typical bacillus, the sides being parallel for the greater part of their length (Fig. 1), or it was whetstone

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or boat-shaped, the sides being convex outwards (Figs. 6, 10). Interspersed amongst these were rounded, oval, or dumb-bell shaped elements resembling micrococci or diplococci (Figs. 1, 6, 9). The greatest mixture of forms was observed in smear preparations from infected tissues, but there was always a predominance of those above referred to as mature. In young cultures (24–48 hours) the elements were sometimes very minute, and rounded or oval in outline (Fig. 2); but the later growth was usually made up entirely of bacillary forms. As a general rule, the ends were smoothly rounded-off, but in certain preparations were more abrupt, and even irregular.

An occasional element was surrounded by a halo, which could not be demonstrated as a capsule by staining. This appearance was noted only in specimens taken directly from infected tissues. The "stickiness" of many agar-cultures was suggestive of some glutinous envelope or matrix, but nothing of the kind was to be seen in preparations from cultures, even when mounted without previous suspension of water. Spores were not detected.

The average of a number of measurements gave the bacillary forms a length of 1.8μ , with a variation between 1.6μ and 2.4μ . Rarely longer forms were seen. The breadth averaged $.8 \mu$, and showed little variation, this feature being much more constant than the length.

In young cultures (24–36 hours) the rapidly-multiplying bacilli were sometimes smaller, but after the second or third day they attained the dimensions given above. The rounded forms had a diameter varying between $.5$ and 1.0μ .

The appearance of the unstained specimen indicated aggregation of the protoplasm at the ends of the rods. The deeper colouration of the poles after staining would thus appear to be accounted for by the structure of living bacilli, and not to result from any plasmolytic effect of the processes of drying and staining. But whilst it may be said that the majority of the specimens contained bacilli showing bipolar staining, this feature was far from being a constant character of individual elements. In some specimens it was exhibited by practically every bacillus (Figs. 6, 8, 10); in others a few elements showing it were only found after some search; in others, again, it was no more than suggested, whilst occasionally it was not at all evident. In general, bipolar staining was much more distinct in bacilli obtained directly from infected tissues than in those from cultures. The degree of colouration varied. There was rarely only a comparatively thin band at the poles with the rest of the bacillus clear; more frequently only a small clear space in the middle of the rod, which was otherwise deeply tinted throughout; but most usually the bacilli presented some intermediate condition.

As mentioned below, cultivation upon dry or salted agar readily produced crops of "involution forms" (Fig. 3). In undergoing this process some elements became greatly enlarged, reaching a length of 5μ or 6μ and a breadth of 1μ , but without loss of the shape and staining properties of the original bacillus. They thus represented, so to speak, giant plague bacilli. But other elements became laterally distended as well as enlarged, forming large sausage-shaped, pear-shaped, spindle-shaped, oval, biscuit-like, circular or irregular bodies, staining with a pale uniform colour, and having no resemblance to the bacilli from which they were derived. Many of these metamorphosed bacilli contained clear round spaces (vacuoles), and if these happened to be at the edge the appearance produced was as if a bite had been taken out of them. The more characteristic involution forms have not been met with in the tissues, but the smaller circular bodies, sometimes found in considerable numbers, may, perhaps, represent them. The production of one or other of the forms above mentioned did not appear to depend upon any particular rule. The bizarre shapes were only found in young cultures; as the growth became older, the elements assumed rounded outlines, but sometimes only the latter were present from the first. The ultimate change appeared to be disintegration.

(b) Cultural Characters.

The initial cultures with material from infected tissues were usually obtained by inoculation of nutrient agar, coagulated serum, or beef bouillon. Subcultures were grown on other ordinary media (gelatine, milk, potato, &c.)

On agar tubes, inoculated with material from buboes or viscera, and incubated at 37°C ., the first noticeable growth usually appeared in 36 to 48 hours, in the form of minute bright specks, very slightly raised above the surface of the medium. In the course of a day or two, the colonies became small colourless hemispheres, ranging from $.5$ to 1 millimetre in diameter, then having the appearance of tiny drops of dew. Many colonies never developed beyond this stage; others extended to more or less circular patches having a diameter of 2 or 3 millimetres. When so extending, the slightly raised patch became flat on the surface, and acquired a cloudy opacity, the edges remaining thin and colourless. The cloudiness was also developed when a number of colonies became confluent. Rarely it was present from the first appearance of the colonies. A degree of opacity beyond cloudiness was not seen in growths upon agar. The maximum amount of development appeared to be reached during two weeks incubation; after that time no obvious extension of the growths was observed. When the medium was moist the colonies were apt to fuse into an expansion of irregular contour. Individual colonies were sometimes difficult to pick up, slipping about over the surface of the medium when touched by the needle. The confluent growths were often tenacious and sticky, pulling out into strings. In many instances smaller colourless and large cloudy colonies grew up side by side. The bacilli appeared to be morphologically the same in both, and although no observations were made as to their relative pathogenicity, they probably correspond to the two varieties mentioned by Yersin. In subculture the growth appeared earlier than in the original (24–48 hours), and developed as a confluent streak, raised and cloudy along the middle, but with thin, colourless, iridescent borders often having a fine corrugated appearance. The extreme border was wavy. Sometimes a row of isolated colonies formed along both sides of the streak. The breadth of the streak rarely exceeded 2 or 3 millimetres, except at the lower end, where there was often an expansion 6 or 8 millimetres wide. By rubbing or spreading out a streak, a thin, slightly-cloudy growth was obtained, which gave a ground-glass appearance when looked at through the thickness of the agar. With age the growth became more transparent, and often developed a mother-of-pearl iridescence.

Anaërobic cultures gave scanty growths. On agar at the room temperature, the growth was much slower, being seldom distinct in less than five or six days from the time of incubation, and reaching its maximum development in about three weeks. The appearances were very much the same, but the ultimate amount of growth less, than in cultures developing in the incubator. On perfectly dry or salted agar the growth

growth developed in very much the same way as on ordinary agar, resulting in a few days in the production of the involution forms already described. The addition of glycerine or glucose was not found to have any advantage over the simple medium. No redness was produced on slightly alkaline litmus agar, whilst the culture itself often acquired a pale-blue colour from the litmus.

On nutrient (17 per cent.) gelatine, at the room temperature the growth appeared in 3-4 days, and reached its maximum development in the course of the succeeding fortnight. In gelatine tubes, kept in the warmer atmosphere of the incubating room (16-20° C.), the colonies sometimes appeared in 24-36 hours. The general appearance of the surface culture was similar to that upon agar, but often had a white colour. In stab-cultures the growth appeared first in the form of a row of closely-placed, fine granules, which later became more or less confluent, and appeared as a well-marked whitish streak. There was a slowly-growing white expansion on the surface. No liquefaction of the gelatine occurred.

On ordinary serum tubes, inoculated with material from buboes or viscera, and incubated at 37° C., growth usually appeared in 36 to 48 hours after inoculation in the form of small, rounded, cloudy colonies. In their development the colonies reached a diameter of 2 or 3 millimetres, and acquired a creamy colour. In general, the growth was more opaque and more abundant on serum than on agar. Occasionally the serum appeared to be depressed in the neighbourhood of the growth, but there was never any observable liquefaction. In subculture the growth on serum was often visible in 24 hours.

In ordinary beef-bouillon tubes, incubated at 37° C., the growth was usually visible on the second day after incubation. As a general rule, it appeared in the form of fine crumb-like spicules attached to the sides, with more or less deposit at the bottom of the tube, the broth remaining clear and transparent. In other cases a moderate uniform turbidity was produced. No change of colour was observed in neutral litmus agar. No reaction for nitrites nor for indol was obtained, except in a few instances of growths several weeks old, in which, however, the culture appeared to be pure bacilli pestis. Growth in bouillon flasks containing oil resulted in the production of a film, scanty crops of stalactites, and a copious deposit. The number of stalactites present at any one time never exceeded six or eight; they were very fragile, and were noticed to become detached from the film and sink to the bottom of the flask with a worm-like motion. The paucity of growth of stalactites is probably attributable to the fact that the laboratory is subject to a considerable amount of vibration, sometimes marked enough to be distinctly felt, and always such as to prevent micro-photographic work in the daytime. The use of the pepto-gelatine medium of Yersin did not give results obviously better than those obtained with ordinary bouillon.

In milk the growth was much less abundant than in bouillon, and development was effected without change in the appearance of the medium.

On ordinary potato, and also on alkalinised potato, a scanty creamy growth, limited to the lower end of the line of inoculation, developed on only a few of the many tubes inoculated.

(c) Pathogenic Characters.

The reports of numerous investigators indicate that plague not only affects man, but is liable to attack several different species of lower animals. Rats, mice, pigs, monkeys, cats, marmots, bandicoots, and pigeons are mentioned as having acquired the disease in a natural way, whilst guinea-pigs and rabbits are the most important items of a long list of animals susceptible of infection by artificial means. In Sydney plague has been found in specimens from human beings, rats, mice, and cats forwarded for examination, and in the laboratory experimental observations have been made upon rats, mice, cats, and guinea-pigs.

The specimens from human subjects of plague comprised materials from buboes, carbuncles, blood, sputum, urine, fæces, and from the viscera in *post-mortem* cases.

The material was obtained sometimes at the initial examination by means of a sterilised syringe; and sometimes from patients in the hospital by the same procedure, or after incision when the gland had suppurated. In a few instances sloughs from buboes were examined. The results of the examinations as regards the detection of plague bacilli are shown by the following statement:—

Material taken.	Number examined.	Result positive.	Result negative.
On 2nd day of illness	1	1	...
" 3rd "	5	5	...
" 4th "	1	1	...
" 6th "	3	3	...
" 7th "	4	4	...
" 8th "	4	3	1
" 9th "	4	4	...
" 10th "	3	1	2
" 13th "	1	...	1
" 14th "	3	...	3
" 15th "	1	1	...
" 16th "	1	1	...
" 18th "	1	...	1
" 19th "	1	...	1
" 20th "	2	...	2
" 21st "	1	1	...
" 23rd "	1	...	1
" 24th "	1	...	1
" 25th "	2	1	1
" 29th "	3	1	2
" 32nd "	2	2	...
Between 38th and 94th day of illness	13	...	13
Total	58	29	29

It will be seen that plague bacilli were forthcoming in 50 per cent. of the specimens; that material taken during the first week yielded uniformly positive results, that bacilli were discoverable up to the thirty-second

thirty-second day of illness; but that at later stages, up to the ninety-fourth day, the results were uniformly negative. It may be added that pus from suppurating buboes nearly always gave negative results as regards plague bacilli; it was generally sterile, but sometimes contained micrococci.

Material from carbuncles was examined in three cases, and all gave positive results.

Material from phlyctenules was examined on two occasions, with a positive result in one case.

Blood was taken during life from thirty-two patients either from the finger or from the lobe of the ear. The results were positive in four cases, all of which ended fatally within twenty-four hours after the examination. The negative results were obtained with specimens taken at periods ranging from the second to the seventeenth day of illness.

The sputum was examined in five cases having clinical indications of pneumonia, perhaps primary in one, and secondary in four cases. Plague bacilli were detected in sputum from the possibly primary case, in which they were extremely numerous and practically pure, and in two of the secondary cases in which they were mixed with various other micro-organisms.

The urine from twenty-nine patients was received into sterilised bottles, conveyed to the laboratory, centrifuged, and the sediment examined. Micro-organisms morphologically resembling bacilli pestis were observed in ten of the twenty-nine specimens, but in no instance were they obtained by cultivation or the inoculation of guinea-pigs. In this connection it may be mentioned that no growth was observed in tubes of human urine inoculated from cultures, although other media (agar, serum, &c.) inoculated with the same material, at the same time, showed abundant development. The results were equally negative whether the urine used was sterilised by heat or by passage through the Pasteur-Chamberland filter; and whether left acid or neutralised. As well as the visible evidence, the results were tested by sub-cultivations from the urine tubes on agar or serum, which always remained sterile. But on two occasions growths were obtained from the (alkaline) urine of guinea-pigs dead after inoculation with plague bacilli.

The faeces were examined in twenty cases, microscopically and by plate cultivation, but plague bacilli were neither isolated nor seen.

Plague bacilli have been detected in specimens from various lymphatic glands, spleen, liver, lungs, and blood taken at *post-mortem* examinations on fatal cases. These specimens were submitted for examination as a matter of diagnosis, so that the results are not representative of the intra-corporeal distribution of the bacilli.

The rats forwarded for examination from various parts of the city and suburbs numbered 167. The general results are stated in the following table:—

Condition.	No.	Sick.	Putrid.	Injured.	Result positive.	Result negative.
Living	50	10	.....	3	4	46
Dead.....	117	.....	30	22	19	46
Totals	167	10	30	25	23	92

It will be seen that of the 167 rats, plague bacilli were detected in twenty-three, equal to about 12 per cent. In fifty instances the rats were alive, and 117 were dead. Of the fifty live rats, ten were sick and three injured. They were all killed and examined, with the result that plague bacilli were detected in four, all of which were sick on receipt. Of the 117 dead rats, thirty were too putrid for reliable examination, and twenty-two had injuries of such severity and character as to account for their deaths. Plague bacilli were detected in nineteen of the remaining sixty-five rats.

The pathological appearance presented by the tissues of naturally infected rats (Fig. 15 and 16) was briefly as follows:—There was usually general congestion, œdema, occasional excess of fluid in the serous cavities, and minute hæmorrhages under the skin and into various viscera. Enlargement of the lymphatic glands was a common, but not a constant feature, and when present was usually exhibited in several different situations—femoral, inguinal, brachial, lumbar. On two occasions cervical glands and on one occasion a mesenteric gland were found swollen to the size of a pea, but in all three there was great enlargement of glands elsewhere. The swollen glands were not generally discoloured, and though there were sometimes small hæmorrhages under the capsule, the periadenitic swelling and hæmorrhage characteristic of a bubo were never observed. Generally, but not always, the lungs showed patchy pneumonia, and occasionally a few hæmorrhages. The liver was usually enlarged, sometimes to as much as two or three times its normal bulk (Fig. 15), was of a lighter colour than normal, and on a few occasions was mottled with small white points. The spleen was usually swollen (Fig. 15 and 16), in some specimens it was 2 inches long and correspondingly thickened, but occasionally it was not in excess of the normal limits. The suprarenal bodies were frequently of a dark colour, and in a few instances there were small hæmorrhages under the capsule of the kidney. No definite lesions of the gastro-intestinal tract were noted. With the exception of petechial hæmorrhages under the parietal pleura and peritoneum, the remaining parts of the body presented no pathological appearances meriting special mention.

Preparations, cultures, and inoculations with material from the different viscera indicated that the plague bacilli were generally distributed throughout the bodies of the rats, but they were not always detected in the blood, nor in the lungs.

Experimental inoculation of rats was invariably successful; the animals dying after three to four days. The resulting lesions resembled those after natural infection, except that a bubo was produced in the glands corresponding to the site of inoculation.

The mice taken in different parts of the city and suburbs and forwarded for examination numbered six, and plague bacilli were detected in two of them. The pathological lesions were similar to those observed in the rat, but the small size of the organs prevented accurate observations of the finer changes. Experimental inoculation was performed on eight mice. It proved fatal in five, the deaths occurring in two and a half, two and a half, two and a half, three, four and a half days respectively. A bubo was formed.

formed in all cases. The mice surviving after inoculation were observed to be very quiet, and ate sparingly between the third and sixth days after injection, but after that rapidly recovered, and became quite lively in the course of the second week. In all three instances the material used, culture or infected organs, killed guinea-pigs inoculated at the same time. In a series of three mice, the first inoculated with material from a bubo in a human patient, and the others with material from the spleen of the preceding mouse of the series, the animals died in two and a half, three, and four and a half days respectively.

Five cats were forwarded, all living, but two were sick. They were killed with chloroform. In the three apparently healthy cats no abnormalities were found on *post-mortem* examination. One of the sick cats had an angry-looking, discharging ulcer at the right angle of mouth, with inflammation of the adjacent mucous membrane extending back as far as the pillars of the fauces. The autopsy revealed general congestion of the tissues, but no œdema, nor hæmorrhages. The lymphatic glands were not enlarged. Pneumonic consolidation of lower part of right lung; other thoracic viscera normal. Spleen slightly swollen and showing numerous grey nodules; liver enlarged and mottled, section had a vague nutmeg appearance, small intestine congested, stomach and large intestine unaffected. Other viscera presented no departure from normal, except as regards congestion. Smear preparations from the ulcer showed a variety of micro-organisms, but none resembling bacilli pestis; those from the spleen contained a minute bacillus, whilst blood, lung, liver, and mesenteric gland were negative. The culture tubes remained sterile, except those inoculated from the ulcer, which gave mixed growths. A guinea-pig inoculated with a portion of the spleen remained unaffected. There was thus no evidence that this animal suffered from plague. The second sick cat was practically moribund on receipt. There was a subpectoral swelling on the left side, near the axilla, about 2 inches in diameter. This was found to have a nucleus of thin pus, surrounded by œdema, but no hæmorrhage, and involved all structures down to the ribs. In the internal organs there was general congestion, slight œdema, but no general hæmorrhages. The pleura adjacent to the pectoral abscess was intensely inflamed. Both lungs showed numerous broncho-pneumonic areas generally about the size of peas, with hæmorrhagic exudation, and sometimes necrotic central points. The bronchial glands were not visibly abnormal. The spleen was very dark in colour, but not obviously altered in other respects. No special lesions were detected in other parts of the body. Smear preparations from the subpectoral pus and œdema contained innumerable plague bacilli (Fig. 9); and preparations from the pneumonic areas were also positive; but liver, spleen, and blood were examined with negative results. Cultures from the subpectoral œdema gave abundant growths, which at subsequent dates produced fatal plague on inoculation into six guinea-pigs and two rats. No differences were observed as regards morphological, cultural, and pathogenic characters between the bacilli obtained from the cat and those derived from man or other animals.

A healthy cat was experimentally inoculated in the thigh with an emulsion of serum-culture in distilled water. Local swelling appeared in two days, with some apparent malaise. The animal was definitely ill on the fifth day, grew steadily worse during the sixth day, was comatose on the evening of the seventh day, and was found dead on the morning of the eighth day after inoculation. *Post-mortem* examination revealed hæmorrhagic exudation at the site of inoculation extending upwards to the femoral region, where a bubo existed. The corresponding inguinal and, to a less extent, the lumbar glands were congested and enlarged. There were no enlarged glands elsewhere. Beyond congestion and slight enlargement of the liver and spleen the organs showed no obvious departure from the normal. Smear preparations from the local exudation, femoral, inguinal, and lumbar glands showed innumerable plague bacilli, and though less numerous, bacilli were also plentiful in the spleen and liver. The lungs and blood gave negative results. Cultures gave vigorous growths.

Guinea-pigs inoculated in the laboratory usually died within four to five days. The exact times ranged from two to ten days, but was rarely longer than six days. No definite differences were obtained in this respect as regards the effect of material from different sources. The inoculations were generally made into the inner side of the knee. The *post-mortem* examinations (Figs. 11, 12, and 13) sometimes revealed hæmorrhagic swelling at the site of inoculation, extending up the leg, but generally there was no such local reaction. In every case there was swelling of the corresponding femoral glands, and usually also periadenitic exudation and hæmorrhage. The related inguinal were frequently, and the lumbar glands sometimes, swollen, and occasionally showed periadenitic hæmorrhage (Fig. 13). In some instances other glands were involved, *e.g.*, the deep abdominal, brachial, and cervical groups, and might even show petechial hæmorrhage, but never the appearances observed at the primary bubo. The mesenteric glands were always free from visible alteration. The tissues were generally congested, dusky, œdematous, and very commonly there were petechial hæmorrhages under the skin, serous membranes, as well as in the viscera. The lungs were rarely normal; usually they showed degrees of alteration varying from limited areas of congestion to inflammation of the greater part on both sides (Fig. 11), and petechial hæmorrhages were commonly observed in them. In some cases they were studded with miliary points (Fig. 12). The pericardium and heart rarely showed any changes beyond congestion, and sometimes hæmorrhages. The liver was usually enlarged, sometimes to twice its normal size (Fig. 11). The surface often showed discoloured areas, fine mottling of white points or numerous small hæmorrhages. The spleen was almost invariably enlarged to two or three times its normal size (Figs. 11 and 12), occasionally it was much larger. The surface was usually marked by a variable number of white spots (Figs. 11 and 12), irregularly distributed, and sometimes very numerous. The general colour was much darker than normal, either uniformly or in patches. The edges were thick and rounded. The kidneys were sometimes larger than normal, as a rule pale and marked by hæmorrhages (Fig. 13). The suprarenal bodies were generally swollen and congested, and sometimes of a deep red colour (Fig. 13). The stomach and intestines were usually unaltered in appearance, but occasionally the small intestine was congested. No definite changes were observed in the urinary organs.

The bacteriological examinations showed that occasionally the plague bacilli were practically limited to the site of inoculation and bubo, but that usually they were present in all parts of the body. They were often very abundant in the bubo, in other lymphatic glands, in the spleen, and in the liver. They were not always discoverable in the blood of the heart, even when numerous in the viscera. On two occasions they were recovered from the urine, but were not found in the bile. Micro organisms, morphologically resembling plague bacilli, were detected in the nasal mucus on three occasions, in all of which there was marked pneumonia.

3. EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MODE OF INFECTION IN PLAGUE.

As opportunity offered, experimental observations were made with the object of instituting comparisons with the reports of other investigators on certain epidemiological aspects of the bacteriology of plague. The work in this respect had to do with various assertions as to the manner in which plague is acquired, and more especially with regard to inoculation, ingestion, and inhalation. The results here reported represent the first fruits of a plan of investigation not yet completed in detail.

(a) Inoculation.

The experiments described in the foregoing section afford abundant testimony of the susceptibility of various animals to plague bacilli inoculated under the skin, and are in accord with the reports of authorities. It is generally believed that inoculation at some point on the external surface of the body is also the principal mode of infection in man. The significance attached to the occurrence of a bubo is that the inoculation took place through the skin of the region from which lymph is collected to pass through the affected gland. The validity of this inference is vouched for by both clinical and experimental evidence. It has occasionally happened that medical men engaged in investigations on plague have become accidentally inoculated in some particular place, and the resulting bubo has always developed in the glands associated with the part known to be the site of inoculation. Thus Dr. Sticker, a member of the German Commission sent to India to study the plague, received a scratch on the hand whilst performing an autopsy on a plague subject. This small wound was followed by enlargement and tenderness of the glands in the corresponding axilla. A similar sequence of events occurred in the cases of Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami, of the Japanese Commission, who were infected in the same way during their work at Hong Kong. Experimental inoculation of animals always results in a bubo affecting the nearest-related group of lymphatic glands. In the observations made in this laboratory, inoculation in the thigh was followed by a femoral bubo, and inoculation in the fore-leg by an axillary bubo. Hence when a bubo is present the entry of infection occurred in the corresponding part of the body, and observers have very generally endeavoured to find indications of it in the patients coming under their notice. As a matter of fact, any such evidence of the exact site of infection is rarely forthcoming. In the great majority of cases searches for such prove futile; no lesions are to be discovered. They had either disappeared by the time the examination was made, or had never existed. This has also been our experience in human beings; and in most of the inoculations on lower animals performed in the laboratory there was no local reaction at the actual point at which the bacilli were injected, all traces of the tiny wounds made being obliterated in the course of a day or two. But in many instances scratches, abrasions, or wounds of the skin have been credited with affording the means of ingress; whilst Simond and some other observers have described the occasional presence of a special local lesion, a phlyctenule, as indicative of the point of entry. Observations on both have been made in this laboratory.

(i) The Significance of Wounds of the Skin.

In a few of our cases in human beings scratches or abrasions were found which might have sufficed to admit the infection, but in all cases, when discharges or scrapings from them were examined, no plague bacilli were detected. The contamination of such wounds with plague microbes involves contact with a plague subject or with some infected inanimate material. The acquisition of plague by direct contagion has been asserted in a few instances, but the conditions under which it is said to have occurred have never been such as to place the matter beyond question. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence that even close association with the plague-stricken, as in hospitals and in most households, does not involve infection. Experimental verification of this fact has also been obtained by many investigators, and was the outcome of the following observations made upon the point in this laboratory:—

1. A healthy mouse was placed in the same jar with another mouse inoculated with material from a bubo. They remained in association during two and a half days, when the inoculated mouse died, and on *post-mortem* examination was found to be generally infected with plague. The other mouse remained perfectly healthy for a period of three weeks, and on being then killed was found to be free from disease.
2. A healthy rat was placed in the same cage with a rat inoculated from a culture. They remained in association during three days, when the inoculated rat died, and was found to be generally infected with plague. The other rat remained perfectly healthy for a fortnight, when it was inoculated from a culture of plague bacilli. It died of plague in three days.

It will be seen that in both instances animals intimately associated with others fatally sick with plague escaped infection, although in one case at least there was no insusceptibility to the disease.

In connection with this aspect of the question some experiments may be mentioned, which were designed to investigate the liability of infection being derived from the surroundings of the sick. On one occasion a mouse, on another a guinea-pig, and on six occasions rats were placed in the uncleaned jars in which animals had died of plague. In no instance did the animal so exposed become infected, although the conditions may be regarded as eminently favourable for mediate contagion. The failure to acquire the disease was not due to insusceptibility, for most of the animals subsequently succumbed to inoculation with plague-cultures or infected organs.

These experiments upon the acquisition of plague from inanimate objects raises the question of the extra-corporeal existence of *Bacillus pestis*. The many experiments which have been performed to ascertain the behaviour of the bacilli under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those in Nature are in general accord in the conclusion that *Bacillus pestis* is not capable of prolonged saprophytic life. As the possibility of the contamination of wounds is most likely to occur from clothing, or from dirt, some experiments on the viability of plague bacilli in such materials were made in this laboratory. The series of experiments is not yet complete, the articles hitherto used comprising only (a) silk and (b) garden soil.

(a.) Small pieces of old soft silk, 1 centimetre square, were placed in a glass double dish, sterilised, allowed to cool, and then soaked in a bouillon-culture. In the first series the excess was removed and the squares placed in the incubator at 37° for about twenty-four hours. They were then removed and kept at the room temperature; pieces being taken at intervals of a few days, and inoculated into bouillon tubes. Growths were obtained up to, but not after, the fourteenth day from the date of infection. In a second series the sojourn

sojourn in the incubator was omitted, but otherwise the observations were made exactly as before. Again, no growth was obtained in bouillon receiving the squares of silk after the lapse of more than fourteen days from the date of infection. Thus the bacilli on the silk retained their vitality for about a fortnight only.

(b.) In the other experiments bacilli were inoculated from an agar-culture into sterilised garden mould. In some cases the dry culture was mixed with the dry mould, in others the culture was made into an emulsion with sterilised distilled water, and this added in a quantity such as to render the soil merely moist. Samples removed from the dry tubes after six and thirteen days gave no growths in bouillon. Samples removed from the moist tubes continued to give growths up to the twenty-first day. After this the soil had become drier and the subcultures showed no growths.

The two kinds of observations just described are not in themselves adequate proof of brief survival of plague bacilli in natural materials. But taken in conjunction with the results of other investigators, they suggest that the assumption of the derivation of infection from inanimate objects through wounds and abrasions can only be regarded as valid when the contact has clearly been with quite recently-infected articles.

(ii) The Significance of Phlyctenules.

The second kind of local lesion, the phlyctenule, found in plague patients, is ascribed by Simond to inoculation of plague bacilli by fleas—a conclusion at which he arrived as the result of a series of interesting observations which may here be briefly summarised. As the outcome of close inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the well-known liability to plague infection as a consequence of handling rats dead of the disease, Simond states that a plague rat is dangerous or not, in accordance with the time that has elapsed since it died. If handled soon after death, plague may follow; but if not touched for some hours, it may then be handled without risk. It was, says Simond, just as if the infection completely evaporated within a few hours after death. He also states that perfectly healthy rats harbour very few fleas, and are very expert in removing them; but as they become sick they neglect their toilet, and fleas become more and more abundant upon them, so that they sometimes swarm upon moribund rats. After death, on cessation of the circulation, and as the body becomes cold, the fleas leave it and seek another host.

By associating the "evaporation" of the infection with the departure of the fleas, Simond inferred that these parasites were implicated in the transport of the infection. This inference was further supported by clinical observations of two kinds, viz., the site of the bubo, and the existence of a phlyctenule. Simond noticed that persons becoming plague-stricken after handling a dead rat did not necessarily develop their bubo in the axilla. As often as not in such cases the bubo was femoral. Hence the infection was not due to direct contact with the rat, but to some associated circumstance, such as invasion by fleas from the rat. It is obvious that such fleas might inflict a bite and inoculate the bacilli not on the hand or the arm, but on the leg or trunk, and thus produce a bubo elsewhere than in the axilla. He also observed that occasionally a small papule or vesicle—phlyctenule—was present on the area corresponding to the bubo; and more especially on a part where the skin was thin, e.g., the dorsum of the foot. The occurrence of such a phlyctenule is vouched for by several other investigators, though not all concur in Simond's interpretation of it. This local lesion is not always apparent, and, in fact, in the majority of cases it is not to be found; but this frequent absence, Simond contends, is due to the fact that it would only be produced when the inoculated bacilli were of comparatively mild virulence or in small quantity. Under such conditions there would ensue positive chemotaxis, local leucocytosis and reaction; whereas, if the bacilli were very virulent, the chemotaxis would be negative, and no such local reaction occur. Following up these observations, Simond succeeded in detecting plague bacilli in some of the phlyctenules and in fleas from plague rats, and with the latter he produced plague by inoculation of animals. He therefore concluded that if the fleas from the dead plague rat reach another rat or a human being, they may inoculate the bacilli they acquired by ingesting the blood of their former host, and so produce plague; the site of inoculation being occasionally indicated by a phlyctenule. By way of complete demonstration of his hypothesis, he showed that plague could be conveyed in the way suggested. He placed in a large glass jar a sick rat, and also a healthy animal (rat or mouse), the latter being enclosed in a small cage so as to prevent contact with the sick rat. If he left or placed fleas upon the sick rat, and allowed its body to remain lying in the jar for some hours after death, the healthy animal sometimes developed plague and died; but if he previously removed all the fleas from the rat and repeated the experiment otherwise precisely as before, the healthy animal did not die, but remained perfectly well.

Simond's observations and experiments were repeated in this laboratory as opportunity offered. As already mentioned, phlyctenules were found in six patients, and smear preparations were obtained from two of them. The examination of the preparations from one proved negative, but those from the other showed a small number of micro-organisms having the morphological characters of plague bacilli. As no further tests were possible, the exact nature of the bacilli remained unascertained. It may here be mentioned that a lesion resembling a phlyctenule was artificially produced in one of the experimental animals. A guinea-pig was inoculated in a small, shaved, sterilised area on the fore-leg, by being pricked with a needle previously sterilised, cooled, and then dipped in a plague-culture. On the following day a small inflamed papule had developed at the site of inoculation, and on the third day, when the animal died, this papule showed a whitish spot at its apex as though about to undergo vesiculation. *Post-mortem* examination revealed the general appearances of plague, including an axillary bubo, and plague bacilli were found in the papule, bubo, liver, and spleen. The production of the phlyctenule in this case corresponds with Simond's hypothesis, inasmuch as the number of bacilli inserted by the process adopted was very much less than in inoculation performed in the usual way, which is not followed by any such lesion.

Examinations were made of fleas from healthy human beings, from a plague patient, from mice, from rats, and from cats. The microscopical examinations all prove negative except in the case of fleas obtained from a rat actually sick with plague. This rat was taken in a house from which a case of plague had been removed five days previously, and in the vicinity of which many persons were attacked. The animal was killed with chloroform, and about a dozen apparently stupefied fleas were obtained from its body. The fleas were crushed up in a few drops of sterilised distilled water, and as preparations from the emulsion so obtained showed micro-organisms resembling plague bacilli (Fig. 5), the remainder of it was inoculated into a guinea-pig. The animal became sick, and died on the seventh day. The *post-mortem* appearances were those of plague, and micro-organisms resembling bacilli pestis were found in the bubo, in the blood of the heart, in the spleen, and in the liver. In

In the experiments performed with living fleas, the conditions described by Simond were slightly modified. A rat, selected because of its having many fleas upon it, was inoculated with plague bacilli from a culture and placed in a small wire cage. A second healthy rat was placed in a similar wire cage. The two cages containing the rats were both placed in the same (sheet iron) larger cage, the interval between them being about 2 inches. The inoculated rat died in three days, and its dead body was allowed to remain in the cage for twenty-four hours. It was then removed, and on examination was found to be generally infected with plague. The other rat remained perfectly well for a period of four weeks. The experiment was repeated under exactly the same conditions, except that numerous fleas, obtained by the chance discovery of a mouse's nest, were thrown into the cage, and upon the inoculated rat. This animal also died in three days, its body left twenty-four hours in the cage, and when examined found to be generally infected with plague. A third rat was placed in the uncleaned cage. Neither the first nor the third rat became infected.

It will be seen that the observations we had the opportunity of making in this laboratory gave support to Simond's assertions, as regards the presence of plague bacilli in phlyctenules and in fleas from plague rats, and, whilst the results in the experiments with living fleas were negative, it has to be noted that such tests are obviously liable to miscarry owing to the several uncontrollable factors involved in their performance.

(b) *Ingestion.*

Authorities are not agreed upon the question of the acquisition of plague by ingestion of infected diet. In the epidemic at Hong Kong in 1894, plague was said to sometimes take a special form indicating that the infection had entered through the stomach or intestines. This form is said not to have been observed in India, and *post-mortem* examinations have generally failed to reveal evidence of gastro-intestinal infection. No sign of intestinal plague was observed in our own cases. Experimentalists are also at variance—some having succeeded, others having failed, to infect animals by feeding. In this laboratory ingestion experiments were performed by feeding animals with bread, or biscuit, sopped in a bouillon-culture, or in an emulsion of agar-culture; and by the contamination of carrots or bread with, or, in the case of rats, actual feeding upon infected organs. The result of the eleven experiments of this series are shown in the following tabular statement:—

No.	Animal.	Experiment.	Result.
1	Guinea-pig	Fed with bread; infected from agar-culture	Unaffected.
2	"	" " bouillon-culture	"
3	"	" infected liver	Died in 5½ days.
4	"	" " "	Unaffected.
5	Mouse	" biscuit, sopped in bouillon-culture	"
6	Rat	" bread infected from agar-culture	"
7	"	" biscuit infected from bouillon-culture	"
8	"	" liver and sternum of infected rat	Died in 6½ days.
9	"	" " "	" 10½ "
10	"	" spleen	" 4½ "
11	"	" " "	" 4½ "

The various animals received the infected food on one occasion only, and in all cases a control animal, inoculated with the same material, died in the usual time. It will be seen that whilst feeding with cultures was always unsuccessful, a diet of infected organs proved fatal in one of two guinea-pigs, and in all from rats fed upon it. In the fatal cases there were no signs of external injury such as might result from scratching with infected claws, and no bubo indicating that inoculation had occurred in any such way. Further, in most instances the animals were kept in cages by themselves, so as to prevent fighting, &c., by which inoculation might also be effected. The fact of plague infection was verified by *post-mortem* and bacteriological examinations. The guinea-pig and two of the rats which died showed no gastro-intestinal lesion beyond congestion of the iliac portion of the small intestine, and even this was absent in a third rat. The mesenteric glands were not enlarged in these cases. But in the fourth rat there were well-marked indications of the passage of the infection through the walls of the digestive tract. The stomach and intestines showed fine hæmorrhages, and the ilium and first part of the large intestine were intensely inflamed. Connected with the stomach there was a large deeply-congested lymphatic gland. The blood-vessels in the mesentery were engorged with blood, and the mesenteric lymphatic glands were swollen and fused into a sausage-shaped mass. The cæcal end of the large intestine was involved in hæmorrhagic fibrinous exudation, causing adhesions, and extending into the swollen mesenteric glands. These various changes are shown in Figure 14.

From the results of these experiments, the provisional conclusion is drawn that animals may become infected by ingestion of infected materials. The susceptibility would appear to vary in different animals, rats being more liable to acquire infection in this way than the other species tested. It would seem also that something depends on the exact condition (virulence?) of the plague bacilli with which the food is contaminated.

(c) *Inhalation.*

Infection by inhalation is stated to be responsible for plague pneumonia, a fatal form of the disease of which we have fortunately had practically no experience. As in the case of ingestion, so with inhalation experiments, observers have sometimes succeeded, sometimes failed, to infect animals. In this laboratory the only experiments made in connection with this aspect of plague-infection were repetitions of those of Batzaroff, who produced pest-pneumonia by deposition of culture material on the uninjured nasal mucous membrane of rabbits and guinea-pigs, and by smearing the nostrils of rats and mice. The material used by us included culture material, and fresh plague-infected organs, but in five experiments performed the results were always negative.

APPENDIX B.

The Clinical Aspects of Bubonic Plague, as observed in the outbreak of the disease in Sydney during the period commencing 20th January and ending 9th August.

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DURING that time, as the subject matter of the report which precedes this has shown, there were 303 cases of this disease reported at the office of the Department of Public Health for New South Wales.

Of these 303 cases, 10 were among persons of the Chinese race, and the remaining 293 among persons of European descent; of the 293 Europeans, 13 had become affected with the disease at some time subsequent to their inoculation with Haffkine's serum.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between persons of the same race only, these 10 Chinese have been kept in a separate group by themselves.

The 293 Europeans have been divided into four groups—the first three according to centuries—the first of these contains the first 100 Europeans reported suffering from Bubonic Plague, the second group contains the second 100 reported, the third contains the 93 remaining after the first 200 have been dealt with, the fourth being made from Haffkine's inoculated cases, which have been picked out from the different groups in which they are scattered and placed in Table 2, in order that the prodromal symptoms with which they were attacked may be compared with the prodromal symptoms of the complete group. Thus we have a total of five groups, which for convenience of reference have been called by the letters A for the first 100 European cases, B for the second 100, C for the remaining 93 Europeans, D for the inoculated persons, and E for the 10 Chinese.

Comparing the first three Groups A, B, C, of the series, to learn when they came under the notice of this Department, it is found that Group A was reported between the 20th January and the 12th April, in fact that these 100 cases developed in a period of 82 days. Group B came to light in 28 days, so that the second 100 cases were produced in slightly more than one-third the time that it took to produce the first 100. The cases of Group C were discovered between 9th May and 9th August, that is in 93 days, or in a period more than three times as long as it took to produce the cases comprising Group B.

As there is this difference between the periods of time taken to produce these three groups, it might be inferred that the virulence of the infection accrued during the first period, reached its zenith in the second, and declined during the third. Yet the death rate among the cases in Group A was 37 per cent., while it was 37 per cent. among the cases in Group B, and 22·6 per cent. among the cases in Group C, which seem to point, if not to a greater virulence in the first portion, to at least an equal virulence, and a study of the incidence of nervous symptoms tends to strengthen the latter inference. Taking a mean of all the temperatures recorded, when the case has been seen for the first time, the mean for Group A is 103·2, the mean for Group B is 102·8, and for Group C it is 102·1, showing that there was a gradual ebb in the temperature wave. Whatever be its cause, the first 100 cases of Bubonic Plague occurred at the rate of 1·2 per day, the second 100 at the rate of 3·5, and the third at the rate of 1 per day. The premonitory symptoms most frequently complained of in each group have been taken out and put into Table 1, and the number of deaths in each set of symptoms has been put down with the object of showing what mode of attack may be regarded most gravely, and therefrom to form a basis for prognosis in the earlier stages from the initial symptoms.

GROUP A.

From Table 1 it appears that pains in the body, back, and chest were complained of as initial symptoms in 23 cases; of these 23 eleven died giving a mortality of 47·8 per cent. Vomiting, not the commonest premonitory symptom, had the second greatest percentage of deaths among those who suffered from it. It was a premonitory symptom in 55 cases, and of the 37 persons who made up the total number of deaths in Group A 26 suffered from this initial symptom so that 47·3 per cent. of the persons affected with vomiting died. Headache was complained of in 72 cases, of them 26 died, giving a percentage of 36, while symptoms referable to the lymphatic glandular system were complained of at the very onset of the attack in 29 cases with 11 deaths. The percentage of deaths among cases presenting this symptom was 37·9.

For purposes of prognosis in Group A pains in the body, back, and chest were most important, vomiting being almost equal. The mean average of all the first recorded temperatures was 103·2.

Buboes.—The lymphatic glandular system was affected in the cases of this group 97 times, while in the remaining 3 no abnormalities were discovered nor referred to by the patient.

From Table 4 it appears that the most frequently affected glands were the right femorals, the next in order being the left femorals, while those next in order were the inguinals, but far behind the two first. The femoro-inguinal regions were responsible for a total of 83 cases, leaving 14 to be divided among all the others when the mortality among these cases is considered it is found that in the 3 cases with no glands there were 3 deaths, and among the 30 cases of right femoral, that there were 10 deaths, among the 25 cases of left femoral that there were 7 deaths. The femoro-inguinal regions with 83 cases were responsible for 25 deaths, while among the remaining glandular regions there were 9 deaths; so that the 14 cases of Bubonic Plague in which the sub-pectoral, axillary, or cervical glands were affected were responsible for 9 deaths showing a percentage of 64·2. The preponderance of mortality was much greater in cases with glandular troubles of the cervico-axillary regions. In 46 cases the buboes were incised. Of these 46 there were 3 operated upon which died subsequently, therefore, 43 of the incised cases recovered and 34 of the deaths took place prior to the suppurative stage being reached, leaving 20 cases in which recovery took place and the buboes resolved, so that of the 63 persons altogether who survived, 68 per cent. suffered from suppuration of their enlarged glands and 30 per cent. recovered with resolution of their glandular affections. Pain or tenderness of the glands at some period of the illness, not necessarily at first—was complained of 57 times altogether.

Secondary Buboes.—These occurred 7 times, but by the expression secondary buboes is meant those buboes occurring after a well-defined term had elapsed between the appearance of the first bubo or chain of buboes, because it was not always easy to determine the order of precedence where several buboes arose in the illness.

Nervous Symptoms (see Table 3.)—Symptoms referable to derangement of the nervous system, such as trismus, delirium, coma, semi-coma, staggering gait, thickness of speech, convulsions, screaming, occurred either singly or in combination with each other in 72 cases. Of these 72, there died 28, or a percentage

percentage of 38.9 Taking these symptoms separately, coma was seen 4 times, semi-coma 25 times, delirium (ordinary) 33 times, delirium (furious) 17 times, getting out of bed 9 times, hebetude 12 times, speech was affected 23 times, staggering gait is recorded as occurring twice, screaming of a wild and furious nature twice, convulsions 6 times, trismus twice, insomnia 7 times. Spitting: This curious habit occurred in 5 cases; it consisted of a desire to expectorate, though there was no mucous which could be regarded as obnoxious, as far as its appearance afforded opportunity for judgment. The cases which exhibited this symptom would sometimes expectorate right across a ward. If addressed upon the subject they continued their habit, taking no notice of remonstrances, and not trying to avoid any object which might be in the line of fire. Among these 5 there were 3 deaths. It was always regarded as a grave symptom, and in the 2 cases in this group which exhibited it, yet recovered, the train of the symptoms was as follows:—In the first, temperature 104.6, with furious delirium, clammy perspiration, pains in the muscles, irregular pulse, respirations with a frequency of 30 and in the second temperature 103.8, ordinary delirium, pulse very soft 124, respirations 38 and insomnia.

Organs of Vision.—The conjunctivæ were deeply injected in 7 cases; the ultimate result of this injection was as follows:—In two cases considerable mischief to the eyeball took place, the sight of the right eye being quite lost in the one, and considerable corneal impairment supervening in the other. In 3 cases it gradually dispersed, no lesion of the eye taking place; in the other two, though iritis and ulceration of the cornea took place, both recovered and left the Quarantine hospital without any apparent mischief being left behind.

Eruptions of the Skin.—Ecchymotic patches were seen in 6 cases, Erythematous eruptions 3 times, Petechial eruptions twice, Miliary eruptions 3 times, Scarlatiniform once, Eczematous once.

Tongue.—This organ presented the character of being covered with a creamy white fur on the dorsum, and having the tip and edges bright pink and clean in 43 cases.

Septicæmic Cases.—Those 3 cases, with no glandular lesions discoverable during life, died and were not admitted to hospital. The course of their illness in two cases was 30 hours; the third had been ill several days at notification. These may be regarded as Septicæmic cases.

GROUP B.

The premonitory symptoms of this group are found by reference to table 1 to have been, as in the former group, headache, vomiting, rigours, symptoms referable to the lymphatic glandular system, pain in the back, body, and chest, in the order named as far as frequency is concerned. When the mortality in each set of symptoms is considered, the cases of vomiting are accredited with 40.4 per cent. of deaths, the cases of pains in the body, back, &c., with 36.6 per cent., headache with 31.2 per cent., rigors with 34 per cent., and symptoms referable to the glandular system with 25.6 per cent. For purposes of prognosis in these cases, the vomiting stands the highest in the rate of mortality, pains in the back or body coming next. The mean average of all the temperatures first recorded is 102.8.

Buboes.—The lymphatic glands in this group were affected in 93 cases, and in 7 cases no glandular troubles could be discovered. The left femoral glands were affected alone 21 times, the right femoral alone 16 times. The right inguinal were affected 10 times, and the left inguinal 5 times. Taking inguinal and femoral for both sides together, we find the right groin affected 32 times, and the left groin affected 31 times. To get the femoro-inguinal chain complete there should be added the 4 cases in which both groins were affected in the one individual, and the one case in which the right femoral and left popliteal were affected. The total in this chain for Group B is, therefore, 68. It appears from these observations, and from the observations in Group A, that the femoro-inguinal chains on both sides had about equal chances of infection, and were very much more often affected than the other regions. It must be remembered that the glands of the groin were also frequently affected at the same time as were those of the region next to be considered.

The Axillary Region.—The axillary glands were affected unilaterally once for each side—the cervical glands of the right side once, and of the left side 3 times, in each case unilaterally; but axillary and cervical glands (not considering those just mentioned) were, in combination with some other of the lymphatics, affected 17 times. There were also 1 right and 1 left subpectoral, which are included in the axillary chain. On adding all these together, it appears that the cervico-axillary chain was affected 25 times. The mortality in these two divisions was 19 for the femoro-inguinal chain and 12 for the cervico-axillary chain, being a percentage of 26.4 in the first case and 48 in the second. The most fatal kind were the cervical, as in the 4 cases where the cervical alone were affected 3 died, or 75 per cent. Incision was necessary in the glands of this group in 41 cases. Of the 41 buboes incised there were 2 among them in which death supervened, leaving 39 cases operated upon with recovery, and 34 cases of death without the stage for operation being reached, and 25 in which there was recovery without incision. Taking the cases, therefore, of recovery, viz., 63 in all, it appears that the percentage of them which needed operation was 62, or somewhat less than the percentage needing operation in Group A, while the percentage of cases recovering in which the glandular structures did not break down at all was 39.

Secondary buboes occurred in 17 cases.

Nervous symptoms (see Table 3). Symptoms indicating derangement of the nervous system occurred either singly or in combination with each other in 62 cases; of these 26 died, giving a percentage of 42 deaths. Separately they occurred as follows:—Coma, 9 times; semi-coma (not counting it when it went on to coma), 8 times; delirium of an ordinary kind (not counting it when it became furious), 33 times; furious delirium, 15 times; getting out of bed, 18 times; mental hebetude, 6 times; wild delirious screaming, once; convulsions, twice; affection of the speech was noted in 15 cases; insomnia was complained of 5 times; and staggering gait noticed 5 times; spitting occurred in 4 cases, with 3 deaths.

The Organs of Vision.—In this group 4 persons suffered from a deep injection of the conjunctivæ, with the final result that in the case of 1 bilateral iritis, hypopyon and panophthalmitis supervened, with complete blindness. One case cleared up when in hospital, but on returning to work the left eye was found to be weak, and to have a tendency to a recurrence of the injection. The third cleared up completely, and the eyes were strong and well when last heard of. The last of these 4 died before the eyeball became affected.

Eruptions of the Skin.—Erythema occurred 4 times, ecchymoses 4 times, and petechiæ 4 times. In 1 case the body became purple all over sometime before death; in another varicella was just disappearing as bubonic plague came on. Epistaxis occurred in 1 case in this group important enough to require special notice (Case 183).

Septicæmic Cases.—There were 7 cases without glandular symptoms. Of these, 2 were admitted to hospital, the other 5 died too soon in their progress of their illness to admit of removal; of those 2 who were admitted, 1 recovered; the other, after lingering some days, finally succumbed.

GROUP C.

GROUP C.

As in the previous groups, the same premonitory symptoms were recorded. Forty-nine cases complained of vomiting, and 14 died; 49 also complained of headache, of them 10 died. Pains in the back, etc., were complained of only 13 times, with 3 deaths; rigors occurred in 62 cases, with 14 deaths. Symptoms referable to the glandular system are noted in 34 cases, with 5 deaths. Even when allowance is made for the fact that in this group only 93 cases are under consideration as against 100 in the two previous groups, it would appear that the number of persons complaining of pains in the back and bones had very markedly decreased. The mean average of the first noted temperatures was found to be 102.1.

Buboes.—The inguino-femoral chain in this group produced 58 of the total of 89 cases in which buboes were found, the remaining 31 being divided thus: Axillary and subpectoral regions furnished 16, cervical 4, and the cervico-axillary region combined with some other region, or with each other, furnished 11. There were 4 cases without any buboes, which brings the total up to 93. The mortality as shown in Table 4 points to the same preponderance in the same regions as was noticed in the other groups, the axillary and subpectoral chain being most fatal, with 50 per cent.; the cervical being the next in order, with 25 per cent., until the inguino-femoral chain is reached with 12 per cent. Thirty buboes were incised. Of these 30 incised cases 1 died, and 43 recovered without incision, the buboes resolving. Thus 40 per cent. of the cases recovering needed operation. There were 20 deaths in which no incision was justified. The percentage of cases recovering with resolution was 59.7.

Nervous Symptoms.—Symptoms referable to derangements of the nervous system: Coma occurred in 3 cases, with 3 deaths; semi-coma (not going into coma) in 3 cases, with 2 deaths; delirium (ordinary) in 18 cases, with 7 deaths; delirium (furious) in 6 cases, with 3 deaths; getting out of bed in 7 cases, with 2 deaths; hebetude is noted once, with no deaths; affection of speech in 12 cases, with 2 deaths; insomnia in 3 cases, with 2 deaths; loud screaming in 3 cases, with 1 death; convulsions in 1 case, with 1 death; staggering gait in 2 cases, with 2 deaths. One or more of the foregoing occurred either singly or in combination with each other in 39 cases, or in 42 per cent. of the total admissions. Of these 39 there died 16, being 41 per cent. of deaths. Spitting was observed in 1 case, which was fatal.

Organs of Vision.—The conjunctivæ were deeply injected in 5 cases with following result:—That in 1 case there was some iritis going on to hypopyon, which cleared up the eye, recovering finally, though very weak. Of the other 4 cases, 1 died too early in his illness to show what the future held in store for his eyes, while the remaining 3 never became more than merely conjunctiva injection; finally they cleared up altogether. Eruptions of the skin in this group were: Eczema, once; urticaria, several times; erythema, once; petechia, once; large ecchymosed patches came out in 1 case a short time before death.

Septicæmic Cases.—There were 4 cases in which no glandular symptoms were distinguishable during life. Of these, 2 were admitted to hospital, and 2 were overcome before it was possible to remove them. Of the 2 who were removed to hospital, 1 recovered; the other, after an illness of 9 days, died.

GROUP D.

This group comprises the cases inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic. They are placed in Table 2 to show how their premonitory symptoms compare with those of the cases in Table 1, where the whole list of cases in each group is dealt with. It is worthy of note that on comparing these two tables it appears that the inoculated cases had milder prodromal symptoms. These persons suffered from vomiting as an initial symptom only 4 times out of the 13, and from pains in the back and body only once. Their glandular regions were affected as follows:—

Swelling of the right femoral occurred 4 times, of them 1 was incised; left femoral 4 times, of them 3 were incised; right inguinal once it was incised; left inguinal twice, 1 was incised; right inguinal and femoral once it was incised; right and left femoral once, and was not incised; right cervical once, and was not incised. Thus of these 14 buboes, 7 were incised, the remainder resolved. As strengthening this comparison, it is to be borne in mind that Table 1 has the advantage of having the inoculated cases included in it, so that it gets the benefit of their less-marked symptoms.

GROUP E.

Chinese.—There is not much to be said of this group, because of the 10 persons who were attacked 7 were discovered in extremis. Those whose faculties were not completely clouded by the intoxication of their disease were unable to speak English well, and could not give much information. Two out of 10 recovered, and of them 1 suffered the loss of an eye as a result of the injection of the conjunctivæ followed by iritis and panophthalmitis. Both eyes were affected with iritis, but in the 1 case it cleared away, and good vision has remained in this eye, while total loss of vision resulted in the other. The buboes recorded were 1 right inguinal, 1 right inguinal and femoral, 1 right and left inguinal, 1 left axillary, 1 left cervical, 1 right and left cervical, 1 right femoral. Three had no buboes, as far as can be ascertained. That case with the right inguinal and femoral gland affected, and that case with the right femoral affected, are the 2 which recovered. In both cases the buboes were incised. In 1 of the Chinese a carbuncle formed on the right hip. He recovered. Of the 10 who were attacked, 5 were admitted to hospital, the other 5 died before they could be removed. Of the 5 admitted to hospital, 2 recovered, the remainder died.

Taking all the cases together, reference must be made to a symptom exhibited by a few cases, and not referred to in the detailed account, viz., swelling of the legs, especially of the thigh. The swelling was not oedematous. No glands were perceptible to the touch, and there was no tenderness in any of the glandular regions.

This occurred only occasionally during the acute febrile stage of the disease, and in some cases death supervened, in others recovery.

That swollen condition frequently seen during and after convalescence is not the swelling now referred to. This last was fairly frequent, and was doubtless caused by the impediment to the return circulation resulting from a healing bubo.

The first took place when there had been no apparent bubo.

Hæmorrhages.—Those hæmorrhagic effusions occurring under the skin in cases of bubonic plague have been dealt with in the various groups under the heading of eruptions of the skin.

Under the present heading the symptom referred to is an unnatural discharge of blood, sufficient in quantity either to threaten the life of the patient, or being poured into some important organ to cause the destruction of that organ. Although

Although hæmorrhage from the lungs, in the form of hæmoptysis, occurred in about half of the cases in which the secondary cause of death is set down as apnoea, that form of hæmorrhage is not meant here. It never occurred in sufficient quantity to endanger life.

Epistaxis.—This was not at all frequent, even in a mild form, although it was seen occasionally. I had no bearing on the cases, and did not happen in the earlier course of the fever, excepting in one case. This was one of those cases in which the hæmorrhage was excessive enough to be a source of danger to the patient. It was stopped only with difficulty, and later on death supervened, and appeared to have been accelerated by the loss of blood. Hæmorrhage from the stomach occurred twice in such large volume that it caused the collapse of the patient. It came on suddenly, and lasted for but a few minutes, very large quantities of dark red blood being ejected.

The patients admitted to Quarantine hospital were suffering from an acute febrile disease, having prevailing characteristics distinguishing them from the ordinary run of febrile diseases met with in general practise.

Those characteristics were most commonly some affection of the lymphatic glands, such as swelling, pain, or tenderness referable to one or more of the glandular regions. Considerable mental disturbance usually appearing in the form of drowsiness and a general appearance of being very ill without any cause being found. These indications were accompanied by marked disturbance in the circulation, concerning which nothing has been said in the detailed report of the symptoms. The pulse, in all cases where it was evident from other indications that the person under consideration was very ill, had characters which were in sympathy with the general condition; it was usually accelerated and compressible; sometimes dicrotic, sometimes intermittent; and was always watched with the greatest care.

In cases where the illness was prolonged past the stage of acute plague, the pulse would often be found accelerated, and as many as 120 or 130 beats to the minute without any marked rise in temperature. This acceleration was not reduced by the exhibition of such drugs as digitalis and strophanthus, although given in large continuous doses. It seemed that where the disease left the pulse with those characteristics it gradually returned to its natural condition of its own accord. The respirations were accelerated not, however, on account of any mischief being present in the structure of the lung itself, but irrespective of lung complications, and in cases that were about to end fatally that increase would gradually continue until as many as fifty per minute would be recorded. During the month of May and thereafter the character of the symptoms, as shown by the cases on their admission to the Quarantine hospital, changed. It was conjectured from the alteration in the type of the cases received that the outbreak was coming to a conclusion. Cases were admitted but seldom in which unconsciousness was present. Usually the cases showed very little indications of being very ill. Either some fever or glandular trouble was present, generally there were both, but other constitutional symptoms were less frequent. Not only was the mean average temperature lower, but there was a diminution in frequency in the derangement of the nervous system. This is evidenced by the fact that the records of the cases show that the frequency of certain nervous symptoms, either alone or combined, was in Group A, 72 per cent.; in Group B, 62 per cent.; but was in the cases of the last ninety-three only 42 per cent. (see Table 3). This marked alteration was not due to any particular method of treatment adopted; it was due to the difference in the type of the cases. The 72 or 62 or 42 per cent. of the persons who suffered from the nervous symptoms detailed did so from the time of their admission to Quarantine; patients were, in the early part of the outbreak, for the most part in a drowsy or semi-conscious state when admitted. In the latter part of the outbreak these symptoms were conspicuously absent in the patients when admitted. Indeed, no such thing as a case entering Quarantine with mild symptoms, and getting worse or dying, ever happened. The first 200 cases were, with some exceptions, either delirious or drowsy or in a comatose state when they were received, but more than half the latter cases were quite conscious, mentally clear, and not inclined to believe that they were seriously ill, nor did they turn out to be so. Probably the source whence the infection was being received was no longer producing such virulent material, but whatever be the reason it is certain that the type of the disease was becoming modified.

Cause of Death.—In considering the secondary cause of death, only those cases which were admitted to Quarantine and died there are referred to.

The number of these is 64, leaving 39 who died elsewhere, the end having come either too quickly to permit of their removal, or else, as no doubt happened in the case of some of the Chinese, the fact of the individual's illness did not become known until he was in a moribund condition, or perhaps actually dead.

The secondary cause of death is as follows:—

Cardiac failure.—Failure of the central organ of circulation was the secondary cause of death in 26 cases—that is to say, the heart gradually grew weaker and weaker until death supervened.

Apnoea.—In 24 cases the patients were really asphyxiated. There was a collection of thin mucous in the trachea and bronchi; sometimes there was hæmoptysis. Abnormal chest sounds were not always discernible.

The condition seemed to be as if the mucous membrane of the bronchi was affected similarly to the mucous membrane of the eye, and by the same irritant. (The same irritant no doubt was at work on the mucous membrane of the fauces in the cases where spitting was a prominent symptom.)

Exhaustion.—In 5 cases the patients, having got through the acute stage of plague, seemed unable to recover their vitality. The digestive organs did not act, or there was continuous vomiting, or the rate of the pulse, as has already been stated, became very high, and did not respond to the drugs which were exhibited. The nervous system seemed to have received permanent injury, and they died ultimately of exhaustion, after an illness of from thirteen to ninety-eight days.

Convulsions.—These were the secondary cause of death in 6 cases, and of them there was a previous history of convulsions in one case only; but, probably, if the facts could have been traced, it would have been found that a family history of convulsions existed in the majority.

Hæmorrhage.—Hæmorrhage from the stomach (already mentioned among the hæmorrhages) was so profuse as to terminate life suddenly in 2 cases.

Coma.—In 1 case the patient was in a profound coma, and continued so until death, being in that condition a little over two days.

TABLE 1 showing the number of times the symptoms mentioned occurred as the earliest observed symptoms of illness in 293 whites, divided into three arbitrary groups containing—in Group A, 100 cases, 20th January to 12th April; in Group B, 100 cases, 12th April to 9th May; and in Group C, 93 cases, 9th May to 9th August;—together with the number of Deaths which occurred among patients having the symptoms as specified.

Symptoms occurring at the onset of illness.	Group A.			Group B.			Group C.			Totals.		
	No. of Cases in which the Symptoms mentioned occurred at onset.	No. of Deaths among Cases in preceding column.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Cases in which the Symptoms mentioned occurred at onset.	No. of Deaths among Cases in preceding column.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Cases in which the symptoms mentioned occurred at onset.	No. of Deaths among Cases in preceding column.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Cases in which the symptoms mentioned occurred at onset.	No. of Deaths among Cases in preceding column.	Percentage of Deaths.
Vomiting	55	26	47.3	57	23	40.4	49	14	28.5	161	63	39.1
Pains in the back, body and chest bones.	23	11	47.8	30	11	36.6	13	3	23	66	25	37.9
Headache	72	26	36	64	20	31.2	49	10	20.4	185	56	30.3
Rigors	32	10	31.2	50	17	34	62	14	22.5	144	41	28.5
Symptoms referable to the Lymphatic Glandular System, as pain or swelling.	29	11	37.9	43	11	25.6	34	5	14.7	106	27	25.5

TABLE 2 showing the number of times the symptoms mentioned occurred as the earliest observed symptoms of illness in thirteen patients who had been inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic, at dates before attack, which varied between one day and thirteen weeks, for comparison with Table 1, in which they are also included.

Consecutive No. of Case	36	37	41	42	44	47	51	57	66	103	115	214	285	Total.
Vomiting	•	•	•	•	...	4
Pains in Back, Body, &c.	•	1
Headache	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11
Rigors	•	...	•	•	3
Symptoms referable to the Lymphatic Glandular System, as pain or swelling.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	...	•	•	•	10

All the patients referred to in Table 2 recovered.

TABLE 3 showing the number of times that one or more of the following symptoms, indicating derangement of the Nervous System, were observed in the patients constituting each of the three Groups at admission to hospital, and the percentage of the total number in each Group who were affected thereby.

Symptom.	Group A (First 100 Whites).		Group B (Second 100 Whites).		Group C (Remaining 93 Whites).		Totals.			
	No. of times observed.	No. of Deaths among Patients in whom the respective symptoms were observed.	No. of times observed.	No. of Deaths among Patients in whom the respective symptoms were observed.	No. of times observed.	No. of Deaths among Patients in whom the respective symptoms were observed.	No. of times observed.	No. of Deaths among Patients in whom the respective symptoms were observed.	Percentage of Deaths.	
Coma	4	3	9	3	3	3	16	9	56.2	
Semi-coma (not ending in Coma)	25	17	8	2	3	2	36	21	58.3	
Delirium (ordinary)..	33	12	33	10	18	7	84	29	34.5	
„ (furious) ...	17	3	15	10	6	3	38	21	55.3	
Getting out of bed ...	9	6	18	13	5	2	34	21	61.8	
Hebetude	12	6	6	...	1	.....	19	6	31.6
Affections of speech..	23	11	15	8	12	2	50	21	42.0	
„ gait ...	2	1	5	2	2	2	9	5	55.5	
Trismus	2	1	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	50.0
Furious screaming ...	2	.....	1	1	3	1	6	2	33.3
Convulsions	6	4	2	2	1	1	9	7	77.7	
Insomnia	7	.....	5	3	3	2	15	5	33.3
		Total number of cases in this group in which one or more of the foregoing symptoms were observed = 72 (or 72 per cent.)			Total number of cases in this group in which one or more of the foregoing symptoms were observed = 62 (or 62 per cent.)			Total number of cases in this group in which one or more of the foregoing symptoms were observed = 39 (or 42 per cent.)		
		Percentage of deaths among the above = 38.9 per cent.			Percentage of deaths among the above = 42 per cent.			Percentage of deaths among the above = 41 per cent.		
									Total number of cases in which one or more of the foregoing symptoms were observed = 173 (or 59 per cent. of total number of patients).	
									Percentage of deaths among the above = 40.5 per cent.	

TABLE 4.—Mortality in what proportion of Cases Buboes occurred, and the several regions of the body in which they occurred, together with the mortality which followed on affection of each region.

Regional Buboes.	Group A. (First 100 Whites.)		Group B. (Second 100 Whites.)		Group C. (Remaining 93 Whites.)		Group D.	Group E. (10 Chinese.)		Totals.		
	No. of Cases in which Symptoms mentioned occurred.	No. of Deaths among foregoing.	No. of Cases in which Symptoms mentioned occurred.	No. of Deaths among foregoing.	No. of Cases in which Symptoms mentioned occurred.	No. of Deaths among foregoing.		No. of Cases in which Symptoms mentioned occurred.	No. of Deaths among foregoing.	No. of Cases.	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths.
Femoro-inguinal Chain only.	Right.	Femoral	30	10	16	4	12	2	1
		Inguinal	5	2	10	2	10	1	...	1
		Femoral and Inguinal	3	1	5	1	4
		Femoral or Inguinal	1
		Femoral, Inguinal, and Iliac	1	1	1	1
	Groin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Left.	Femoral	25	7	21	7	16	3
		Inguinal	8	2	5	2	5
		Femoral and Inguinal	7	1	5	1	7
		Femoral, Inguinal, and Iliac	1	1
Groin		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilateral.	Right and Left Femoral .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral and Left Popliteal .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Femoral and Left Inguinal .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Inguinal .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
	Right Femoral and Left Inguinal .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Axillary Chain.	Right Axillary	1	1	1	...	7	5	...	...	...	...
	Left Axillary	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Right and Left Axillary	1	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Right Subpectoral	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Left Subpectoral .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Right Subpectoral and Right Axillary .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cervical Chain.	Right Cervical	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Left Cervical	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Parotid	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Axillary, Cervical, and Others Combined.	Right and Left Cervical .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Right Axillary, Cervical, and Femoral	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral, Right and Left Axillary, Left Cervical .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Left Cervical and Left Axillary .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral, Left Axillary, Right and Left Cervical .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral and Left Axillary .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Cervical .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Femoral and Cervical, and Right Axillary .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Axillary, Right and Left Femoral .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Cervical and Left Axillary .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Cervical, and Left Femoral .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right and Left Axillary, Right Supratrochlear .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral and Axillary .....	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Right Femoral, Left Cervical, and Iliac .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Supratrochlear and both Cervical .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sublingual and Left Cervical .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Inguinal and Axillary .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Inguinal, Femoral, and Cervical .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Axillary and Cervical .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Right Brachial and Axillary .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Right Femoral, Inguinal, Right and Left Cervical .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Right Cervical, Left Subpectoral .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	97	34	93	31	89	18	7	5	236	88	30.3	
Cases in which no Buboes occurred (Septicæmic)	3	3	7	6	4	3	3	3	17	15	88.2	
	100	37	100	37	93	21	10	8	303	103	34	

The cases in Group D are those of inoculated persons, and have been reckoned in the previous columns of this Table.

APPENDIX C.

Notes on some Lesions of the Eye ; by C. Gordon McLeod, M.B., Ch.M.

On April 14th I visited the Quarantine Hospital at North Head, and examined four patients suffering from eye trouble. They were as follows:—

Case 10.—Right eye ; large superficial corneal ulcer of dendritic type ; little photophobia ; moderate ciliary congestion ; no hypopyon.

Case 17.—Right eye ; extensive exudation of pure lymph in anterior chamber ; subsiding iritis, with closed pupil. No keratitis.

Case 86.—Both eyes ; slight attack of simple iritis.

Case 40.—Left eye ; small central corneal ulcer, with considerable iritis.

In case 17, the eye lesion appears to be specific to the general disease from which the patient is suffering. The entire absence of outside causes points to a septic embolus setting up a disastrous intra-ocular suppuration.

As to the other cases, there is nothing in the appearances to distinguish them from similar trouble occurring under many other circumstances ; but as keratitis and iritis have been frequently noted in the course of plague, their presence here is probably more incidental than accidental.

APPENDIX D.

Post-mortem notes made on twenty-four cases of plague by the Government Pathologist (Dr. G. H. Taylor), by the Pathologist to Sydney Hospital (Dr. Sydney Jamieson), and by Dr. F. P. Sandes, Resident Medical Officer, Prince Alfred Hospital.

Case 22. March 17. F., æt. 14. Duration of illness, 30 hours.

Body well nourished. Skin pale. No enlarged glands. Hæmorrhage around the femoral glands, but no œdema. Arachnoid and pia mater much congested. Small hæmorrhages scattered over pulmonary pleura, upper surface of diaphragm, costal pleura, surface of heart, interior of heart and pericardium, the capsule of kidneys, and surface of intestines. Several of these hæmorrhages appeared to have a slightly necrotic centre. Hæmorrhage into the mucous coat of stomach. The hæmorrhages varied in size from a pin's head to a three-penny piece. The lungs were congested and œdematous. The liver slightly fatty. The spleen normal in size and firm. Colour of splenic pulp a dark red. Dr. Armstrong removed a piece of the spleen. G.H.T.

Case 58. April 1. M., æt. 43. Duration of illness, 7 days.

External appearances.—Fairly well nourished. Body pale. Rigor mortis universally present. *Post-mortem* lividity very marked over dependent parts of body. A few small livid petechiæ, about size of pin-heads, were found in the anterior aspects of both legs.

Lymphatic Glands.—The axillary, brachial, and inguino-femoral glands were dissected out. In the case of the latter groups some of the glands were slightly enlarged, and on section were softened and somewhat mottled, but no hæmorrhagic extravasation was found around them.

Thorax.—Cavities : Contained no subserous hæmorrhages and no excess of fluid.

Lungs.—Both were somewhat congested and slightly œdematous, but were otherwise normal. The glands at the roots of the lungs were normal in appearance. No petechial hæmorrhages were found in the pleuræ.

Heart (weight 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.).—Both ventricles were filled by pale yellow gelatinous clot, which was tightly adherent to the meshes of the columnæ carneæ. Otherwise the organ was healthy looking.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum healthy. No petechial hæmorrhages.

Liver.—Enlarged (weight, 5 lb. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.). It was of a uniform yellow colour, and of soft consistence. This was found microscopically to be due to an extensive fatty degeneration of the liver.

The gall-bladder and its contents appeared normal.

Stomach and Intestines.—In the stomach were numerous submucous extravasations of blood, especially towards its cardiac end. The mucous membrane was corrugated and covered by a thick, glairy, tenacious mucus.

The mucous membrane of the intestines was slightly congested, but otherwise normal.

Genito-urinary System.—Right kidney (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) : Organ swollen, and of soft consistence. Its cortex was pale and swollen. On section the kidney substance overlapped the divided capsule. The capsule was thin, translucent, and non-coherent.

Left Kidney (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.).—Similar to its fellow.

Microscopically the kidneys showed proliferation and desquamation, with cloudy swelling of the tubular epithelium, and also of the epithelial lining of the Bowman's capsules.

The bladder and ureters showed nothing abnormal.

Hæmopoietic System.—The spleen was enlarged ; somewhat softer than normal. On section the pulp had a brownish-red colour, and the trabeculæ were obscured by the swelling of the pulp.

The

The mediastinal and mesenteric glands were unaffected, but chains of vessels running along both iliac vessels were somewhat enlarged and redder than normal.

Nervous System.—The brain showed nothing abnormal save some slight excess of fluid beneath the lepto-meninges.

Films from the spleen pulp and the blood of the right median basilic vein were made and stained by dilute aqueous solution of fuchsin, and showed numerous short oval-shaped bacilli, many of which showed characteristic bipolar staining.

Films were also stained by Gram's method, and showed the bacilli to be decolourised. S.J.

Case 78. April 6. M., æt. 18. Duration of illness, 72 hours.

Body pale, but cyanosed. Numerous small excoriations in both forearms, the result of scratching—resulting from the irritation of mosquito bites. Some abrasions on lower parts of both legs. No petechiæ. The inguino-femoral glands and the glands above Poupart's ligament on the right side were enlarged.

Thorax.—Cavities: Nil.

Lungs.—Nothing abnormal, except a few small petechial hæmorrhages. Heart.—Muscle apparently healthy. All its cavities were completely filled by pale yellow gelatinous clot, firmly adherent to columnæ carneæ. Valves and aorta healthy.

Abdomen.—Liver: Enlarged and mottled. Gall, bladder, and bile apparently normal. Stomach and intestines.—Mucosa of stomach swollen and mamillated, and covered with ropy mucus. Numerous petechiæ in the submucous coat. In some parts of the large intestine there were many submucous hæmorrhages, some as large as a three-penny piece.

The mesenteric glands were enlarged, but not hæmorrhagic.

Genito-urinary System.—Kidneys enlarged, and softer than normal. Cortex swollen and pale. No hæmorrhages in substance or capsule. Capsule stripped readily.

Bladder and Ureters.—Healthy.

Hæmopoietic System.—Spleen: Slightly enlarged, and somewhat soft. On section of a dark reddish-brown colour.

Nervous System.—Brain healthy. The iliac and inguino-femoral glands on the right side were enlarged and softened. On section they were dark and mottled, and there was a considerable amount of peri-capsular hæmorrhage. There was also marked œdema (inflammatory) of the retro-peritoneal tissue in both iliac regions.

The blood, spleen, and enlarged glands all showed numerous plague bacilli. S.J.

Case 79. April 6. F., æt. 61. Duration of illness, 7 days.

Heart and lungs not examined. Axillary glands enlarged. Femoral glands not increased in size. Liver normal in appearance. No superficial hæmorrhage. Spleen enlarged somewhat, soft, darker colour than normal; no superficial hæmorrhages. Intestines normal. Mesenteric glands firm and rather prominent. Kidneys healthy. F.P.S.

Case 84. April 7th. M., æt. 3. Duration of illness, 51 hours.

External appearances.—Rigor mortis universally present. *Post-mortem* lividity well marked. Numerous petechiæ on chest, abdomen, and legs. No definite bubo to be made out.

Thorax.—Cavities: Empty. No petechial hæmorrhages.

Lungs.—Somewhat congested. There were a few petechial sub-pleural hæmorrhages, otherwise nothing abnormal found.

Heart.—Showed nothing abnormal except some pallor of its muscular walls.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum: No petechiæ; no abnormality observed.

Liver.—Somewhat enlarged and softened. It was very much mottled in appearance, and was found to be the seat of an extensive fatty degeneration.

The gall bladder and its contents showed nothing unusual.

Stomach and Intestines.—The stomach showed a few submucous hæmorrhages. The small intestine showed some swelling and infiltration of the solitary glands and Peyer's patches. Throughout the whole length of the intestines were found numerous small submucous hæmorrhages.

The pancreas was the seat of a somewhat extensive hæmorrhagic extravasation, both into its substance and beneath its serous coat.

Genito-urinary System.—Right kidney was enlarged and softer than normal. The capsule was tightly stretched over the organ. It stripped readily. No hæmorrhagic extravasations were found either in the substance of the organ or beneath its capsule.

The cortex was pale and swollen, and found to be the seat of an early catarrhal nephritis (microscopically).

Left kidney similar to its fellow.

Bladder and ureters.—Healthy.

Hæmopoietic System.—The spleen was enlarged and of subnormal consistence. Its pulp was of a light brownish-red colour, and its trabeculæ were obscured.

The lymphatic glands along the course of the iliac and femoral vessels were slightly enlarged and of a dark-red colour. On section they were found to be of soft consistence and to be markedly mottled. Around these enlarged glands was an area of subserous hæmorrhages.

The brain showed no abnormality.

Microscopic examination of the spleen pulp and blood was made, and enormous numbers of typical plague bacilli were found.

The blood, in addition, was found to show a very extensive leucocytosis and there were present also numerous myelocytes and nucleated red corpuscles. S.J.

Case 93. April 9. M., æt. 22. Duration of illness, 36 hours.

Died 8th April. Body, face, and neck cyanosed. No petechiæ. Femoral, inguinal, and iliac glands, red in colour and mottled in section, not enlarged: surrounded by hæmorrhage. Lungs œdematous and congested with numerous small sub-pleural hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhage in pericardium and surface of heart. Heart contained dark clots. Liver mottled with patches of fatty degeneration. Spleen slightly enlarged and softer than normal. A few hæmorrhages on surface of intestines. A few submucous hæmorrhages in stomach. Large sub-capsular hæmorrhages in kidney.

Death reported to coroner as due to plague. Spleen and blood afterwards examined by Dr. Bowker, who confirmed the opinion, which was quite clear from the *post-mortem*. G.H.T.

Case 111. April 13. M., æt. 36. Duration of illness, 36 hours.

The body was that of a well-nourished and fairly muscular man; skin pale, and face placid. Hæmorrhage around the inguinal bubo, and œdema; hæmorrhage around the femoral, iliac up to the lumbar glands. A few petechiæ in the pulmonary pleura. Lungs œdematous. Dark soft clots on both sides of heart, with soft pale clot in right ventricle. Muscle and valves normal. Scattered hæmorrhage in posterior mediastinum. Hæmorrhage around round ligament of liver. Scattered petechiæ on surface of liver. Subserous and submucous hæmorrhages in gall-bladder. Hæmorrhages into pancreas and into retro-peritoneum and surface of kidneys. Spleen normal in size and consistence, dark red in colour. Many small areas of congestion in arachnoid, which, from simple inspection, resembled hæmorrhages (small). G.H.T.

Case 114. April 15. M., æt. 62. Duration of illness, 48 hours.

Body fairly nourished. Numerous petechiæ all over the body. No wounds or abrasions of any sort. Double inguinal hernia. Decomposition signs showing in legs and lower abdomen.

Thorax.—Lungs: Both were markedly congested. A few small sub-pleural hæmorrhages.

Heart.—A few sub-epicardial hæmorrhages. Marked *post-mortem* staining of the endo-cardium. Heart muscle soft and flabby. Badly formed pale clots on both sides.

Abdomen.—Liver: A few small sub-capsular hæmorrhages. Organ slightly pale, but no marked fatty change. Consistence soft.

Stomach.—Showed some small hæmorrhages near the pyloric end.

Kidneys.—Very soft, and somewhat swollen. Cortex swollen, especially the inter-pyramidal portion.

Bladder and Ureters.—Showed some sub-peritoneal hæmorrhages over the fundus of the bladder.

Spleen.—Much enlarged and very soft in consistence.

Brain.—Nothing abnormal.

Lymphatic Glands.—The left inguinal and iliac glands were slightly enlarged and discrete. There were some hæmorrhages around the iliac glands.

Films from the blood and spleen pulp showed a few plague bacilli and numerous streptococci. Films from the enlarged gland showed numerous plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 129. April 21. F., æt. 68. Duration of illness, 24 hours.

All the organs were very much congested and in a decomposing state; they were also, especially the liver, full of air cavities. Heart showed old mitral disease. Liver not enlarged. Spleen not enlarged. Numerous hæmorrhages in the capsule. Hæmorrhage along the line of iliac vessels. Brain, like other organs, soft and congested. Smear preparations from blood in iliac vein, and also from spleen, showed numbers of bacilli corresponding to those of *pestitis bubonica* with bi-polar staining, also *proteus vulgaris*.

S.J.

Case 132. April 22nd. F., æt. 17. Duration of illness, 96 hours.

Body well nourished. A few petechiæ about the legs. Large swellings on both sides behind and below the angles of the lower jaw.

Thorax.—Cavities: No gland or adhesions.

Lungs.—Over both pleural surfaces were a few subserous hæmorrhages. Both were slightly congested, but otherwise healthy.

Heart.—Muscle firm and pale. The right ventricle was filled by mixed clot. Valves and endocardium healthy.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum: Several small hæmorrhages seen beneath the peritoneum covering the lumbar portion of spine.

Liver.—Numerous small hæmorrhages on anterior surface of liver and over the fundus of the gall-bladder. Scattered through the substance of the liver were numerous small pin-point white masses closely resembling miliary tubercles. Some of these were surrounded by hæmorrhage.

Stomach and Intestines.—A few submucous hæmorrhages in the stomach.

Genito-urinary System.—Both kidneys were slightly enlarged and showed a few sub-capsular hæmorrhages. Cortex swollen and pale in both. Bladder and Ureters: Nil.

Uterus: Small. Tubes and ovaries congested, but no hæmorrhages around them.

Hæmopoietic System.—Spleen: Enlarged and softer than normal. On section of a dark reddish-brown colour.

Tonsils.—On the surfaces of both were sloughy patches, and on squeezing them a puriform fluid exuded from the crypts.

The lymphatic glands at the root of the mesentery below the pancreas were enlarged and softened and had hæmorrhage around them.

The glands on either side of the neck near the angle of the jaw were somewhat enlarged, softened, and mottled in appearance. They were absolutely embedded in a tissue composed of extravasated blood and inflamed cellular tissue. This appearance was visible along the entire course of both sterno-mastoid muscles.

Brain.

Brain.—Somewhat hyperæmic, but otherwise normal.

Microscopic examination of the blood, spleen pulp, and the juice of the enlarged cervical glands showed numerous plague bacilli.

The puriform fluid from the faucial tonsils was inoculated upon some sloped serum (solidified). In eighteen hours a copious growth took place, which was found to consist of rod-shaped organisms closely resembling the *Bacillus Coli Communis*. No Klebs Loeffler bacilli were found.

S.J.

Case 140. April 24. M., æt. 59. Duration of illness, 5 days.

Body rather obese. Small bruise over left eye. Numerous petechiæ on trunk and limbs. Rigor mortis and lividity well marked.

Thorax.—Lungs: Showed nothing unusual.

Heart.—Apparently healthy; full of pale yellow gelatinous clot on both sides.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum: Showed no petechiæ.

Liver.—Enlarged. Very fatty, and in an advanced stage of cirrhosis.

There were numerous hæmorrhagic points in the mucous coat of the gall-bladder.

Spleen.—Very large (about twice its normal size). On section it was found to be very soft and of a dark reddish-brown colour. Its trabeculæ were obscured.

Kidneys.—Both were enlarged; softer than normal. Numerous small sub-capsular hæmorrhages. Capsule was thin and non-adherent. The cortex was pale, swollen, and slightly mottled.

Lymphatic System.—No enlargement or sign of disease was found in any of the lymphatic glands.

A microscopic examination of the spleen pulp showed numerous typical plague bacilli present.

S.J.

Case 142. April 25. M., æt. 5. Duration of illness, 51 hours.

Body well nourished; skin pale, excepting slight *post-mortem* lividity on back. No enlarged glands. Hæmorrhage around the femoral, inguinal, and iliac glands on left side. Glands slightly inflamed. Lungs slightly œdematous, with a few petechiæ in pulmonary pleura. Liver slightly enlarged. Hæmorrhage into pancreas. Spleen normal in size and firmness. Splenic pulp dark red in colour. Heart contained dark and pale clots.

Piece of the spleen afterwards handed to Dr. Tidswell.

G.H.T.

Case 143. April 25. M., æt. 49. Died in a Public-house bar. No information.

A few petechiæ were present on the arms and legs. *Post-mortem* lividity and rigidity were both well marked.

Thorax.—The lungs showed nothing abnormal.

The heart showed nothing abnormal, except a few petechiæ on the visceral pericardium. It contained dark fluid blood.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum: There were numerous petechiæ upon the serous coats of the intestines.

Liver.—Somewhat enlarged and fatty.

Spleen.—Slightly enlarged; of firm consistence. On section of a dark reddish-brown colour.

The kidneys were swollen and pale. The cortices were somewhat swollen.

There was no evidence of enlargement of the lymphatic glands in any part of the body.

Microscopic films of the splenic pulp showed enormous numbers of plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 173. May 3. F., æt. 56. Duration of illness, 9 days.

Body very obese. Face and neck much swollen, livid, and congested. *P.M.* lividity very marked.

Thorax.—Cavities: No hæmorrhages or fluid. Lungs: Engorged, but otherwise normal. Heart (13½ oz.): Muscle pale; both ventricles and auricles contained a small amount of mixed clot.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum: Nil.

Liver.—Slightly enlarged, of soft consistence. Had a mottled appearance. No sub-capsular hæmorrhage. Liver evidently fatty.

Stomach and Intestines.—A few small submucous petechiæ in the stomach. Intestines were in places somewhat congested looking.

Genito-urinary System.—Both were enlarged and of rather soft consistence. On section they were dark and cyanotic. Cortex swollen. Capsule healthy.

Hæmopoietic System.—Spleen: Slightly enlarged; darker than normal; on section it was of about normal consistence and of a mahogany colour. Brain: Nil. Lymphatic Glands: In the right femoral region was an enlarged gland, about the size of a small hen's egg. The inguinal glands were also enlarged. The glands along the iliac vessels were also enlarged. All these glands were softened and somewhat mottled, and were surrounded by areas of extravasated blood.

Microscopic examination of the blood, spleen pulp, and the juice of the enlarged glands showed numerous plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 184. May 2. M., æt. 59. Duration of illness, 75 hours.

Body well nourished. Rigor mortis universally present. *Post-mortem* lividity well marked. A few small petechiæ on legs and flanks. An enlarged gland could be felt in the left groin.

Thorax.—Lungs: Somewhat congested, but otherwise normal. Heart: Showed nothing abnormal. No ecchymoses in pleural or pericardial serous sacs.

Abdomen.—Liver: Slightly enlarged and mottled. A few petechial hæmorrhages found beneath the capsule of Glisson.

Spleen.—Enlarged; somewhat subnormal in consistence. On section the pulp was found to be softened and of a dark reddish-brown colour.

Kidneys.—Enlarged; capsule stripped readily; cortex pale and swollen.

Bladder

Bladder and Ureter.—Healthy.

Stomach and Intestines.—Showed nothing abnormal, except that there were a few petechiæ in the mucous membrane of the stomach near its cardiac end.

Pancreas.—Nil.

The femoral group of glands in the left groin were enlarged, softened, and surrounded by hæmorrhage. On section they were mottled.

Microscopic films from the spleen and enlarged glands showed numerous plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 197. May 6. F., æt. 5. Duration of illness, 48 hours.

Body was well nourished. A few petechiæ about the neck. On left side of neck, a little below the ear, I found a bubo about the size of a pigeon's egg. On cutting into this I found the gland surrounded by hæmorrhage, with œdema of the adjoining tissues. Slight œdema of the lungs, with numerous petechiæ in pulmonary pleura. Heart contained dark and soft pale clots. Liver soft and fatty. Hæmorrhage into pancreas. Small hæmorrhages on surface of liver, intestines, and kidneys. Spleen normal in size, not softened. Splenic pulp red in colour.

Death due to plague. This was afterwards confirmed by an examination of the spleen made by Dr. Tidswell.

G.H.T.

Case 198. May 7. F., æt. 65. Duration of illness, 6 days.

The body was that of a stout, well-nourished woman; skin was pale, excepting slight *post-mortem* lividity over the back; the face was placid. No enlarged glands. Lungs œdematous. Heart soft and fatty; dark and soft pale clots on both sides. Liver enlarged and fatty. Spleen much enlarged and soft. Splenic pulp very dark in colour. Kidneys cirrhotic. The femoral glands on right side were deeply congested, but not enlarged, and the tissues around them appeared to be normal. I dissected out the inguinal, axillary, and cervical glands, and found nothing abnormal. No trace of hæmorrhage, excepting a small patch, close to right ovary, which was bound down by old adhesions to the peritoneum; the hæmorrhage was beneath the peritoneum, and very dark in colour.

G.H.T.

Case 226. May 15. M., æt. 28. Duration of illness, 24 hours.

Well-nourished, muscular Chinaman. Body and face livid; hands clenched. Numerous petechiæ in neck and chest. Bubo about size of a hen's egg, a little behind and below the left ear. On cutting into this I found hæmorrhage surrounding the gland with œdema of the adjoining tissues. Lungs congested, and slightly œdematous. Small scattered hæmorrhages in pulmonary pleura, and pericardium; also on surface of heart. In the centre of several of these hæmorrhages there appeared to be a necrotic spot. The heart contained a quantity of imperfectly clotted dark blood. Numerous hæmorrhages on surface of liver and kidneys. Liver enlarged and fatty. Spleen slightly enlarged and soft, of a dark red colour.

G.H.T.

Case 234. May 18. M., æt. 20. Duration of illness, 7 days.

Body spare. Rigor mortis present, but not yet complete. Body still warm. Lividity marked. No petechiæ. Enlarged gland felt in left groin.

Thorax.—Lungs: Deeply engorged, but otherwise normal. Heart: Somewhat flabby, but otherwise not abnormal. Both sides filled with whitish-yellow gelatinous clot.

Abdomen.—Liver: Not enlarged. Numerous subcapsular hæmorrhages. Organ very soft and extensively fatty.

Spleen.—Very large (about twice normal size), of subnormal consistence. On section of a dark red colour. Pulp very soft. Trabeculæ obscured.

Kidneys.—Softer than normal. Cortex swollen and pale and speckled with numerous pin-point hæmorrhages. Capsule thin and non-adherent.

Lymphatic Glands.—One of the femoral glands on the left side was enlarged slightly and surrounded by sub-capsular hæmorrhage. On section it had a mottled appearance.

Films were made both of the spleen pulp and of the juice of the enlarged gland. In the former no plague bacilli were found, whereas the latter contained typical plague bacilli in great abundance.

S.J.

Case 238. May 19. M., æt. 70. Duration of illness, 48 hours.

Body well nourished. Rigor mortis and lividity both present, the latter excessive. A few small petechiæ about the size of pin-heads were scattered over the trunk and limbs.

Thorax.—Both lungs were the seat of a chronic interstitial pneumonia, the result of irritation from inhaled coal pigment. There were no petechiæ on the pleura. The bronchial mucous membrane was swollen and reddened, and the tubes contained a quantity of frothy muco-purulent matter.

The heart showed nothing abnormal, except that its right side was distended by pale yellowish gelatinous firmly adherent clot.

Abdomen.—Peritoneum healthy. Liver enlarged and mottled in patches. There were numerous hæmorrhages of small size into its capsule. Spleen enlarged, somewhat softer than usual. Its pulp was of a dark reddish-brown colour. The trabeculæ were obscured owing to the swelling of the pulp.

The kidneys were swollen and of soft consistence. These capsules stripped readily. Cortices were pale, somewhat mottled and swollen. On division of the capsule the kidney substance "lipped" over the divided capsule. The other organs in the abdomen showed nothing abnormal.

Lymphatic Glands.—One of the glands in the left femoral region was swollen, enlarged, and surrounded by a zone of hæmorrhage. On section it was soft and had a mottled appearance. The other glands showed nothing abnormal.

Microscopic examination was made of films from the spleen and enlarged gland, and large numbers of plague bacilli were found.

S.J.

Case 240.

Case 240. May 20. M., et 45. Duration of illness, 12 hours.

Body very obese. A few petechiæ were found on the trunk and limbs.

Thorax.—Lungs somewhat engorged. Heart.—The walls of the heart, especially the left ventricle, were of soft consistence, and mottled from early fatty degeneration. The cavities of the organ contained a small quantity of dark fluid blood. Valves were healthy.

Abdomen.—Liver markedly enlarged, and the seat of extensive fatty degeneration. Spleen enlarged, of normal consistence. On section of a dark red colour. Trabeculæ obscured.

Kidneys somewhat enlarged and of soft consistence. On section the capsule stripped readily. The cortex was paler than usual and mottled throughout with numerous pin-point hæmorrhages. Stomach showed evidence of chronic gastric catarrh, and also numerous recent submucous hæmorrhages.

Lymphatic Glands.—In the right femoral region one of the glands was found to be swollen slightly, and to be surrounded by a small hæmorrhagic zone. On section it had a mottled appearance.

Microscopic examination of the spleen and lymphatic gland pulps showed numerous plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 242. May 21. M., et 17. Duration of illness, 12 hours.

External appearances.—A few petechiæ on sides of chest and on back. Rigor mortis present. Lividity marked. The glands in both inguino-femoral regions were felt to be enlarged and "shotty."

Thorax.—Lungs somewhat engorged. No sub-pleural hæmorrhages. Heart apparently healthy. A parti-coloured clot filled the right auricle and ventricle.

Abdomen.—Liver enlarged and slightly mottled. A few petechial hæmorrhages beneath the capsule of Glisson. In one small area in the substance of and on the surface of the organ was a group of small pin-point yellowish-white bodies closely resembling miliary tubercles. Spleen enlarged and almost semi-diffuent. On section it was of a dark reddish-brown colour.

Kidneys beyond being somewhat congested showed no abnormality.

Stomach.—The mucous membrane was swollen, red, mammillated, and at the cardiac end were numerous small submucous hæmorrhages.

Lymphatic Glands.—The glands in both inguino-femoral regions were found to be somewhat enlarged. In consistence they were harder than normal (resembling the condition seen in syphilitics). One of the femoral glands on the right side was somewhat redder than the rest, and on section were somewhat mottled.

Microscopic Examination.—Films were made, both of the spleen pulp and of the pulp of the gland described above. No organisms resembling the plague bacillus were found in the spleen, but the film taken from the gland contained innumerable plague bacilli.

S.J.

Case 255. May 31. M., et 55. Duration of illness, 15 hours.

The body was that of a muscular and well-nourished man; the face and neck deeply cyanosed; the mouth contained some semi-digested food. No enlarged glands. Old pleuritic adhesions in both sides of chest, the large bronchi inflamed, and the lungs somewhat congested. Heart large. Left ventricle hypertrophied; heart much diseased. Coronary vessels slightly atheromatous. Dark clots in both sides. Liver in an advanced stage of cirrhosis. Kidneys granular. Stomach contained a quantity of food; its mucous coat in a condition of chronic inflammation. Spleen enlarged; softer than normal. This appeared to be a recent change, and was a little suggestive of plague.

In the brain the arachnoid was thickened and opaque, with some atrophy of the convolutions.

A piece of the spleen was removed and handed to Dr. Tidswell, and, after examination, the case was reported as one of plague.

G.H.T.

Case 295. June 29. M., et 55. Duration of illness, 70 hours.

Body very emaciated. A swelling about the size of a hen's egg in the right groin. Numerous petechiæ on the trunk and limbs. On the right leg were two small vesicular papulæ, which looked as though they had had their heads scratched off.

Thorax.—Both pleural sacs were entirely obliterated by old, tough, fibrous adhesions, the result of previous repeated attacks of pleurisy.

Lungs.—At the apices of both lungs were old deposits of chronic fibroid tubercle, and in the upper lobe of the right lung was a somewhat more recent spread of miliary tubercle. The bronchi showed signs of chronic catarrhal inflammation.

Heart.—There was considerable hypertrophy of the right ventricle. Both ventricles were distended by blood clot; that on the right side was for the most part of a yellowish-white colour, and slightly adherent to the columnæ carneæ. On the left side the clot was dark-coloured and very "crumbly." At the root of the aorta was some evidence of advanced atheroma; otherwise the heart showed no abnormality.

Abdomen.—There were no ecchymoses on the peritoneal covering of the intestines.

Liver.—Very soft and flabby, and of a pale yellow colour. On its surface were numerous small hæmorrhages beneath the capsule.

Spleen.—Enlarged; fairly firm in consistence, and of a dark reddish-brown colour.

Kidneys.—Both were enlarged and obviously congested. The cortex was swollen, and paler than normal.

Brain.—Nothing abnormal found.

The femoral and inguinal glands on the right side were enlarged and somewhat softened. They were surrounded by a small amount of hæmorrhagic extravasation. On section they were mottled in appearance. The glands along the line of the external and common iliac arteries on both sides were somewhat enlarged, and of a dark red colour.

Films of the blood, spleen, and enlarged lymphatic glands contained enormous numbers of plague bacilli.

S.J.

APPENDIX E

Cases treated with Yersin-Roux Serum.

TABLE showing particulars of all cases admitted on and after May 13th (Case 217), when Serum first became available, and distinguishing those (22) which did not receive it. The first 6 were admitted before May 13th, and were treated merely because their cases were almost desperate. From Dr Salter's clinical notes.

Consec No	Sex	Age	Day of illness on which admitted	(1) Days of illness on which Serum was injected (2) Quantity in Cub Cents (3) Place of injection (S = Subcutaneously, V = Intravenously)	Day after attack on which Patient—		Remarks
					Was discharged	Died	
201	F	10	3rd	5/20 V		6th	Left cervical bubo; slight enlargement and tenderness of glands in both axillæ, and femoral gland on one side
202	M	30	7th	9/20 V, 11/40 S, 12/20 S 13/40 S, 15/20 V		16th	Chinese; right inguinal bubo, steadily declined from attack
204	M	19	4th	7/40 S, 8/20 V, 9/20 V		11th	Septicæmic form; on 7th day right cervical gland became slightly enlarged, and others at later dates
205	M	28	3rd	7/40 S		8th	No buboes; right femoral gland and right axillary became slightly enlarged on 3rd day
208	F	16	3rd	8/20 V	42nd		Bubo, subpectoral on right side, and left cervical; afterwards right femoral also
216	F	29	3rd	3/20 S	97th		Bubo, left femoral, extreme lethargy on admission
217	F	14	3rd		32nd		No serum, left femoral bubo; had a vesicular eruption considered to be chickenpox (which others in the family had lately had); hæmorrhage occurred into each vesicle
218	M	15	2nd	2/40 S, 3/20 V, 7/20 S, 8/20 V.	75th		Left femoral bubo; no other enlargement
219	M	45	4th		56th		No serum, right femoral bubo, did not appear very ill on admission; T 101, P 92, T fell to normal next day and never rose again
220	F	23	4th	5/40 S	76th		Admitted 4th day, moderate attack
221	F	15	5th	4/30 S	76th		Left femoral bubo only
222	M	38	5th	5/40 S	76th		Some tenderness and indistinct swelling in both axillæ; T. 100, P 80, on admission
223	M	15	5th		41st		No serum, admitted 5th day, left inguinal bubo; T 98 4, P 68, on admission; was never worse
224	F	14	6th	6/40 S	53rd		Left femoral bubo, T 99, P 92, on admission; was never worse
225	M	16	2nd	2/40 S, 3/20 V, 4/20 S, 5/20 S.	42nd		On first day (evening) T 103; P dicrotic and very rapid, lethargic; face pallid. On admission 2nd day, almost comatose; T 99 2
226	M	28					Died before reception, Chinese
227	M	26	2nd	1/40 S, 2/40 S, 6 20 V, 7/30 S		7th	Right axillary bubo; other glands slightly enlarged; delirium and stupor at end of 1st day of illness, serum temporarily exhausted
228	M	11	7th	7 20 S	35th		Notified 7th day; small right femoral bubo, a slight case
229	M	43	1st	1/40 S	29th		Left femoral, did not appear to be very ill on admission
230	M	20		3/40 S		3rd	Right inguinal, on discovery patient too ill to remove; died same day
231	F	40	4th	3/30 S		80th	Left femoral only; a moderately severe case
232	M	38					Died before reception
233	F	35	5th	5/40 S		31st	Left femoral; a mild case
234	M	20					Died before reception
235	M	46	6th	6/40 S		100th	A diabetic
236	M	24	5th			52nd	No serum, supply threatened to run short temporarily; patient hardly exhibited any constitutional symptoms on admission
237	F	44	9th			34th	No serum, admitted 9th day, and showed no constitutional symptoms
238	M	70					Died before reception
239	M	41	2nd			33rd	No serum, although the bubo was axillary, and patient admitted on 2nd day of illness, he offered very slight symptoms of constitutional illness, he was said to have been very delirious during the night which followed attack
240	M	45					Died before reception.
241	M	4					Died before reception
242	M	17					Died before reception
243	M	28	8th	8/40 S, 9/20 V, 11/40 S		98th	Left cervical bubo; left sublingual gland enlarged and tender.
244	M	26	5th	5/40 S		6th	23 hours in hospital, hopeless at admission Chinese
245	M	18	7th			42nd	No serum, right femoral; slight case; did well from admission.
246	M	46	7th	7/40 S		8th	Right cervical; cough, and bright red sputum at first examination, 6th day of illness, bubo not observed till 6th day; declined steadily from admission
247	M	28	6th			32nd	No serum, right inguinal
248	M	17	4th	4/40 S, 6/40 S, 7/40 S, 8/120 S		10th	Septicæmic case
249	M	38	3rd			42nd	No serum, supply short, showed no constitutional symptoms except slight feverishness, other severe cases under treatment
250	F	13	3rd	3/75 S, 4/40 S		68th	A severe case
251	M	23	4th	4/40 S, 5/80 S		5th	Right axillary, left axillary slightly enlarged and tender; patient moribund, veins could not be entered
252	M	74	12th			45th	No serum, left femoral, practically convalescent on reception
253	M	6	6th			36th	No serum, right inguinal, P 112 the only sign of illness on reception, when appetite very good
254	F	26	2nd	2/30 S, 3/20 S, 5/20 S		30th	Left femoral, a mild case
255	M	55					Died before reception
256	M	44	15th	1/40 S		89th	Semi-conscious on reception, left femoral, inguinal; left axillary, right and left cervical also enlarged, Chinese.

Consec No	Sex	Age	Day of illness on which admitted	(1) Days of illness on which Serum was injected (2) Quantity in Cub Cents (3) Place of injection (S = Subcutaneously, V = Intra-venously)	Day after attack on which Patient—		Remarks
					Was dis charged	Died	
257	M	33	3rd	3/40 S, and 20 V, 8/40 S	84th		Left inguinal, a small carbuncle, abdomen, left side
258	M	29	3rd	3/40 S, 4/20 V	30th		Large right cervical bubo
259	M	9	2nd	1/17 S, 4/40 S	36th		Right inguinal, right sterno mastoid glands also tender
260	M	7	2nd	2,50 S, 3/20 S		3rd	Right axillary, size of small orange; 19 hours in hospital
261	M	17	3rd	2/40 S, 3,20 V, 4/40 S		4th	No bubo, carbuncle on back of neck; 21 hours in hospital
262	M	22	2nd	2/40 S	28th		Right axillary and right cervical
263	M	68	6th	6/40 S	58th		Supra trochlear, right; also right axillary; a slight case.
264	M	27	9th	7/40 S, 7/80 S, 20/40 S	60th		Right femoral and inguinal
265	M	26	2nd	2/40 S, and 20 V	39th		Left inguinal
266	F	6	2nd	2/55 S, 3,40 S, 4/20 S, 5/60 S, 6/40 S		6th	Right subpectoral
267	F	44	3rd	3/40 S, and 20 V	118th		Right femoral
268	M	10	2nd		36th		No serum; left femoral.
269	M	21	3rd	3/40 S	28th		Right inguinal, a slight case
270	M	5	5th	5/20 S	78th		Left cervical
271	M	15	2nd	2,40 S and 40 V	34th		Left subpectoral
272	F	13	6th	6/40 S	40th		Left inguinal, very slight case.
273	M	41	8th	8/20 S	22nd		Right femoral, ambulant case; hardly ill on reception
274	M	22	10th	10/40 S	36th		Right axillary; a mild case.
275	M	50		4/40 S		4th	No bubo, moribund on discovery
276	M	20	19th	19/40 S	44th		Right femoral; convalescent on reception
277	M	32	5th	5/80 S	30th		Left axillary, subsequently gland in right axilla became tender.
278	M	30	8th		33rd		No serum, left inguinal; very slightly ill on reception.
279	M	13	9th	9/40 S	49th		Left femoral; convalescing on reception.
280	M	17	3rd	3/40 S and 20 V, 4/40 S, and 20 V, 6/40 S, 8/40 S 16/40 S	46th		No enlarged glands; a severe case.
281	M	36	4th	4/40 S, and 40 V	43rd		An ambulant case; right femoral bubo
282	M	19	6th	6/40 S	105th		Right femoral; an ambulant case; had not lain up before reception
283	M	19	5th	5/40 S, and 20 V	45th		Right femoral
284	F	65	5th	5/80 S, 6/40 S		6th	Left subpectoral.
285	M	33	2nd	2/40 S	26th		Right femoral, very slightly ill; had not lain up before reception
286	M	20	2nd	2/40 S, and 40 V	31st		Left femoral
287	M	17	1st	1/40 S, and 40 V, 2/40 S, 10/40 S, 12/40 S	44th		Right inguinal.
288	F	5	2nd	1/35 S	31st		Left axillary
289	M	29	2nd	2/20 S		4th	Right femoral; in hospital 11 hours, hopeless when notified.
290	M	18	2nd	2/40 S	38th		Left femoral
291	M	7	8th	8/37 S	38th		On reception, both inguinals
292	M	38	5th	5/40 S, 7/40 S	46th		Left femoral, at time of reception stock of serum had become temporarily exhausted
293	F	38	5th	5/80 S	45th		Right femoral.
294	F	2	2nd	1/30 S, 4/20 S	31th		Left axillary
295	M	55					Died before reception.
296	F	12	4th	4/20 S, 6/40 S	36th		Right cervical
297	M	42	2nd	2/40 S, 3/40 S	40th		Right femoral
298	M	22	6th	6/40 S and 40 V	33rd		Right axillary
299	M	41	45th	45/60 S	78th		Right inguinal; convalescent on reception.
300	M	45	21st	21/60 S, 27/40 S	60th		" "
301	M	2	6th	6/20 S	36th		Right subpectoral.
302	M	56	5th	5/40 S		37th	Right axillary
303	M	36	7th	7/40 S	58th		Left femoral, this case was quite well marked, and approached the severe.

APPENDIX F.

Form 258.

Inoculation against Plague.—Second Series.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales, Sydney, 10 May, 1900

In view of the expected arrival of a further consignment of plague prophylactic, the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer has been pleased to approve of the following regulations for its distribution.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
President of the Board of Health.

Regulations.

- 1 Preference will be given to persons resident or employed within the infected area.
- 2 Application must be made by persons desiring to be inoculated at the Town Hall (Druitt street entrance), between 9 a.m. and midday, on and after a day which will be announced.
- 3 Applicants will be furnished with a dated ticket entitling them to be inoculated on the date specified thereon.
- 4 Inoculations will be performed at the Town Hall (Druitt-street entrance) every day except Sunday from 1.30 p.m., until the supply of prophylactic has been exhausted. Two afternoons a week will be reserved for inoculation of women and children.

5. No person unprovided with a ticket will be inoculated. No person provided with a ticket will be inoculated on any but the date specified thereon. Should any holder of a dated ticket allow the appointed day to pass without appearing, a new ticket must be procured before inoculation will be done.

6. Managers of business establishments may furnish lists of their employees by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Department of Public Health, and endorsed "Inoculation." Dated tickets will then be posted to them in return. Employees may be divided by managers into batches, and request made that the different batches may be inoculated on different days.

7. Inoculation is gratuitous and voluntary.

Circular Letter to the Public.

Form No. 256.

Sir, Department of Public Health, N.S.W., Sydney, 1 May, 1900.

A further consignment of plague prophylactic being expected to arrive shortly, I have the honor to inform you that the following arrangement has been made for convenience of those managers of business establishments who may desire inoculation for themselves and their staffs.

2. On receipt of this letter a list of the persons employed at your establishment may be made out by you, and may be forwarded by post to me at the above address. As soon as the prophylactic has arrived you will then receive by post a ticket for each person named in your list, entitling him to inoculation on a date stamped thereon. You may find it convenient to divide your list, so as to avoid absence of your whole staff on one day, and if you do so it will be understood that you desire a different date to be appointed for inoculation of each division.

3. No inoculations will be done at this Department, and the place chosen will be duly announced in the newspapers.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Letter to Heads of Departments of the Public Service.

Form No. 257.

Sir, Department of Public Health, N.S.W., Sydney, 1 May, 1900.

A fresh consignment of plague prophylactic being expected to arrive shortly, I have the honor, by direction of the President of the Board of Health, to inform you of the arrangements which have been made for inoculation of Civil Servants employed in Sydney.

2. Three methods will be available, and in accordance with regulations which the Premier and Colonial Treasurer has been pleased to make, the number inoculated on any one day will be strictly limited.

(a) If you have the goodness to furnish me with a list of the names of officers in your Department who desire to be inoculated, a portion of prophylactic will be forwarded to you sufficient for the number. You may then provide a medical man to make the inoculations, a room in which he can operate, and a clerk to record the names of those operated on, together with the date of operation. This list to be forwarded to me for record with reference to possible occurrence of cases of plague among the persons inoculated at some future date—a matter of great practical importance at this time.

(b) You may send a list of the names of members of your staff who desire inoculation to me, when you will receive tickets entitling the holder to be inoculated on a day specified thereon. The names may be divided into batches to be inoculated on different days (so as not to interfere with business unduly). The holders will then present themselves at the place of public inoculation on the appointed day, and will take their turn with the general public.

(c) Individuals may make personal application at the place which will be appointed for the issue of tickets, when they will receive dated tickets as last mentioned.

3. Should you decide to adopt either of the methods (a) or (b), I am to ask you to be good enough to communicate with me at the earliest possible date. It is particularly requested that the names of gentlemen who are habitually employed in Sydney may alone be mentioned, others being in no known danger, and the supply of prophylactic being limited. The place at which tickets will be issued, and the place of public inoculation, will be announced in due course in the newspapers.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Form No. 268

Department of Public Health, N.S.W.

Sir, Sydney,

In answer to your recent request, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Medical Officer of the Government, to forward you herewith doses of Haffkine's plague prophylactic, and to call your attention to the instructions and conditions mentioned hereunder.

As a matter of convenience the form referred to, which will be found overleaf, is perforated, so that it may, when filled up with the particulars, be torn off and returned to me.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

To Dr,

Haffkine's

Haffkine's Prophylactic.

The prophylactic is issued to medical practitioners on condition that they forward to the Secretary of this Department, as soon as possible, particulars concerning ages, addresses, and doses administered, &c, by them, in accordance with subjoined form :—

Dosage.					
For a male aged 25 years or over ...	...	...	...	...	5cc.
" " " 20 " " ...	...	...	...	...	4cc.
" " " 15 " " ...	...	...	...	...	3cc.
" " " 10 " " ...	...	...	...	...	2cc.
" " " 5 " " ...	...	...	...	...	1cc.

Intermediate ages, intermediate doses. Females to receive one-fifth less than males of same age.

NOTE.—It is not safe to use the prophylactic save within an hour or two after the bottle has been opened. Arrangements should be made for the attendance at the same time of a sufficient number of people to use up the whole bottle.

Schedule.

PARTICULARS of Persons inoculated with Haffkine's Prophylactic.

Date of Inoculation. ¹	Name.	Age.	Address.	Dose.

(Signed)

(Address)

The Secretary, Department of Public Health, Sydney.

APPENDIX G.

Cleansed Areas.

TABLE showing the dates on which Cases were infected within the several Areas which were specially cleansed, before, during, and after completion of cleansing: together with the dates on which each area was closed for cleansing. The dates of release are often merely formal; areas seldom remained closed more than seven or eight days, and often less. (*See* Diagrams A, B, and C.)

	Case No.	Date.		Case No.	Date.	
Area 1.—Subdivision 1	5	1900. March 1	Area 2.—Subdivisions 1 and 2	56	1900. March 30	
	11	" 5		70	April 1	
	14	" 10		Closed ...	" 2	
	19	" 13		Released	" 6	
	21	" 14		Subdivision 3	9	March 7
	24	" 18			67	" 31
	25	" 18			Closed ...	April 2
	26	" 15			83	" 5
	32	" 20			84	" 5
	Closed ...	" 23			85	" 5
	37	" 25			Released	" 10
	Released	" 31		Subdivisions 4 and 5	Closed ...	" 2
	104	April 4		Subdivision 4	Released	" 12
	165	" 30		Subdivision 5	"	May 22
	Subdivision 2	2		Feb. 18	Subdivision 6	49	March 26
Closed ..	March 23		55	" 28		
39	" 25		58	" 26		
Released	April 3		64	" 29		
Subdivision 3	Closed ..	March 23	65	" 29		
Released	May 22		66	" 29		
Subdivision 4	10	March 7	Closed ...	April 2		
Closed ..	" 23	Area 3.—Subdivision 1	Released	June 4		
97	April 6		29	March 20		
103	" 10	Subdivision 2	Closed ..	April 9		
Released	May 22		Released	" 12		
Subdivisions 5 and 6	Closed ...	March 23	27	March 17		
Subdivision 5	Released	May 22	Closed ...	April 9		
Subdivision 6	"	22	Released	May 22		
			Closed ...	April 9		
			Released	June 27		

	Case No.	Date.		Case No.	Date.
		1900.			1900.
Area 4.....	Closed ...	April 9	Area 24	234	May 11
	Released	" 20		Closed ...	June 1
Area 5.—Subdivision 1	53	March 29		Released	July 3
	100	April 6	Area 25	230	May 14
	Closed ...	" 12		258	" 29
	140	" 19		Closed ...	June 1
	Released	" 20		Released	" 15
Subdivision 2	52	March 25	Area 26	Nil.....	Nil.....
	75	April 2			
	86	" 5	Area 27 (Paddington)	76	April 4
	107	" 12		121	" 16
	Closed ...	" 12		151	" 21
	Released	" 24		154	" 25
	189	May 3		167	" 23
	223	" 10		208	May 8
	255	" 31		Closed ...	June 7
	285	June 22		Released	July 3
Area 6.....	Closed ...	April 20	Area 28 (Paddington)	Closed ...	June 7
	Released	" 24		283	" 17
Area 7.....	8	March 6		284	" 18
	110	April 10		Released	July 3
	Closed ...	" 20	Area 29	233	May 13
	173	" 25		Closed ...	June 15
	Released	May 1		295	" 26
Area 8.....	61	March 29		Released	July 10
	62	" 31	Area 30	127	April 20
	Closed ...	April 24		231	May 13
	Released	May 25		Closed ...	June 15
Area 9.....	34	March 21		Released	July 10
	183	April 25	Area 31	212	May 11
	Closed ...	" 27		Closed ...	June 15
	Released	May 1		Released	July 10
Area 10	89	April 7	Area 32	94	April 6
	Closed ..	" 30		123	" 18
	Released	May 15		176	" 26
	290	June 24		Closed ...	June 15
Areas 11 and 12	Closed ...	May 1		Released	July 10
	Released	" 15	Area 33	116	April 11
Area 13	57	March 26		136	" 22
	Closed ...	May 2		172	" 30
	Released	" 15		Closed ...	June 15
Area 14 (Redfern)	23	March 17		Released	July 10
	59	" 30	Area 34 (Waterloo)	161	April 28
	77	April 5		162	" 28
	80	" 3		170	May 2
	134	" 21		237	" 10
	159	" 23		Closed ...	June 15
	177	" 29		Released	July 10
	Closed ...	May 3	Area 35	190	May 1
	Released	" 15		266	June 3
Areas 15 and 16	Closed ...	May 5		Closed ...	" 15
	Released	" 15		Released	July 10
Area 17	Closed ...	" 7	Area 36	35	March 25
	224	" 9		111	April 11
	Released	" 22		160	" 26
Area 18	129	April 20		235	May 13
	Closed ...	May 15		254	" 29
	245	" 17		263	" 28
	Released	June 1		Closed ...	July 17
	297	" 29		Released	August 5
Area 19	72	March 31	Area 1 (Manly).....	175	May 2
	Closed ...	May 15		213	" 11
	Released	June 1		217	" 13
Areas 20 and 21	Closed ...	May 15		242	" 21
	Released	June 1		253	" 29
Area 22	4	Feb. 26		257	June 1
	Closed ...	May 15		Closed ...	" 4
	Released	June 1	Areas 2 and 3 (Manly)	288	" 25
	303	August 2		Released	July 3
Area 23	Closed ...	May 15	Areas 5 and 6 (Manly)	Closed ...	June 26
	Released	June 1		298	July 12
				Released	" 13
				Closed ...	" 10
				Released	" 13

APPENDIX H.

Text of the Poster and Pamphlet issued on March 1st, 1900.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Prevention of Plague.

PLAGUE is present in Sydney. It has been introduced by diseased rats, and there is great danger of its spreading still further.

Great efforts must therefore be at once made by Municipal Councils and by individual householders to kill all rats. This war must be persistently and steadily carried on. It must extend to every neighbourhood, as well as to those where the rats are known to be infected, for the following reason:—As soon as rats find they are dying in numbers, or are being trapped and killed, in any place they inhabit, they leave that place and go to some other. If there are already rats at the latter place, these become infected by the immigrants, and then disperse in their turn, thus carrying the disease still further. All rats, therefore, must be exterminated as far possible, and the attack upon them should be simultaneous in the healthy and infected neighbourhoods.

The following hints should be carefully read:—

1. It is most necessary that rats should be kept out of dwellings. Take care that doors are not broken near the ground, and close them at night; see that all gullies are effectually trapped; see that every house connected with the sewers is so connected according to the Regulations of the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, and that the traps are in good order, so that rats cannot get past them.

2. Gather up with scrupulous care all fragments of food, bones, vegetables, potato-peelings, corn, &c., &c., and either burn them at once behind the kitchen fire, or place them in a securely covered dirtbox; as far as possible also leave no water about where rats can get at it. Rats are always looking for food, and will not stay where none is to be found.

3. Lastly, take measures to kill any rats which happen to reach the premises. Poison is the best means, and nothing is better than arsenic, which is sold as "Rough on Rats," and under other names. It should never be spread on bread and butter, which might attract children, nor on any similar food. It should be mixed with a little meal and water. Oil of aniseed and an oil called oil of rhodium are said to be specially attractive to rats, and a little may be mixed with the meal, or smeared on traps. Set traps also. Use dogs too; dogs very rarely indeed have suffered from plague, and, at all events, it is not only diseased rats which are to be destroyed, but also healthy ones.

Dead rats found about premises should not be touched until they have first been scalded with boiling-water where they lie; they should then not be taken up in the hands but with tongs; they should be burnt.

Extermination of rats is the most important thing to be attempted at this time. Very good reason has been shown for thinking that the plague spread in Indian cities not so much in proportion to overcrowding nor to filth as in proportion to the facilities which houses afforded by their construction for entrance of rats to dwelling-rooms.

Still, it must be remembered that, although rats may begin an epidemic of plague in man, they are by no means the only carriers of the contagion. Plague is a fever; like other fevers, it is aided in its attacks by filthy surroundings, and probably its infection is fostered by filthy heaps of neglected and putrefying material, and by filthy earth.

Very great and special pains must therefore be taken by householders to thoroughly cleanse their houses internally, their yards, their gutters, and their drains. Municipal authorities should increase their staff of scavengers, and take care that all the minor nuisances (which at present are subject of daily complaint to this Department) are abated forthwith, and prevented from recurring; they should also regularly collect and destroy filth, sweep and flush road and other gutters under their control, and take care that sewers within their jurisdiction are often flushed. Municipal authorities are seldom provided with large staffs, and nuisances sometimes exist for long before they are detected and dealt with. Every ratepayer should make a point, therefore, of reporting every nuisance which he observes in his district to the Council Clerk, who represents the Council, which latter is the Local Authority under the Public Health Act for the district it serves. It has full legal power to deal with and prevent all nuisances, either by its own action or through the Police Courts. Such complaints should not be addressed to this Department, which cannot execute detail work over the whole Colony. Detail work is the duty of Local Authorities within their several districts or municipalities.

Directions for Special Cleansing and Disinfecting.

Limewash all ceilings and whitened walls afresh; limewash all cellar, basement, and outhouse walls. Swab all woodwork thoroughly with carbolic water—include sash frames, window cases, &c.

Remove all floor coverings; have carpets beaten; oilcloth, &c., to be washed with carbolic water on both sides. Scrub the floors if of boards, and swab with carbolic water. Water stone, brick, and earth floorings with carbolic water three times a week.

All lumber and the like not in actual use must be removed from the premises and not returned to them. All wastes, garbage, ashes, dung, stable bedding, &c., &c., must be removed, and stable bedding renewed with clean stuff.

Stable floors, if of wood, or likely to be foul beneath, must be torn up, the surface below thoroughly cleansed as described, and replaced with good floors properly close-jointed and caulked, well-bedded on a sound bottom, and graded to a gutter. The gutter must be placed in communication with a gulley leading to the sewer.

All drains, gullies, sinks, water-closets must first be flushed with hot water. They must then be flushed with carbolic water, and afterwards be kept dressed with chloride of lime.

Furniture must be moved so as to give access to walls for cleansing, &c., and to the floor on which it has been standing.

All

All makeshift buildings and sheds in bad repair must be pulled down and removed before the premises can be considered clean.

Solid disinfectant—Chloride of lime.

Liquid disinfectants—Carbolic water—Miscible carbolic, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint; water, 1 gallon.

Carbolic limewhite—Miscible carbolic, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to the gallon.

For household use, chloride of lime, mixed with water in the proportion of half a pound to the gallon, may be used for all purposes within and outside; or carbolic acid and the well-known tarry disinfectants, suitably diluted according to instructions with which they are sold. The poorer inhabitants should be supplied by the Local Authority for the district (the Municipal Council) free of cost, and Sanitary Inspectors should see that the disinfectant is properly applied.

The fullest information as to disinfection and disinfectants has been printed in a pamphlet, containing Suggestions for the prevention of the Infectious Diseases proclaimed under the Public Health Act, of which large numbers of copies have been sent to each Local Authority over the whole country. This was done more than a year ago. Any ratepayer can get one by application at the Council Chambers in his district.

By order,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Sydney, 1st March, 1900.

* * Local Authorities will be supplied gratis with the disinfectants called miscible carbolic acid, cresylene, and chloride of lime, on application to the Chief Inspector of Stores, Young-street, Sydney; but of the two first named one only will be furnished.

APPENDIX I.

Form No. 251.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Prevention of Plague.

Notice to Shipmasters, Agents, and Owners touching fumigation and destruction of rats.

ALL vessels trading between Sydney and every other port or place in New South Wales having to be fumigated under the Proclamation No. 286 of Friday, 30th March, 1900, in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Health, and having to produce a certificate that such fumigation has been so done to the Customs Officer at the ports or places at which they touch before communication with the shore will be permitted them, the following suggestions are published with a view to prevent loss of time in performing fumigation:—

1. Masters are expected to assist the officers of the Board in every way.
2. Preparation for fumigation should be made by the Masters as follows:—Compartments to be carefully examined and all openings closed, except one for access, as well as all cracks and crevices, A bucket of paste and a bundle of old newspapers are all that is required besides the usual closings, hatches, &c., &c.
3. As soon as these preparations are complete or well under way, notice must be given to Captain Tait, Superintendent of Fumigation, at the Customs House, Circular Quay, stating where the vessel is lying, and when she will be ready for fumigation to begin. The Superintendent will supply forms on application.
4. The actual fumigation must be done by or under immediate superintendence of the appointed officers of the Board.
5. After completion of fumigation to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, a certificate will be given in the appointed form, stating that fumigation has been done, and that the certificate is good until the date mentioned therein, when it will expire, and when fumigation must be repeated.

By Order,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Sydney, 30 March, 1900.

Form 243.

Certificate of Fumigation delivered to Master by Superintendent.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

THIS is to certify that the vessel _____ Master, _____ tons register, was fumigated at this port for the purpose of destroying rats on board, under supervision of an officer of this Department, on this _____ day of _____ 1900.

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Signed, _____ Superintendent.

1900.

NOTE.—This certificate is incomplete and of no avail unless countersigned by the Superintending Officer

APPENDIX K.

Governor's Regulations under the "Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act of 1880."

1. Every vessel lying at a public wharf at any port or place in New South Wales must be maintained by fenders at a distance of not less than 4 feet from the wharf.
2. The fenders used, as required by the last preceding Regulation, together with any ropes attached to them must be freshly tarred each time before use, and daily if continuously used for more than twenty-four hours.
3. To each hawser and rope by which the vessel is made fast for 6 feet of length from the shore end, and for 6 feet in length from the ship end, and to fore and aft springs throughout their whole length, tar must be applied so that the said parts and springs are thoroughly covered, freshly before each time of use and daily if continuously used for more than twenty-four hours. The tar may be applied by means of bagging securely fastened around the hawser, rope, or spring.
4. All gangways must be drawn up, except when in actual use, for reception of cargo, except a single passenger gangway, and the said passenger gangway while in use must be constantly maintained freshly tarred on its upper surface for a distance of 3 feet at least from its shore end, and for a distance of 3 feet at least from its ship end.
5. Between sunset and sunrise, lamps of the best available sort must be suspended over the side sufficient to keep the wharf fore and aft brightly lighted.
6. All port and other holes in the ship's side next the wharf must be kept closed, unless in actual use for reception of cargo, when they must be brightly lighted as long as the vessel lies at the wharf.
7. No net must be used between the ship and the wharf.
8. No lighter must be allowed alongside except by special written permission of the Manager of Public Wharves.
9. Every master of a vessel who contravenes any of these Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, and not less than £5, which may be recovered in a summary way before a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace, in accordance with the Acts relating to proceedings before Justices of the Peace, adopted by the Act 14 Vic. No. 43, and any Acts amending the same.

APPENDIX L.

Report of the Board of Health upon the Case of A.P.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Government and President of the Board of Health to The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

February 7, 1900.

* * * * *

I.—CLINICAL ACCOUNT.

A.P., aged 33, married, a rather slight but muscular man, fair, and of nervous temperament; had had no illness for several years past. On *January 19th* he was driving a lorry through the city about 12 o'clock, on a very hot day, when he was suddenly seized with giddiness, headache at the vertex, and pain in the region of the stomach; he was obliged to lie down for a time when he reached the warehouse to which he was then going, but afterwards finished his day's work, though still suffering. About four hours after attack he began to feel pain in the left thigh near the groin, and discovered a small lump which had not been there before. He left work at 6 o'clock and went to bed; he took some castor oil, and had free action of the bowels; he also vomited, the vomit being of natural appearance. He was very ill all night with headache, thirst, fever, and continued pain in the gastric region; the lump in the thigh ached continuously. *January 20th*, at 2.15 p.m., he was found dozing, but was easily roused to attention; his face was flushed, and a little puffy or heavy-looking; his eyes were slightly suffused; the skin felt burning hot, the axillary temperature was 104.9° F., and the pulse was rapid and bounding. Examination of the lungs discovered no sign of disease; he was able to move about the bed freely, and to show various parts of his body readily; he answered questions promptly and clearly; there was no delirium, nor anxiety, nor interference with speech; the spleen could not be felt. The left lower extremity showed the lowest gland of the femoral chain enlarged; it was just visible, was about the size of an unshelled almond, indurated, and but slightly tender on pressure; the swelling was well defined, and limited to the gland itself, there being no infiltration of the surrounding tissues; two other glands, which seemed not to be enlarged, could be distinguished just above it. There was no inguinal enlargement, and careful examination of the rest of the body failed to discover any other swollen ganglion, except one in the right submaxillary region; this was hard, was not tender, and, though the patient was unaware of it, was probably old. The genital organs were perfectly free from lesions of any kind, and there were no signs of venereal disease present or past. The leg was examined for injuries which might have given rise to swelling of the gland, but none were found. A further examination, made two days later, disclosed the following:— Behind the left external malleolus, and just anterior to the edge of the achilles tendon, was a circular spot, about 3 mm. in diameter; the cutis was purplish red; the cuticle which had been detached was then adherent to the skin; at one point of the circumference it was slightly ragged. It seemed probable that this had been a bleb; its circular form and protected position suggested that it had not been produced by abrasion; and, while the feet showed no evidence of chafing at any other point, the patient said he had been wearing the same boots for three or four months past, and that they had never hurt him. Three days afterwards the cutis had lost its reddish-purple colour, and new cuticle had been formed. Earlier observers felt unable to say that this lesion had not been present at the first examination.

On *January 21st* his temperature had fallen to 102.2° F.; the pulse was no longer bounding, and was occasionally intermittent (imperfect systole); he still had some headache at the vertex, but he had slept tolerably well, and was better. The gland formed a visible lump of the size of a walnut; the skin
over

over it was slightly red, but it had been continuously fomented with hot boracic lotion; there was commencing peri-adenitic effusion, but no matting with the smaller glands immediately above could be made out. On *January 22nd* his temperature about midday had fallen to 99.2° F.; he was cheerful and alert, but pale and rather tremulous; the headache was less; he felt weak, but not exhausted; the gland had markedly increased in superficialities, but was not much thickened, and though still quite tender was not at all acutely sensitive. He had slept well. On *January 23rd* the patient was in a similar state, but decidedly thinner and paler than at first; his temperature had risen again to 102.4° F.; the pulse was weak and easily compressed, but not intermittent. The femoral swelling had increased, and was nearly circular, about 2 inches in diameter. On *January 24th* his temperature was still 102.4° F., and his general state about the same; the femoral gland was of the size of a mandarin orange; it was still hard, surrounded with effusion, only moderately tender, and free from fluctuation.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

The bacteriology of this case was described by Dr. Frank Tidswell in the following report:—

On *January 21st* a puncture of the gland was made with instruments just previously sterilised by exposure to steam for half an hour in the Koch steriliser. The cotton-wool wrappings were retained till the time of operation, and the instruments were still warm when used. The part had been continuously treated with boracic acid fomentations for the previous twenty-four hours. Just prior to the operation the skin was shaved, well washed with 5 per cent. carbolic lotion, then with recently boiled and still warm distilled water, and finally dried with sterilised cotton wool. Through the single opening in the skin by partial withdrawal the syringe needle was passed in six different directions through the gland. The piston was raised on each occasion, but no fluid entered the barrel of the syringe. On its final removal the channel of the needle was found to contain a minute quantity of blood. This was ejected over the surface of a serum culture tube brought for the purpose, and a second serum culture tube was inoculated from the first in the ordinary way by means of the platinum needle. Both of these tubes incubated at 37° C. remained sterile for a period of ten days, when their further observation was abandoned.

On *January 22nd*, whilst palpating the gland, a drop of pus-like fluid was expressed through the puncture hole of the previous day. On the 23rd and 24th also similar fluid was obtained in the same way. On each occasion the single drop issuing was used to make smear preparations, and cultivations on serum and agar; and that obtained on the 22nd was also used to inoculate a mouse. As the microscopical and cultural characters of the three samples of fluid were identical, one description will serve for all.

The fluid expressed was of a dark greyish colour, showing a little red (blood), but no yellow. A small portion set aside was found to have clotted firmly when examined half an hour afterwards. The amount of blood present was far too small to account for this clotting, and, moreover, the clot was pale in colour. It is evident, therefore, that the fluid contained a large admixture of lymph. Under the microscope the fluid was seen to contain numerous lymph cells. A few were normal in character, but most of them showed fragmented nuclei, and more or less granular cytoplasm, *i.e.*, resembled "pus cells." Lying in groups and singly amongst the cells were numerous bacilli, varying, but commonly ovoid or cylindrical in form, ranging between 1 μ and 3 μ in length and about .5 μ broad; ends tapering and finally rounded off; staining well with gentian violet, fuchsine, or methylene blue, and more densely at the poles than in the middle of the rods. The majority did not retain the stain when treated by Gram's method, although here and there an individual bacillus remained coloured. No spores were seen. Rounded bacterial elements were not uncommon, and the results of cultivation subsequently showed them to be micrococci, and not merely coccobacilli.

The cultivations were upon ordinary serum and upon nutrient agar, the inoculations being made at the bedside with the platinum needle sterilised in the flame of a spirit-lamp. The tubes, inoculated about noon, showed definite growth on the second morning afterwards, *i.e.*, in about forty-five hours, having been incubated at 37° C. in the interval. The growths were of two kinds, one composed of micrococci, the other of bacilli.

The micrococcal growth upon serum developed in the form of rounded colonies, attaining a diameter of .5 mm. in forty-eight hours, and extending to 2 or 3 mm. in three or four days. Thick, opaque, flat, slightly irregular margins, smooth surface, creamy white in colour. In subculture the growth was more rapid at first, a 1 mm. wide creamy streak developing in twenty-four hours. After this the growth extended slowly, reaching a width of about 3 mm. after five days at 37° C. No alteration in colour was observed. There was a thick deposit and turbidity in the condensation water. Upon nutrient agar the growth was similar to that on serum, but whiter. On glucose agar the growth was more abundant than on nutrient agar, and was well up in twenty-four hours. In bouillon there was uniform turbidity already apparent in twenty-four hours.

The cocci stained readily with gentian violet, fuchsine or methylene blue, and retained the colour when treated by Gram's method. Under the microscope they were seen to be regular in outline, and to lie singly or in groups (staphylococci). There were no chains. Individual cocci measured .5 to .8 μ . in diameter. The transverse line commonly seen in the pyogenic cocci was not detected in any of the specimens examined.

The bacillary growth upon serum at 37° C. was scanty. It appeared in forty-eight hours in the form of small, round, slightly raised translucent colonies, of a little less than .5 mm. in diameter. The growth had not extended much by the third day, after which, in the original tubes, it became overgrown by more rapidly developing micrococci. In subculture upon serum the growth was visible as a thin colourless streak, in forty-eight hours it increased to a band about a millimetre wide. After five days it formed a thin translucent streak still limited to the neighbourhood of the inoculation line, slightly thicker at the margins with outlying colonies, and showing granular raised specks at irregular intervals. Upon nutrient agar and glucose the growth was very similar, and when looked at from the back had a ground-glass appearance. In broth it formed abundant spicular or crumb-like particles attached to the side of the tube, with an obvious deposit of same character as that in Haffkine's prophylactic, the broth itself remaining perfectly clear and transparent. A filmy appearance on the surface disappeared on shaking, and was not reformed after four days at 37° C. In flasks with oil a film and a few pendent growths 2 to 6 mm. long were formed, as well as a copious deposit.

The bacillus stained readily with violet, fuchsine, or methylene blue. Is decolourised by Gram's method, although here and there individual bacilli or small groups of them retain the colour. Non-mobile, at least as regards obvious movements of translation. The bacillus shows very distinct bipolar staining, more marked in some specimens than in others, but clearly recognisable in all. This characteristic may amount to the colouration of only a polar granule, or to colouration of most of the bacillus, leaving only the middle of the rod unstained. Intermediate gradations are common. The bacillus varies very much in form, regularly cylindrical, boat-shaped, club-shaped, dumb-bell, and oval elements are the commonest forms. The length varies between 1 μ and 3 μ , and the breadth is usually about .5 μ . The ends are rounded off. No spores were observed.

Some of the material obtained from the femoral swelling on 22nd *January* was inoculated at 4.30 p.m. into a mouse—into the back at the root of the tail. The animal was lively during all the next day. There was no visible swelling at the site of inoculation; but the mouse was not handled. Next day it was much less lively in the morning, and got very sick during the afternoon. At 6 p.m. it was huddled up, coat rough, respiration hurried, refusing food, but started up when the glass of its jar was flicked. It was found dead and stiff next morning at 9 a.m., having thus become definitely sick within forty-eight hours, and died within sixty-four hours after inoculation.

The principal *post-mortem* features were as follows: *Hæmorrhagic* œdema at site of inoculation; enlargement of the inguino-femoral glands on the right side; no enlargement of glands detected elsewhere; pericardium dusky, but no hæmorrhages seen; both ventricles of the heart distended with feebly clotted blood; lungs bright red in colour, patchy pneumonia (?); liver definitely but not very much swollen, mottled white and pink on surface; deep red on section; gall bladder empty, or nearly so; spleen not much, if at all, longer than normal, but thicker, swollen in such a way as to lose its normal sharp edges and assume a sausage-shaped form, section deep red, trabeculæ could not be seen with a hand lens; stomach normal, small intestine congested, large intestines not obviously affected, but contain fluid fæces; kidneys mottled, section pale, internal structure obscure; bladder distended with urine of normal colour. Smear preparations and cultures made from various organs gave the bacilli showing bipolar staining.

A second mouse, inoculated with a small piece of the spleen of mouse 1 on 25th January, at 10:30 p.m., was lively on the following day (26th). On the 27th it became sick, exhibiting the same symptoms as the first mouse. On the 28th, at 9 a.m., it was lying partly upon its left side—the hind quarters being in a normal position; but the forelegs were tucked away, the left shoulder touching the wire-gauge floor of the cage, and the head stretched out. It remained quiescent in this position till it died at 11 o'clock. The second mouse thus became sick in about forty-eight hours, and died in seventy-two and a half hours after inoculation.

The principal *post-mortem* features were as follows, the animal being examined ten minutes after death: Hæmorrhagic œdema at the site of inoculation; enlargement of hæmorrhagic infiltration round the right inguino-femoral glands; enlargement of the left inguino-femoral, and right and left axillary glands, but no hæmorrhage. Pericardium dusky, but no hæmorrhages; right ventricle of heart contains fluid blood, left ventricle contracted and empty; lungs redder than normal, but not so much affected as in first mouse; liver slightly swollen, mottled pink and white on surface, section deep red; gall bladder distended with clear yellow bile; spleen not visibly altered internally, but section a little thicker than normal, and of a deep red colour; trabeculæ faintly discernible with lens; stomach normal, small intestines markedly congested, large intestine contains fluid fæces; kidneys normal on surface; section pale; structure obscure; bladder empty. Smear preparations and cultures were made from various organs gave bacilli as in first mouse.

A third mouse, inoculated on 28th instant with a small piece of the spleen of mouse No. 2, became sick on the 30th instant. During 31st January and 2nd February it had a series of seizures, characterised by very hurried and laboured breathing and prostration, and on each occasion appeared about to die. In the intervals it sat quietly huddled up, rarely moving, and taking very little food. It was found dead at 9 a.m. on the morning of 2nd February, having thus become sick on the second day, and died in about four and a half days. The *post-mortem* appearances were very similar to those shown by the other mice; in particular, the left inguino-femoral glands were swollen and surrounded by hæmorrhagic œdema, and the spleen enlarged to twice its normal size.

A guinea-pig, inoculated in left thigh on 25th January with a small piece of the spleen of mouse 1, showed no sign of illness till the 27th, but upon that day became quiet and drowsy, and took food sparingly. On the 28th it became very obviously sick, sitting huddled up with the back arched, eyes partly closed, and rarely moving. On the 29th and 30th it remained in very much the same condition, and was found dead at 9 a.m. on the 31st instant. The principal *post-mortem* features were as follow:—Hæmorrhagic infiltration at site of inoculation and in left inguino-femoral region; right groin normal; enlargement of and hæmorrhage round left axillary glands; right axillary glands enlarged; heart shows subpericardial hæmorrhages along auriculo-ventricular and interventricular grooves, and also along the edge of the right ventricle; lungs dark in colour, especially upper and middle right lobes, in which there is broncho-pneumonic consolidation; subpleural hæmorrhages in various places in all lobes; liver enlarged to about twice normal size, mottled red and white on surface, numerous small subcapsular hæmorrhages; spleen about three times larger than normal, deep violet in colour, showing very numerous white areas on both sides resembling miliary tubercle in appearance, edges rounded, no hæmorrhages; kidneys not enlarged, dusky in colour, hæmorrhages under capsule; suprarenals, especially left, enlarged and hæmorrhagic; bladder distended with clear urine giving albumin ring with nitric acid. No definitely abnormal appearances were detected in stomach or intestines. The blood-vessels found on reflecting the skin were markedly injected, and the blood fluid. The viscera were not sliced as it was desired to preserve the specimen with the organs *in situ*, for microscopical and cultivation purposes small pieces were obtained through areas on the under parts of the organs, previously seared in the usual way with a hot knife-blade. The smear preparations and cultures showed the bacilli already described.

A second guinea-pig, inoculated on 30th January with a small piece of the spleen of guinea-pig No. 1, became sick on 29th January, was very sick during 31st January and 2nd February, and died at 1:30 p.m. on 2nd February, having thus become sick in two days, and died in about four days. The *post-mortem* appearances were similar to those of guinea-pig No. 1, except that the spleen, though twice the normal size, did not show the miliary-tubercle-like appearance.

From the foregoing description of the bacteriological examination of material obtained from the enlarged femoral gland of A.P., it will be seen that two microbes were isolated—(a) a micrococcus still undetermined, but most likely one of the varieties of staphylococcus pyogenes albus; and (b) a bacillus answering positively to all the immediately applicable tests for *Bacillus Pestis Bubonica*.

FRANK TIDSWELL.

3.—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RELATIONS.

A.P. was a lorry-driver, employed by the Central Wharf Company. His chief occupation was carting exports from city warehouses to the wharf, and delivering them either at his employer's warehouse or at the ship's side. For several months past he had been thus engaged in carting wool almost exclusively. Occasionally he used a truck to run goods from the warehouse across the wharf. He had not handled goods discharged from any ship since the previous August. He had no business on board ships, though he may occasionally have carried a message to the mates; and he had not been below on any ship for three months past at all events. Since Christmas he had only visited one other wharf, that of the A.U.S.N. Co., on January 9th, when he removed green hides imported from Queensland to a city warehouse. Both steam and sailing vessels from plague-infected ports must by this time (namely, near the end of the sixth year from the date of declaration of the epidemic at Hongkong) have discharged or loaded at every suitable wharf in the harbour; and, as regards Central Wharf alone, between November 1st and January 20th four steamships, which all carried Chinese crews, and which had all touched at Hongkong, had lain there—one of them from January 9th to 20th.

4.—LOCAL CONDITIONS.

A.P. had lived in the house where he was found for eight years (see illustration). It was built of brick, on a sandstone ridge, which sloped rather steeply to a branch of the harbour, within the city limits, and in a neighbourhood containing many large warehouses. It had two stories, four rooms, a small attic, and an unused basement, of which the natural rock formed the floor. It was in average general repair, but the sewerage was seriously defective.* There were no inside fittings, but there was a yard gulley halfway down the small walled yard, and a water-closet at the end of it. These were drained by 6-inch glazed E.W.P., which ran forward under the house in a chase cut in the rock floor of the basement. The drain was in aerial connection with the sewer, and the last length of piping against the front wall of the house had had a considerable hole knocked in it; the interior of the dwelling was thus brought into direct connection with the interior of the sewer. On the other hand, however, the basement had a large opening at pavement level in its front wall, and a door at the back, both of which were said to be kept constantly open. The drain junctioned with a very old oviform rubble sewer, which discharged on the foreshore at Dalton's Wharf, about 50 feet below the house and about 150 yards away, next to the Central, and which was unprovided with any tide-flap. Very few houses were connected with it, and its chief use seemed to be discharge of storm-waters. In every domestic respect the house was tidy, clean, and well-kept.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

* This is too generally the case within the city of Sydney, which in this respect is very sharply distinguished from the rest of the Metropolitan area. In the latter sewerage is under exclusive control of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; and the 38,000 houses, containing 182,000 persons, to which the Board's service had been extended down to December 31st, 1899, are in every case connected on the most approved principles.

APPENDIX N.

Circular.

Form No. 236.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 February, 1900.

Bubonic Plague.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to the enclosed copy of *Supplementary Government Gazette* of the 6th instant, No. 108, in which Plague is proclaimed to be a notifiable disease under the Public Health Act, Part III, in accordance with Section 20 thereof.

2. In connection with this proclamation, I would point out that, whereas notification of the commoner infectious diseases is properly not required until the diagnosis has become clear [see Public Health Act, Section 21 (b)], it is desirable in the general public interest that a somewhat different course should be taken with Plague. Success in the prevention of this disease depends so largely on early knowledge of all cases which occur that, although it is not the law, I venture to urge upon you the desirability of notifying not only declared cases, but also those in which the clinical symptoms, the patient's occupations, his recent movements, &c., &c., furnish ground for reasonable suspicion of plague.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,

Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

APPENDIX O.

Department of Public Health, N.S.W.

Form 247.

Directions for Special Cleansing and Disinfecting, issued to the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors, Scavengers, &c.

LIMEWASH ceilings whenever dirty, and in all small property; spare good ceilings in good condition or decorated, &c., &c.

Limewash all whitened walls afresh; limewash all cellar, basement, and outhouse walls.

Swab all woodwork thoroughly with carbolic water—include sash frames, window cases, &c.

Remove all floor coverings; have carpets beaten; oilcloth, &c., to be washed with carbolic water on both sides. Scrub the floors if of boards, and swab with carbolic water. Thoroughly saturate inside stone and brick floorings with carbolic water.

Saturate all outside pavements and soil with sulphuric acid water.

All lumber and the like not in actual use must be removed from the premises and not returned to them. All wastes, garbage, ashes, dung, stable bedding, &c., &c., must be removed, and stable bedding renewed with clean stuff.

Stable floors, if of wood, or likely to be foul beneath, must be torn up, the surface below thoroughly cleansed as described, and replaced with good floors properly close-jointed and caulked, well-bedded on a sound bottom, and graded to a gutter. The gutter must be placed in communication with a gulley leading to the sewer.

All drains, gullies, sinks, water-closets must be first flushed with hot water. They must then be flushed with carbolic water, and afterwards be kept dressed with chloride of lime.

In warehouses, &c., merchandise (except heavy machinery) must be moved so as to give access to walls for cleansing, &c., and to the floor on which it has been standing.

All makeshift buildings and sheds in bad repair will be condemned, and must be pulled down and removed before the premises can be passed as clean.

Occupants of premises which have been passed as clean will be furnished with a small placard, which they may affix in a conspicuous position, stating that the premises have been cleansed in accordance with the requirements of the Board.

Solid Disinfectant.—Chloride of lime.

Liquid Disinfectants.—Carbolic water—Miscible carbolic, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. Water, 1 gallon.

Sulphuric acid water.—Sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Water, 1 gallon.

Carbolic limewhite.—Miscible carbolic, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to the gallon.

By Order,

C. A. SIMMS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales.

Form No. 246.

THESE premises have been cleansed and disinfected, in accordance with the requirements of the Board.

C. A. SIMMS,

Secretary.

Address of premises,

Signed,

Date,
Sanitary Inspector in Charge.

No.

Department of Public Health.

Form 250.

Notice to Cleanse and Disinfect, under the Public Health Act.

To occupier of situated at No. street.

THE Board of Health, being of opinion that it is necessary that the premises occupied by you should be cleansed and disinfected, and that the drains of the said premises should also be cleansed and disinfected, and that certain articles should be destroyed, notice is hereby given that unless within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this notice you inform the Board of Health, in writing, that within a further period of hours you will carry out the cleansing and disinfecting operations, and the destruction of certain articles hereinafter mentioned, the Board of Health will enter on the said premises and carry out the said cleansing and disinfecting operations and the destruction of the said articles at your expense, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the provisions of the Public Health Act.

Particulars of cleansing and disinfecting operations required

List of articles to be destroyed

NOTE.—All such cleansing and disinfecting operations, and the destruction of such articles, must be done to the satisfaction of a legally-qualified medical practitioner.

Date of Service

Hour of Service

Inspector.

Under this notice you may elect to take any of the following courses:—

“A” To cleanse and disinfect the premises yourself within the period mentioned in the notice.

“B” To request the Board of Health to undertake the cleansing and disinfecting of the premises.

Penalties for Non-compliance.

If, having elected to carry out the required operations, you fail to do so within the time mentioned, a breach of the Act will have been committed.

NOTE.—In addition to the penalties incurred under the Public Health Act, you will be liable to have your premises placed in quarantine and isolated.

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

No.

Department of Public Health, N.S.W.

Form No. 265.

Notice under the Public Health Act.

To occupier of situated at No. street.

You are hereby notified that the undermentioned works must be executed before your premises can be certified as sanitary,

To avoid institution of proceedings against you under the provisions of the Public Health Act, the improvements must be taken in hand at once, and must be completed within from date of service of this notice.

Date of Service

Hour of Service

Inspector.

[Five Plates, One Diagram, Four Plans.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[7s. 6d.]

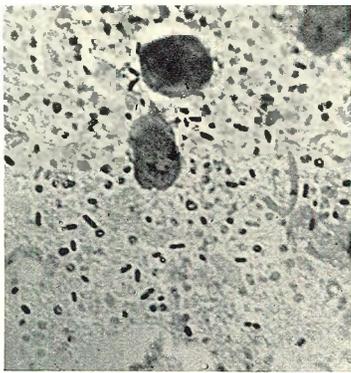


FIGURE 1.
FROM A BUBO. X 1000.

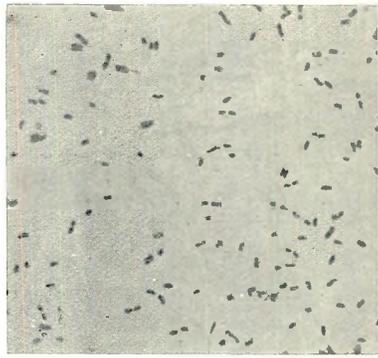


FIGURE 2.
FROM AN AGAR CULTURE. X 1000.

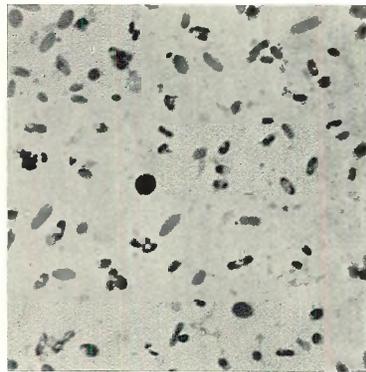


FIGURE 3.
FROM A DRY AGAR CULTURE. INVOLUTION FORMS.
X 1000.



FIGURE 4.
FROM A BOUILLON CULTURE. X 1000.



FIGURE 5.
SMEAR PREPARATION FROM A FLEA. X 1000.

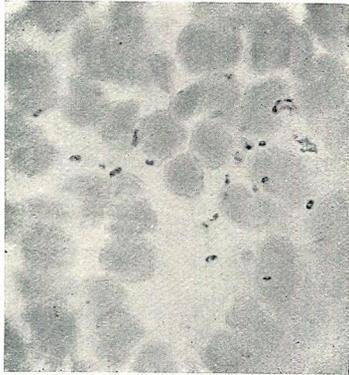


FIGURE 6.
FROM A CARBUNCLE. CASE OF J.D. X̄ 1000.

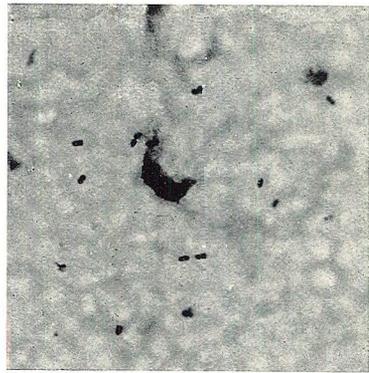


FIGURE 7.
FROM BLOOD OF HEART. INOCULATED GUINEA-PIG.
X̄ 1000.

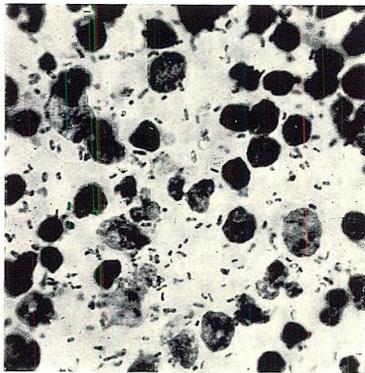


FIGURE 8.
FROM THE SPLEEN. CASE OF E. M'C. X̄ 1000.

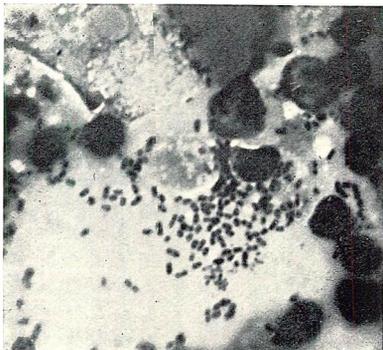


FIGURE 9.
FROM A BUBO. NATURALLY INFECTED CAT. X 1000.

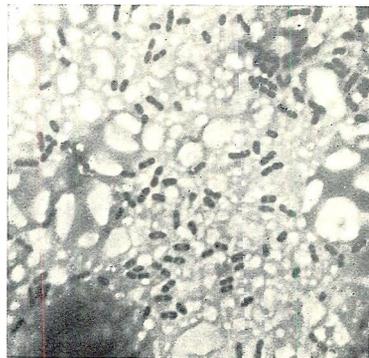


FIGURE 10.
FROM THE LIVER. NATURALLY INFECTED RAT. X 1000

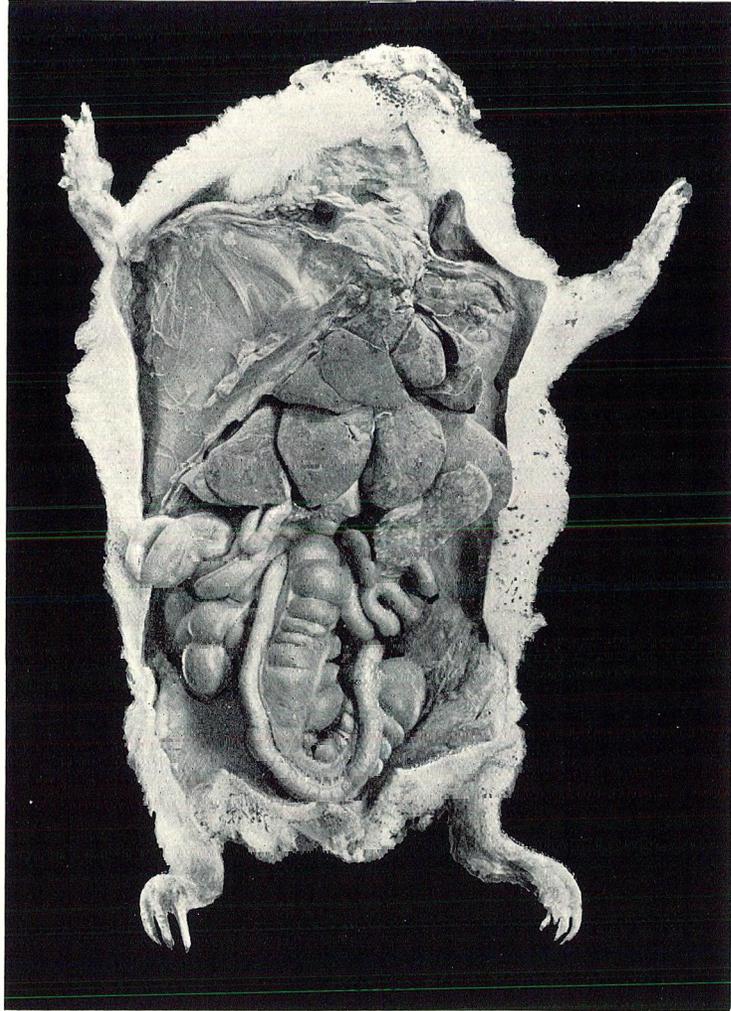


FIGURE 11.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A GUINEA-PIG. PNEUMONIA, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER, ENLARGEMENT AND MILIARY MOTTLING OF THE SPLEEN, BUBO IN THE LEFT GROIN.

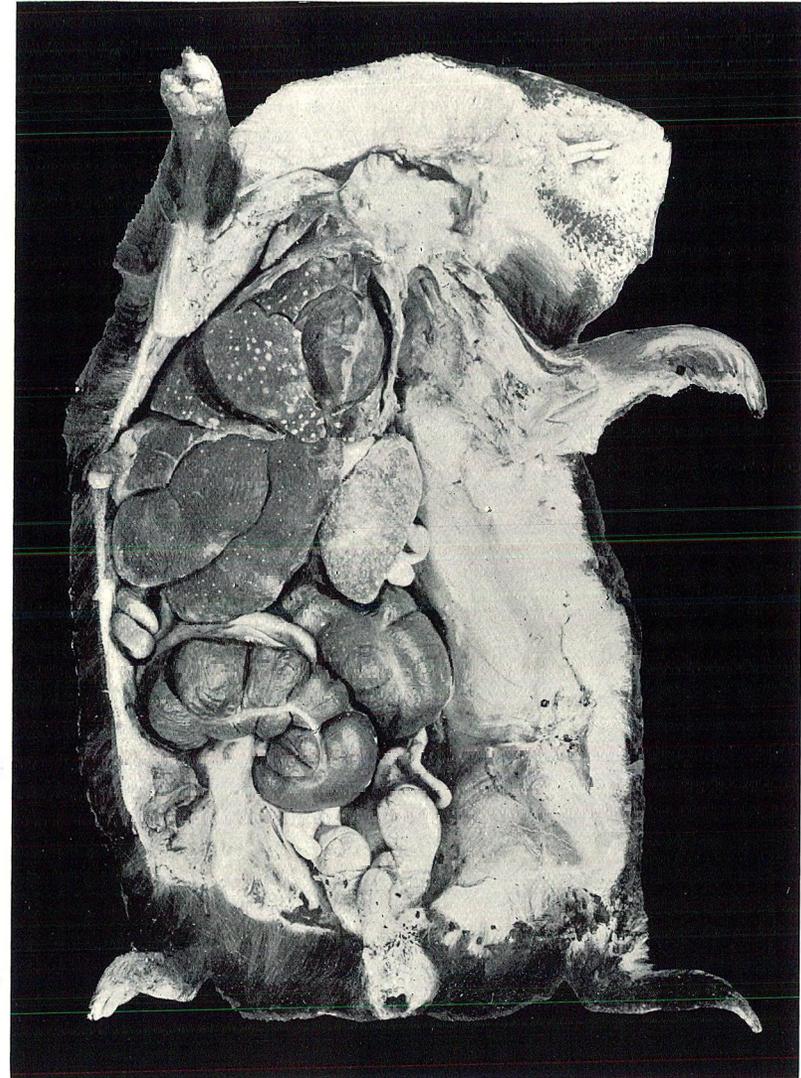


FIGURE 12.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A GUINEA-PIG. PNEUMONIA WITH NECROTIC POINTS IN THE LUNGS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER, ENLARGEMENT AND MILIARY MOTTLING OF THE SPLEEN, BUBO IN THE RIGHT GROIN.



FIGURE 13.

DISSECTION OF AN INOCULATED GUINEA-PIG, SHOWING HÆMORRHAGES IN THE KIDNEYS, ENLARGEMENT AND CONGESTION OF THE SUPRARENAL BODIES, BUBO IN THE RIGHT GROIN, WITH HÆMORRHAGIC EXUDATION EXTENDING INTO THE PELVIS.

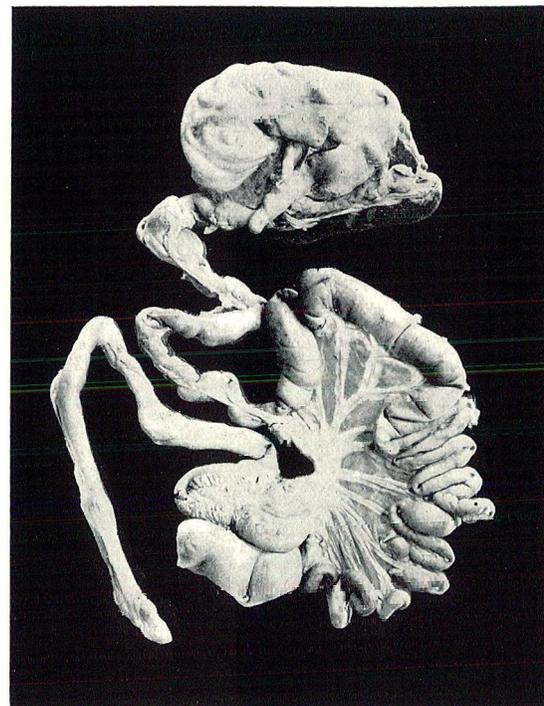


FIGURE 14.

DISSECTION OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT OF A RAT DEAD AFTER BEING FED UPON INFECTED VISCERA, SHOWING ENLARGED AND CONGESTED LYMPHATIC GLAND CONNECTED WITH THE STOMACH, CONGESTION OF THE MESENTERIC BLOOD-VESSELS, HÆMORRHAGIC EXUDATION AT FIRST PART OF LARGE INTESTINE, AND A MASS OF SWOLLEN MESENTERIC LYMPH GLANDS.

Frank Tidswell.

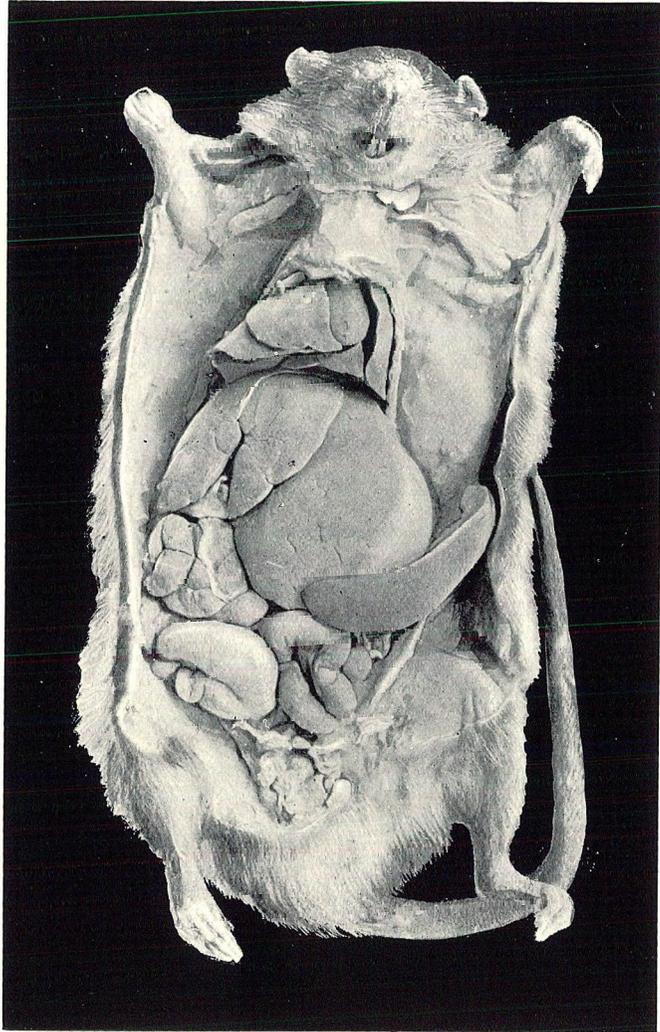


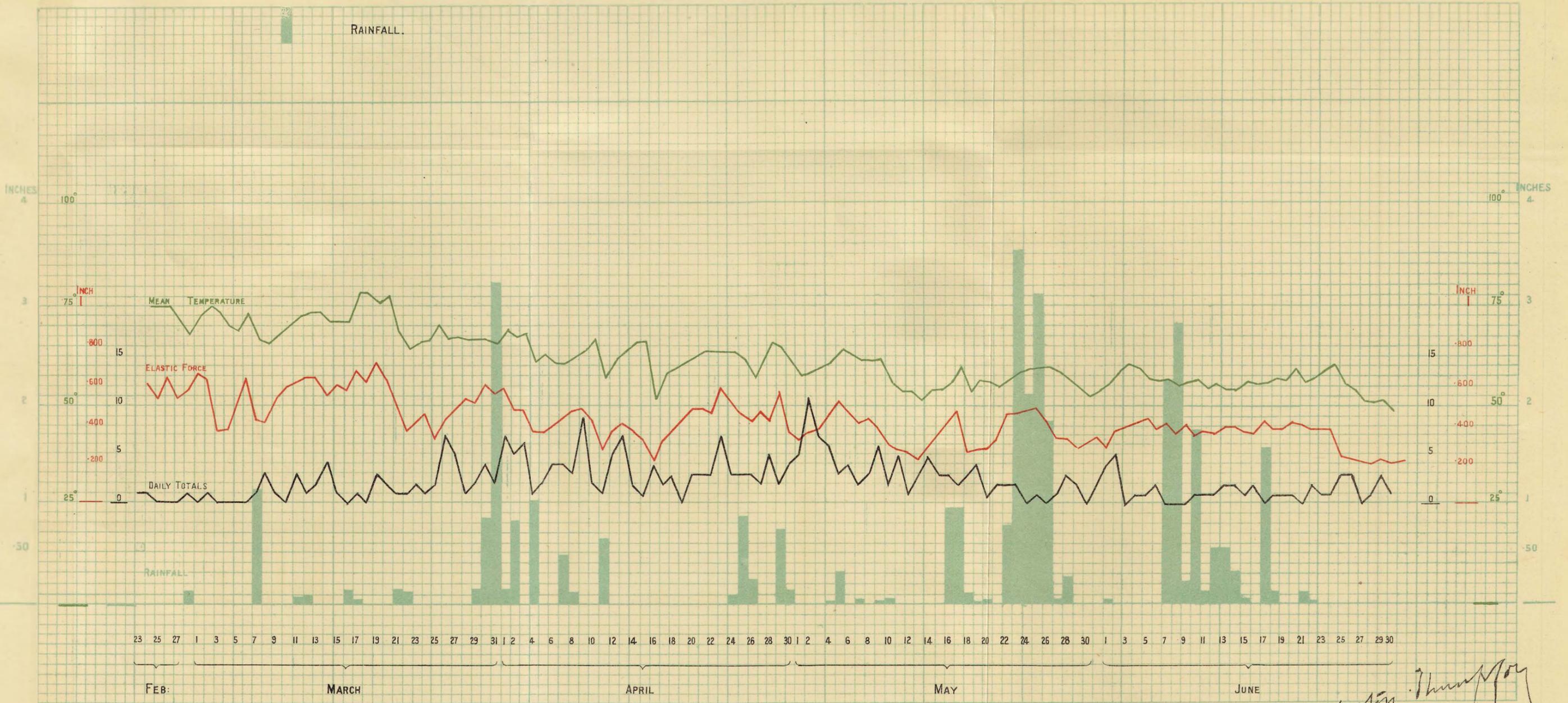
FIGURE 15.
PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A NATURALLY INFECTED RAT. PNEUMONIA, ENLARGEMENT OF LIVER, SPLEEN,
AND AXILLARY GLANDS.



FIGURE 16.
PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A NATURALLY INFECTED RAT. ENLARGEMENT OF LIVER AND SPLEEN.

——— DAILY TOTALS OF CASES — 23rd FEB. TO 30th JUNE, 1900.
 ——— MEAN ELASTIC FORCE OF VAPOUR (3 OBSERVATIONS DAILY)
 ——— MEAN TEMPERATURE.

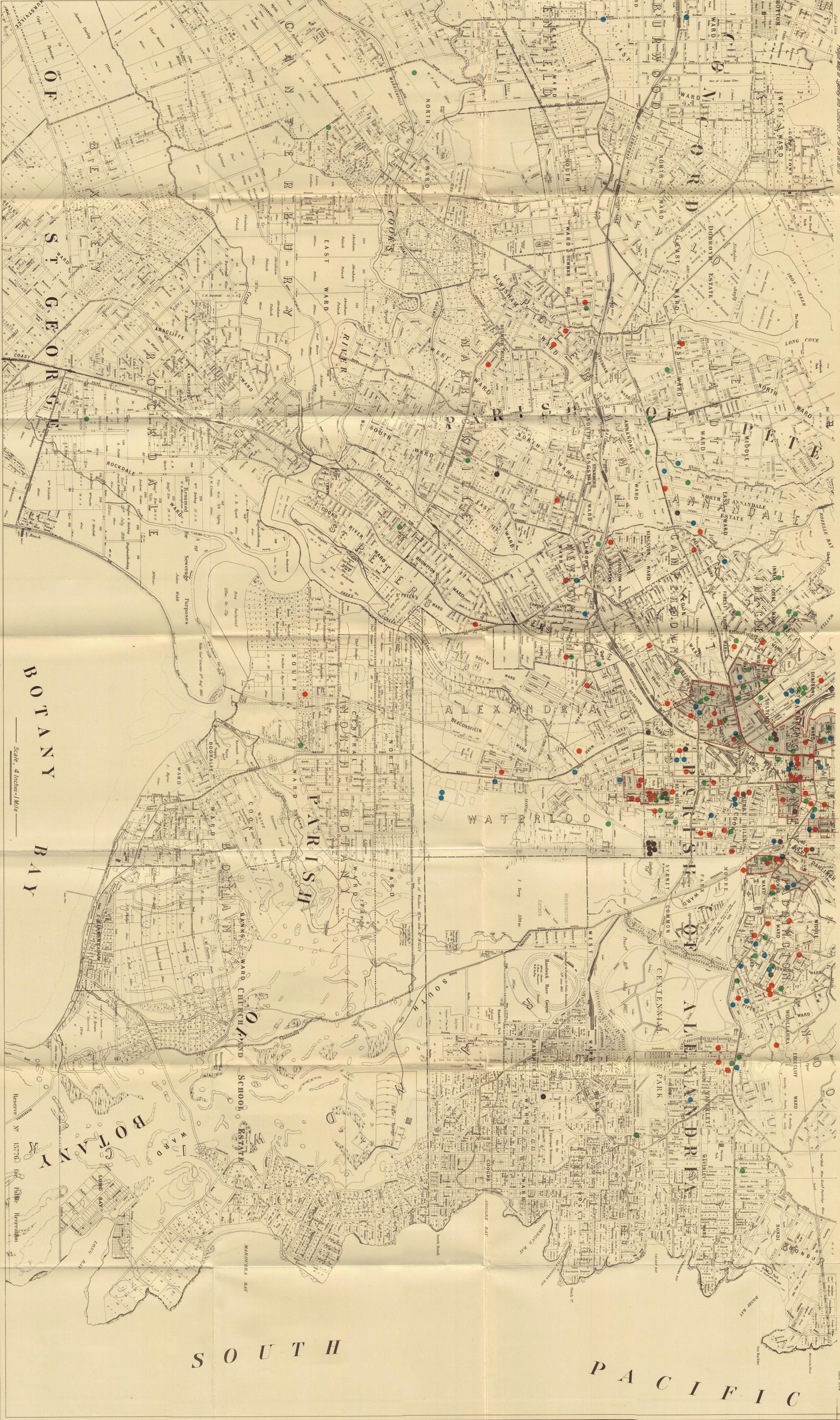
RAINFALL.



70247

1900

J. C. Johnston



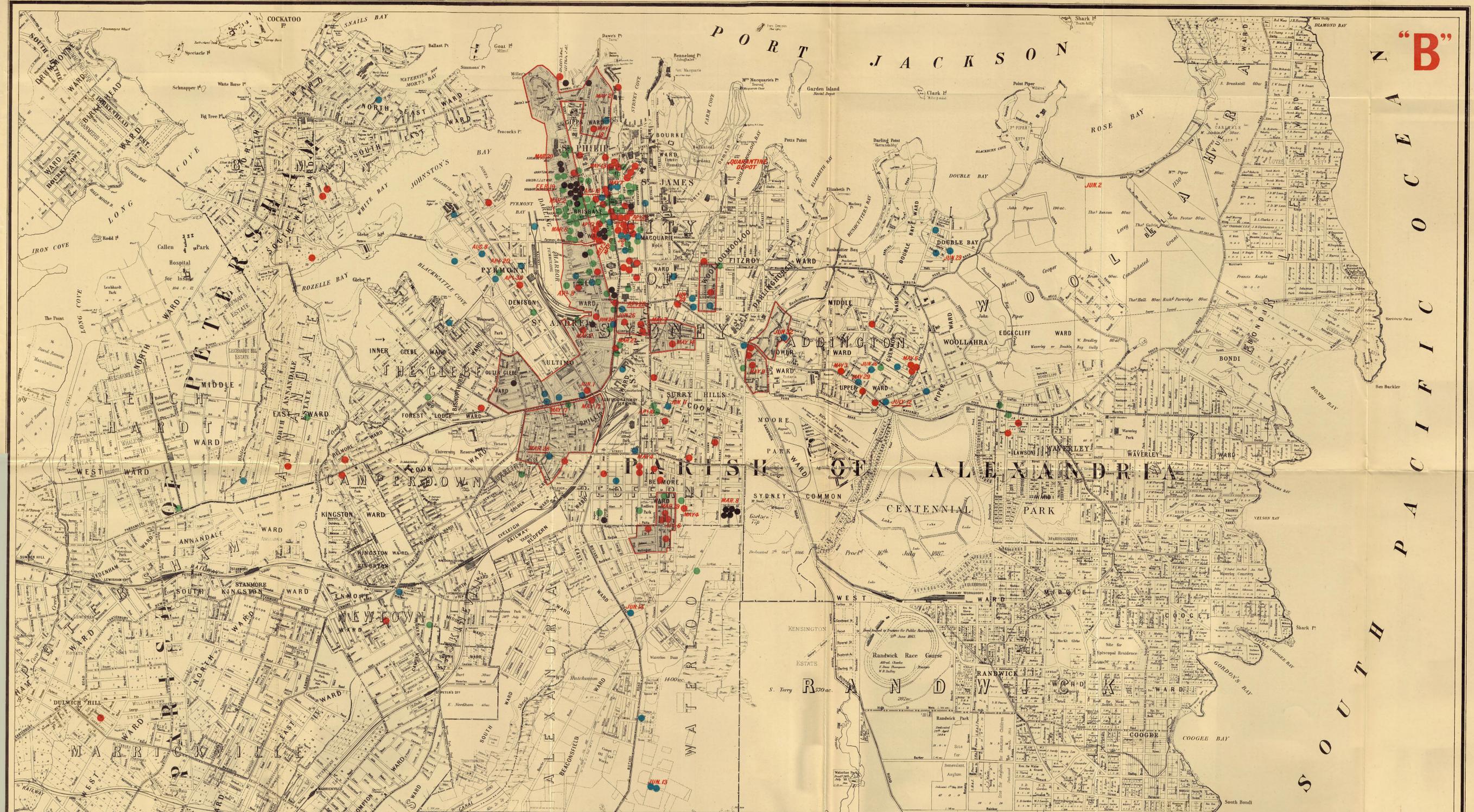
BOTANY BAY

Scale, 4 inches = 1 mile

Reserve No. 15776 for Public Improvement

SOUTH

PACIFIC



MAP
of portion of
SYDNEY AND SUBURBS

**SHOWING BY COLOURED SPOTS, THE POSITION OF PREMISES
AT WHICH 259 OF THE PERSONS
WHO SUFFERED FROM PLAGUE WERE EMPLOYED**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Black Spots (29)	represent cases which occurred between	January 20 th & March 24 th	1900
Green " (87)	" " " " " "	March 25 th " April 21 st	
Red " (92)	" " " " " "	April 22 nd " May 19 th	
Blue " (51)	" " " " " "	May 20 th " August 9 th	

The total cases were 303; in 30 cases the place of employment remained unascertained or the patient was unemployed at the date of attack, and 14 cases at distant points. (Manly, Quarantine Station, North Sydney, Hurstville, Sans Souci and Glenfield) have been omitted so as to reduce the size of Map.
The place of residence has been reckoned as the place of employment for house-wives, children etc.
The dates shown in red on this map indicate neighbourhoods in which diseased or dead rats were observed by Officers of the Department and the time when they were observed. When the date is underlined the rats (or cat) referred to were rigidly proved in the Laboratories to be infected with plague.
The Areas which were quarantined and cleansed are shown thus:

Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile

S. C. ...
17-11-0

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMPENSATION IN CONNECTION WITH PLAGUE OUTBREAK.

(RETURN RESPECTING)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th July, 1900, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing what compensation has been paid in connection with the plague outbreak,—(1) for damage to property; (2) for interruption to business; (3) to person quarantined as contacts.”

(Mr. Ashton.)

(1) No money has been paid for destruction to buildings. The payments made for bedding, carpets, and other articles destroyed during cleansing operations in the interests of public health amount to £315 17s 9d, as per statement attached.

(2) No payments have been made for interruption to business.

(3.) No payments have been made to persons quarantined as contacts.

Department of Public Works,

Accounts Branch, 18 July, 1900.

LIST of Vouchers charged to Vote for Plague Contingencies for Compensation to persons in Quarantined Areas.

Date.	Claimant	Particulars of Claim	£	s.	d.
24 May	Buiford, Catherine.	For destruction of bedding, &c	3	1	0
24 „	Peilman, Mis	For destruction of furniture	2	0	0
24 „	Cook, M.	Damage to goods	0	10	0
4 June	Barton, John	Loss of coat and money, stolen whilst rescuing a drowning man	3	0	0
19 „	Tindall, John	Destruction of furniture	2	0	0
20 „	Fenn, Isabella	Destruction of goods at Howard Smith's Wharf	10	0	0
18 „	Harvey, G A	Plague patient—rent	3	3	0
20 „	Cassidy, Ann	Destruction of furniture	7	0	0
20 „	Boyne, Annie	„	10	0	0
30 „	Moitz, D	Destruction of goods—Huddart Parker's Wharf	6	5	0
30 „	Butler, John	Damage to property by water	5	0	0
5 July	Carroll, Mary Ann	For destruction of bedding and clothing	3	11	3
16 „	Clarke, W J	Damage to goods	3	0	0
16 „	Eisenberg, David	Clothes, &c, destroyed	5	0	0
18 June	MacMahon, J T	Replacing material removed from Huddart Parker's Wharf	25	0	0
	King, Julia	Destruction of bedding, &c, plague house	15	0	0
	Langdon, C	Destruction of goods, &c, through premises being quarantined—20, Market street, plague house	50	0	0
	Hall, R H	Loss of employment through being removed to Quarantine Station	35	0	0
	Makin, Charlotte	Destruction of furniture, plague house, 285, Riley street	41	8	6
	Scully, Mrs	Bedding destroyed	4	0	0
	Williams, Thos.	Blankets destroyed	1	10	0
	Wood, Mis Ann	Plague patient	2	0	0
	Bardsley, Shas	Damage to stationery, furniture, &c	6	0	0
	Caulfield, C	Bedding, &c, destroyed	6	15	6
	Dove, Cecil	Plague patient	4	0	0
	Duffy, John	Mattresses, &c, destroyed	3	0	0
	Hogan & Co	Millet destroyed	5	12	0
	Harrison and Jones	Stationery destroyed	2	0	0
	Kelly, Mary	Vegetables and perishable articles destroyed	2	0	0
	Morrison, —	Goods destroyed	3	10	6
	Page, S	Bedding, &c, destroyed	0	10	0
	Rumjar, C	„	1	1	0
	Reddington, J	Plague house—bedding, carpets, and other articles destroyed	20	0	0
	Collins, Mrs.	Plague house—rent	3	0	0
	Tehan, Mis.	Oilcloth destroyed	1	0	0
			£	315	17 9

[3d]

270—

[600 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £1 7s 6d]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. PETER BEHRENDT.

(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 July, 1900.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Peter Behrendt, Civil Engineer and Architect, "Bracklyn," Edgecliff-road, Woollahra,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That, on the 14th of June last, the Prime Minister communicated to your Honorable House the contents of a minute said to have been furnished to him by Mr. George McCredie, in charge of the disinfecting operations carried on by the Government in connection with the plague, in which the following statement was made in reference to your Petitioner, namely:—"Mr. Berrend, an inspector, was found incapable of carrying out his duties the first day he was appointed, and was then placed in charge of the disinfectants, where he also proved incapable, and was consequently dismissed."

2. That the allegation that your Petitioner, having been appointed to the position of inspector on the said works, was removed from that position for incompetency is a false and libellous aspersion upon your Petitioner.

3. That the allegation to the effect that your Petitioner was then placed in charge of the disinfectants, but was removed for incompetency from that position, is also a false and libellous aspersion on the character of your Petitioner.

4. That your Petitioner has studied at the University of Konigsberg for one year, and at the Technical University of Berlin for three years, and has passed the examination in architecture, civil engineering, and other technical sciences, as required for positions in the Public Service in Germany.

5. That your Petitioner has lived in the Australian Colonies, a naturalised citizen, for the past twenty years, and has during that period practised his profession as a consulting architect and civil engineer.

6. That the professional labours and qualifications of your Petitioner fitted him, he believes, to render valuable service to the public in connection with the sanitary operations conducted under the said George McCredie.

7. That on the 3rd day of April last your Petitioner was sent for by the President of the Board of Health, and by him introduced to Mr. Getting, who engaged your Petitioner as superintendent of the disinfectants on the 4th day of April last.

8. That before entering upon that work your Petitioner did one day's work as inspector in charge of a gang.

9. That observing reckless waste in the use of disinfectants during the operations in Sussex-street, and that many of the inspectors were ignorant of the use of such materials, your Petitioner offered, without additional pay, to give the inspectors the necessary instructions, and that this offer was refused.

10. That some six weeks after his appointment your Petitioner found his position taken from him, without any notice to your Petitioner that his services were unsatisfactory, and without any complaint of any sort from first to last, the Paymaster simply stating when paying your Petitioner his week's salary that his services were dispensed with.

11. That the said Paymaster gave your Petitioner no reason for his abrupt dismissal.

12. That your Petitioner applied to the said George McCredie for an explanation, and the said George McCredie replied as follows:—"I have agreed with my friends appointing somebody else, as complaints have been made that you are too economical."

13. That, excepting in the above paragraph set forth, the Petitioner never received any explanation of his dismissal.

14. That no knowledge, either direct or indirect, was ever conveyed to your Petitioner that there was any charge of incompetency against him until he heard of the appearance in *Hansard* of the report of Mr. McCredie, before referred to.

15. That your Petitioner can bring abundant evidence to show that the charges of incompetency against him are entirely without foundation, and that the reasons given to him for his removal were creditable to your Petitioner, who fearlessly tried to do his duty to the public, and if discreditable to any were discreditable to those who removed him.

For all these reasons, your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will take such steps as may seem fit to inquire into the premises, and to enable him to clear his professional reputation from the charges aforesaid.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

PETER BEHRENDT.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND LIQUOR.

(RETURN RESPECTING ARTICLES SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST FOR ANALYSIS DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS.)

Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 22 November, 1900.

RETURN in reply to part 3 of Dr. Ross's Question of this day, No. 3.

(3.) The nature of the articles that were submitted for analysis, and the quantity of adulteration (if any) found to exist in each article so analysed respectively.

Nature of article.	Number sent.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Nature of adulteration.
Milk	129	64	65	44 with boric acid; 18 with added water; 2 with formalin; 1 skimmed.
Whiskey	36	.....	.....
Rum	35	.....	.....
Brandy	30	.....	.....
Essence of lemon	20	9	11	Deficient in oil limonis and coloured with foreign matter; 5 made from methylated spirit.
Lemon syrup	15	.....	15	Salicylic acid; 5 with tartaric acid.
Condensed milk	14	.....	13	Boric acid; 2 skimmed.
Brown sugar	13	13	.....
Baking powder	8	8	.....
Flour	7	7	.....
Mustard	5	.....	5	All adulterated with wheat-flour; 2 with aniline colour.
Bread	4	.....	.....	2 sour.
Cheese	3	.....	3	All putrid.
Gin	3	3	.....
Chestnuts	3	.....	3	Decomposed.
Oatmeal	3	3	.....
Curry powder	2	.....	2	Strychnine present.
Tea	1	1	.....
Pepper	1	1	.....
Ale	1	1	.....
Stout	1	1	.....
Butter	1	1	.....
Vinegar	1	.....	1	
Cocoa	1	.....	1	
	339	220	119	

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND LIQUOR.

(LIST OF PROSECUTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.

LIST of Prosecutions undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health under Part VIII of the "Public Health Act" during the twelve months ending 17th November, 1900.

Date of Proceedings.	Name of Person Prosecuted.	Address.	Article in respect of which proceedings were taken.	Result.
1899.				
17 November ...	A. E. Roberts	86, George-street West, City	Jam	Fined £1.
17 " ...	R. Lonsdale	105, George-street North, City	"	" £2.
17 " ...	A. Stone	143, King-street, Newtown	"	" £1.
17 " ...	G. Pratt	King-street, Newtown	Oatmeal	" 10s.
25 " ...	A. E. Wortley	203, Enmore-road, Newtown	Jam	" £2.
25 " ...	Marguerite Boshell	Lord Nelson Hotel, Kent-street, City	Whiskey	" £2.
1900.				
7 March	W. C. McDonald	32, Botany-road, Alexandria	Lemon syrup	" £1.
7 "	J. Davies	35, Botany-road, Waterloo	" "	" £1.
7 "	P. F. Reidy	404, Cleveland-street, City	" "	" £1.
7 "	Mrs. Greenaway	Cleveland-street, Redfern	" "	" £1.
2 June	W. P. Dee	Victoria-arcade, City	Vinegar	" £1.

The different Local Authorities have not so far furnished particulars of convictions under this Part of the Public Health Act.